ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Monday, September 29, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4. to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1. to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1. or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BEHREND.—On Sept. 26, 1930, at Friends Hall, Nets, Wirral, to CRBB, wife of A. F. BEHREND—a daughter.

BLAKE.—On Sept. 25, 1930, at Poona, to MOLLIE, (*née* Hallard), wife of CAPTAIN E. M. BLAKE, R.E., Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners—a son.

BUTTERWICK.—On Sept. 27, 1930, at Eton College, to DESIRÉE, wife of J. C. BUTTERWICK—a son.

CARNEGIE BROWN.—On Sept. 25, 1930, to ELLA MARY (*née* Wright), wife of DR. A. CARNEGIE BROWN, of Ripon—a daughter.

CHILD.—On Sept. 26, 1930, at Crossways, Buckhurst Hill, Essex, to DORIS and MALCOLM CHILD—a daughter.

FOSTER.—On Sept. 25, 1930, at the Deputy Governor's House, H.M. Prison, Dartmoor, MARJORIE, wife of COMMANDER F. A. P. FOSTER, R.N. (retired), of a daughter.

GARDNER.—On Sept. 24, 1930, at a nursing home, Hastings, to ETHEL GRACE, wife of PERCY J. GARDNER, Administrative Officer, Nigeria—a daughter.

GARNETT.—On Sept. 26, 1930, at New York City, U.S.A., ANNE MARY, wife of H. R. A. GARNETT, of a son.

GRAHAM.—On Sept. 26, 1930, at Pretoria, to ELLEN, wife of MAJOR CLAUDE GRAHAM, D.S.O., of Plastow, Eastern Transvaal—a son. (stillborn).

GROSE.—On Sept. 25, 1930, at Bledington, near Kingham, Oxon, to MARJORIE (*née* Leslie), wife of RONALD GROSE—a daughter.

HEATH.—On Sept. 25, 1930, at Liverpool, to ISABEL, wife of WILLIAM POWELL HEATH, of East Leake, Notts—a son.

HENDERSON.—On Sept. 25, 1930, to MURIEL JOYCE, wife of FREDERICK EWART HENDERSON, Muswell Hill, London—a son.

HOLLIS.—On Sept. 25, 1930, at Calcutta, to MURIEL, wife of ARTHUR W. HOLLIS, of Beckenham—a daughter.

MARRINER.—On Sept. 3, 1930, to DORREN NEAL (*née* Ellsworth), wife of JOHN MOIR STIRLING MARRINER, 36, Sussex-avenue, Toronto—a daughter.

MULLER.—On Sept. 24, 1930, at Murree, India, to VERONICA (*née* Buck), wife of HUGH V. S. MULLER, R.A.—a son.

O'DONNELL.—On Sept. 24, 1930, at Bangalore, to DOROTHEA (*née* Young), wife of H. M. O'DONNELL, Royal Engineers—a son.

PRATT.—On Sept. 28, 1930, to JEAN (*née* Thomson), wife of GEOFFREY PRATT, of 412, Fulham-road, S.W.6—a daughter.

RANKIN.—On Sept. 27, 1930, at 56, Harley-street, to VIOLET, wife of Dr. NICOL RANKIN, a daughter.

SAVORY.—On Sept. 14, 1930, at Mexborough House, Burton, Lincoln, to DOROTHY, wife of EDMUND SAVORY—a son.

SAUNDERS.—On Sept. 25, 1930, at Tregenna, Ashburton-avenue, Birkenhead, to JOY (Allen) and GEORGE SAUNDERS—a daughter.

TYRINGHAM.—On Sept. 28, 1930, at 7, Chester-square, the wife of MAJOR G. L. TYRINGHAM, Scots Guards—a daughter.

WATKINSON.—On Sept. 27, 1930, at Compton Chamberlayne, Salisbury, to MARJORIE, wife of GEORGE WATKINSON—a son.

MARRIAGES

ATKINS : CORBETT.—On Sept. 26, 1930, at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, by the Rev. C. E. Jarman, VICAR, WILLIAM EVANS ATKINS, of Newport, Mon., to the late Mr. and Mrs. J. W. ATKINS, of Newport, Mon., to DORIS LOUISE, second daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. S. EDWIN CORBETT, of Shrewsbury.

ATTENBOROUGH : REAVELL.—On Saturday, Sept. 27, 1930, at Emmanuel Church, Buckenham, by the Rev. J. C. Harris, assisted by the Rev. H. A. Chapel, JOHN FREDERICK ATTENBOROUGH, only surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Arthur Attenbourgh, of Hingham, to MARY, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reavell, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Arthur Reavell, of Waylands, Buckenham.

COOK : KENTISH.—On Sept. 24, 1930, at St. Andrew's, West Kensington, NORMAN HIBBARD COOK, younger son of Walter Cook and Mrs. Cook, of Oldfield-road, Bath, to MARGOT KENTISH, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Kentish, of Perham-road, Kensington.

COOK : SELLERS.—On Sept. 27, 1930, at St. Giles's Church, Ickenham, by the Rev. D. W. W. Carmichael, DONALD MACKENZIE, only son of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. COOK, of 11, Kilmartin-avenue, Norbury, to FLORENCE MILDRED, only daughter of the late H. B. SELLERS, one time General Manager of the Yorkshire Penny Bank, Ltd., and Mrs. Sellers, of Byncroft, Moor Park-road, Northwood, Middlesex.

DEIGHTON : REYNOLDS.—On Sept. 15, 1930, at the British Consulate, São Paulo, Brazil, C. S. (JERRY) DEIGHTON to DOROTHY KATHLEEN REYNOLDS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

DE HAVASQUEZ : SAMUEL-CAVESTRI.—On Sept. 26, 1930, in London, COUNT STORERO DE NAVASQUEZ, M.B., to SYLVIA, daughter of the late PHILIP F. SAMUEL and Mrs. CAVESTRI, of 31, Grove-court, St. John's Wood.

DUNKELS : ROBINSON.—On Sept. 27, 1930, in London, OTTO DUNKELS, of Brookstones, Langton Green, Kent, to JOAN MURIEL INGRAM ROBINSON, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ingram Robinson, of Roxburghe, Eridge-road, Tunbridge Wells.

ELAM : MATTHEWS.—On Sept. 27, 1930, at Hampstead Parish Church, by the Right Rev. Bishop of Taylor Smith, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.D., HENRY, only son of the late THOMAS HENRY and Mrs. ELAM, of Ivan Wilton-place, S.W., to EUNICE, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. MATTHEWS, of Kent House, Redington-road, Hampstead.

HANKEY : STUART-MENTETH.—On Sept. 27, 1930, at St. Nicholas's Church, Godstone, by the Ven. Archdeacon Lafone, assisted by the Rev. H. Anson, Vicar of Tandridge and Rural Dean of Godstone, ROBERT MAURICE ALERS HANKEY, eldest son of Sir Maurice Paschal Alers Hankey and Lady Hankey, of Highland, Haslemere, to EDRANCE MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. STUART-MENTETH, of Bransfield, Godstone, Surrey.

HARPER : HARVEY.—On Sept. 26, 1930, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Halifax, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. C. L. Fisher, Rector of Lowick, Northumberland, GEORGE MACGOWAN, second surviving son of the late JAMES HARPER, M.D., and stepson of Mrs. Harper, of Harbourt, Shottermill, Surrey, to RUTH MUSGRAVE, second daughter of Sir ERNEST MUSGRAVE and LADY HARVEY, of 28, Cranley-gardens, S.W.

HAYDON : CLARK.—On Sept. 27, 1930, at Barnes Parish Church, by the Rector, the Rev. W. P. Dott, FRANK RIDDON (PETER), only son of DR. FRANK HAYDON, of Forde House, Putney, and of the late Mrs. Maude Alice Haydon, to MARGUERITE MAY, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. CLARK, of Abervron, Glam.

McCORMICK : CLIFF.—On Sept. 25, 1930, at 86, Margaret's, Westminster, by the Rev. L. M. Andrews, Rector of Stoke Climsland, Cornwall, MAJOR HILGROVE MCCORMICK, M.C., younger son of the late R. S. McCormick, Esq., and Mrs. McCormick, of Shandon, Blackrock, Co. Dublin, to MARGARET ANNE, younger daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. H. A. CLIFF and Mrs. Cliff, of Ilsley, Glenfarclas, Aberlour, Banffshire.

MACDONALD : McHATTIE.—On Sept. 22, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Weymouth, LIEUTENANT SOMERLED MACDONALD, R.N., youngest son of the late John Doran Macdonald and Mrs. Macdonald, of Hambledon, Hants, to MARY, only daughter of the late Dr. A. C. N. MCHATTIE and Mrs. McHattie, of 2, Buxton-road, Weymouth.

PEARSON : NIXON.—On Sept. 25, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Tulse Hill, London, LEONARD JOHN PEARSON, second son of Alfred Pearson, the late Bishop of Burnley, and Mrs. Pearson, to MARGUERITE LOUISA NIXON, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Nixon, of 315a, Norwood-road, London, S.E.

ROBINSON : ROBINSON.—On Sept. 27, 1930, at The Cathedral, Glasgow, by the Rev. Dr. McLean Watt, CHARLES STANLEY, only son of the late FREDERICK ROBINSON and of Mrs. Robinson, of Nottingham, to BARBARA LANG, widow of E. A. JOHNSON and only daughter of the late Alexander Richardson, formerly M.P. for Gravesend, and of Lady Georgina Richardson, of London.

RONEY-DOUGAL : McMULLEN.—On Sept. 24, 1930, at Edinburgh, R. J. RONEY-DOUGAL, of Ratho, Mid Lothian, to DORA MCMULLEN, daughter of the late Mr. William Richardson, of Warrington.

SEMPILL : ANDERSON.—On Sept. 26, 1930, at Langholm, by Rev. John A. Kerr, M.A., Minister of Ewes Parish, Dumfriesshire, HUGH DOUGLAS SEMPILL, M.A., B.A., 6, Victoria-square, Stirling, son of the late John D. Sempill, Stirling, to MARGARET PRINGLE, second daughter of THOMAS ANDERSON, Eweshaugh, Ewes, Langholm.

SHANKLAND : BURNEY.—On Sept. 27, 1930, at All Souls' Church, Langham-place, by the Rev. Arthur Buxton, Rector, DUGALD COWAN, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. SHANKLAND, of 21, Fairfax-road, Hampstead, to JANET MARIAN, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Burney, of Lamorna, Cornwall, Regent's Park, and granddaughter of the late Bruton Riviere, R.A., D.C.L., and of Mrs. Riviere.

TODD : HICKS.—On Sept. 27, 1930, at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Chester, assisted by the Rev. W. G. Pennyman, OLIVER STUART TODD, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Todd, of Clent, Worcestershire, to DOROTHEA JANEY, eldest daughter of the late ALEXANDER HICKS and of Mrs. Hicks, of Leylands, Wotton, Surrey.

DEATHS

ANDERSON.—On Sept. 26, 1930, suddenly, at Redbrae, Monkton, Ayrshire, DOUGLAS FABIE ANDERSON, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. James Fabie Anderson. Funeral private; No flowers.

BELBIN.—On Sept. 27, 1930, at Norton, Thorpe Bull, Scissett, near Huddersfield, THOMAS ST. JOHN BELBIN (Captain), aged 70 years. Interment at High Hoyland Church (near Barnsley), to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.30 p.m.

BINNS.—On Sept. 23, 1930, at 20, Park-road, Richmond, MARGARET BLANCHE, widow of WALTER S. BINNS, of Constantinople. Funeral at St. Mathias Church, Richmond, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.30 p.m.

DEATHS (continued)

BLYTH.—On Sept. 27, 1930, at Northrepps Rectory, the REV. ALAN GWYN BLYTH, M.A., Rector of Northrepps, and formerly vicar of St. Philip's, Norwich, aged 74. Funeral at Northrepps Church at 3.45 to-morrow (Tuesday).

BOYNTON.—On Sept. 24, 1930, at 13, Warwick-gardens, W., EUPHEMIA VIOLET, wife of SIR GRIFFITH BOYNTON, Bt., and daughter of John Inglis Chalmers, of Aldbar Castle, Forfar, in her 73rd year. Fortified by the Rites of the Church. Requiem Mass Farm-street Church, Mayfair, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 11 a.m.

BROWN.—On Sept. 25, 1930, ALICE MURIEL, the beloved daughter of FREDERIC and ALICE BROWN, of Becton Lodge, Winchester.

BUTLER.—On Sept. 27, at Hove, MAJOR AUBREY L. R. BUTLER, late of Sandleford Priory, Newbury, the beloved husband of Dorothea A. Butler, in his 52nd year. (South African papers, please copy.)

CARTER.—On Sept. 27, 1930, suddenly, the Rev. CYRIL ROBERT CARTER, late Fellow and Bursar of Magdalen College, Oxford, aged 67. Funeral arrangements later.

CLARK.—On Sept. 26, 1930, at 2, Elliot-terrace, The Hoe, Plymouth, CHARLES CURRY, youngest son of ERVING CLARK, late of Efford Manor, Devon, aged 88. R.I.P. Funeral to-day (Monday), at Plymouth Corporation Cemetery, 3 p.m. No flowers, by special request.

COMPSTON.—On Sept. 27, 1930, at Southcroft, Westgate-on-Sea, Kent, JOHN ALBERT COMPSTON, K.C., Master of the Bench of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, dearly beloved husband of Kate Compston, aged 68. Funeral at 2 o'clock, Wednesday, at Norwood Cemetery. Flowers to 207, Ashley-gardens, S.W.

CORKRAN.—On Saturday, Sept. 27, 1930, suddenly, ELEANOR CORKRAN, of Severn Lodge, Worcester.

DAFFORN.—On Sept. 27, 1930, at Maidenhead, ADAM MARY, the widow of HARGRAVE MILLS DAFFORN, in her 77th year.

DENNIS.—On Sept. 27, 1930, FELIZA (*née* Carmona), of Valparaiso, wife of SIDNEY ROBERT DENNIS, of Sanderstead. Funeral St. Mary's, Sanderstead, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 11. (Chilean papers, please copy.)

DUNCAN.—On Sept. 28, 1930, at Eastcote, Ashtead, CRANSTOUN, only son of the late Mr. and Mrs. WATSON CRANSTOUN DUNCAN, of Ceylon and Ryde, aged 60.

EDGE.—On Sept. 24, 1930, at Glenthurst, Oatlands Park, Weybridge, ELIZABETH, widow of HALL TRAVERS EDGE, of Birmingham, in her 73rd year. Funeral service at St. Mary's, Oatlands Park, to-day (Monday), at 2.30 o'clock p.m. Interment Brookwood Cemetery, 3.30 o'clock p.m.

GILLIGAN.—On Sept. 27, 1930, WILLIAM GILLIGAN, dearly loved husband of Lucie Helena Gilligan, Maythorne, St. Stephen's-road, Ealing, W.13.

GLANVILLE.—On Sept. 25, 1930, at The Mount, Teignharvey, Combe-in-Teignhead, Devon, suddenly, EMILY GEORGIANA GLANVILLE, widow of the Rev. Owen Fanshawe Glanville and second daughter of the late Captain Stanhope Lovell, of South Brent, Devon. Funeral at South Brent to-day (Monday), at 2 p.m.

GLANVILLE.—On Sept. 27, 1930, at 17, West-hill, Sydenham, S.E.26, HAROLD JAMES GLANVILLE, J.P., formerly M.P. for Bermondsey, aged 76. Interment at Nunhead Cemetery, Wednesday, 1.30 p.m.

GROGAN.—On Sept. 26, 1930, in Bavaria, after a few days' illness, AMELIA GERTRUDE GROGAN, M.B., B.A., of 7, Anson-road, N., daughter of the late Rev. John Grogan, 21, Clyde-road, Dublin. Deeply regretted.

HAMILTON.—On Sept. 27, 1930, at "Inishowen," Cheltenham, CLEMENTINE (*née* Connell), widow of Col. T. V. HAMILTON, C.B. No flowers, by special request.

HAWKINS.—On Sept. 28, 1930, at a nursing home, Tunbridge Wells, ROSA, widow of HOWARD HAWKINS, R.C.S., of Broxbourne, Herts, and Newtown, Isle of Wight, and youngest sister of the late Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A., D.D. Funeral service at St. Peter's Church, Pembury, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, at 2.30.

HENDERSON.—On Sept. 25, 1930, at St. Andrew, Jamaica, following an operation, ELEANOR ANN, beloved only daughter of ALEXANDER M. HENDERSON and Annie F. Henderson, aged 5 years. (By cable.)

KERR.—At San Francisco, California, JAMES WATT KERR, second son of the late Andrew Kerr, H.M. Office of Works, Edinburgh.

LYS.—On Sept. 25, 1930, at the Lizard, suddenly, ELLEN VIRGINIA, beloved wife of FRANCIS JOHN LYS, Provost of Worcester College, Oxford, daughter of the late Jonathan Hopkinson, aged 59. First part of funeral service in Worcester College Chapel to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.30 p.m. Burial at Holywell.

MEIKLE.—On Sept. 24, 1930, at Toronto, WILLIAM BUCHANAN MEIKLE, formerly President of the Western and British America Assurance Companies, eldest son of the late Thomas Meikle, Wardpark, Cumbernauld, Scotland.

MORGAN.—On Sept. 26, 1930, peacefully, at Gand, CLARA MORGAN, widow of Frank Morgan, late of Cardiff and Gand.

MORRISON.—On Sept. 26, 1930, suddenly, at Dunthorpe, Welson-road, Folkestone, JOHN MORRISON, dearly loved husband of Annie Morrison.

MUMMERY.—On Sept. 25, 1930, at 15, Gay-street, Bath, BRIGADIER-GENERAL ALFRED OMMANEY MUMMERY, C.B., late The Buffs. Flowers nearest relatives only. Funeral at Chew Magna, private request.

POWER.—On Sept. 27, 1930, at 2, St. John's Wood-road, London, N.W.8, after a short illness, MARGARET, daughter of the late Patrick Power, of Castle Carty, Killorglin, aged 65. For 15 years matron and friend of blinded soldiers and staff of St. Dunstan's.

PRICE.—On Sept. 28, 1930, at Bishopsbourne, Bribie Island, Queensland, KATE PRICE (*née* Sharp), widow of J. B. Price, Esq., of Cheltenham, and sister of the Archbishop of Brisbane.

RENTON.—On Sept. 27, 1930, at a nursing home, Glasgow, AGNES (NANCY), beloved wife of J. MILL RENTON, Pathcairnie, Pathcairnie-place, Glasgow.

STORMONTH-DARLING.—On Sept. 26, 1930, at a nursing home in London, ANGUS STORMONTH DARLING, son of Patrick Stormonth-Darling, of Blackwood, Fulmer, Bucks, and New-square, Lincoln's Inn, aged 14 years. Funeral 2.30 p.m. to-day (Monday), at Glenpreosen Church.

TINGLE.—On Sept. 25, 1930, suddenly, at Bournemouth, JOHN THOMAS TINGLE, of 113, Bulwer-road, Leytonstone, aged 79.

WALKER.—On Sept. 25, 1930, at 44, Hove Parkvillas, Hove, FREDERICK ARKWRIGHT WALKER.

WHITE.—On Sept. 26, 1930, at Streatham, very suddenly after two years' illness, CHARLES POWELL WHITE, M.D., F.R.C.S., fourth son of the late Prebendary Borrett White, D.D., formerly Director of Ecclesiastical Research at the University of Manchester. Funeral Wednesday, Oct. 1, 12 noon, at the Home for Incurables, Crown-lane, Streatham, afterwards at Norwood Cemetery. No flowers.

WHITEHORN.—On Sept. 27, 1930, very peacefully, JOHN HERBERT WHITEHORN, of 30, Chesterford-gardens, N.W.3, and Featherstone-buildings, W.C.1, aged 74. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 11.30 a.m. No flowers, by request.

WITHERS GREEN.—On Sept. 24, 1930, at Hobart, Tasmania, DR. A. WITHERS GREEN, late of Doctors' Commons, aged 76.

WRIGHT.—On Sept. 21, 1930, at St. Aubyns, Streetly, Birmingham, ALICE, widow of FRANK WRIGHT, of Birmingham, and eldest daughter of the late John Whitehouse, of Moseley, aged 77.

IN MEMORIAM ON ACTIVE SERVICE

AGAR.—In proud and ever-loving memory of LIEUTENANT RICHARD ST. GEORGE-DARCY AGAR, 37, 6th Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, killed in action near St. Quentin, France, on Sept. 29, 1918.

ALLPORT.—In loving memory of ALAN on this his birthday (Michaelmas), killed in France, June, 1917. Never forgotten.

ASH.—LIEUT.-COLONEL W. CLAUDE C. ASH, D.S.O. The Middlesex Regiment, mortally wounded on Sept. 15 at the attack and capture of Flers. Died Sept. 29, 1916.

"No tears are needed,—fill out the wine.
Let the goblets clash, and the grape juice flow;
Ho! pledge me a Death-drink, comrades mine,
To a brave man gone where we all must go."

BROWNE.—In proud memory of DERMOT BROWNE, second son of the Earl of Kenmare, Lieut., 1st Batln. Coldstream Guards, killed in action, near Loos, Sept. 29, 1915, aged 21 years. R.I.P.

CHATTEY.—In ever-loving memory of my dear STAN, who died of wounds received at Pilkem Ridge, Ypres, on Sept. 29, 1917.—OLIVE.

CHATTEY.—In loving memory of our dearly loved brother, STANLEY FITCH CHATTEY, 2/A Battery H.A.C., who died of wounds Sept. 29, 1917.

FAIR.—In proud and ever-loving memory of JAMES C. FAIR, 2nd Lieut., 1st Batt. Coldstream Guards, wounded and missing at Loos, Sept. 25, 1915, aged 23, and of his brother, GEORGE PATRICK FAIR, 2nd Lieut., 1st Somerset Light Infantry, killed in action at the Battle of the Somme, July 1, 1916, aged 20.

FERRAND.—In living and beloved memory of AUBREY FERRAND, killed at Bosch Kop, Transvaal, South Africa, Sept. 29, 1900. Beautiful of heart.

HAY.—In proud and loving memory of our only son, LIEUT. DOUGLAS WOULFE HAY, M.C., Middlesex Regt., killed in action, Cambrai, France, on Sept. 29, 1918.

MILLER.—In loving memory of WILLIAM FRANCIS SEYMOUR MILLER, Lt./Col., 1st Batt. Wellington Inft. Regt., N.Z.E.F., killed in action Flers, Sept. 28, 1916.

OHLMANN.—GERRARD ALEXANDER LOUIS, 2nd Lieut., who gave his life in 1915. To his honoured and loved memory.—MOTHER, BROTHER, SISTER.

OLIVER.—To the very dear memory of MAJOR GUY OLIVER, R.F.A., killed before Flers, Sept. 29, 1916, Buried British Cemetery, Bernafay, Somme.

PIGGOT.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 28, 1915, at Hill 70, Loos, France, wounded and missing, LIEUTENANT ARTHUR ALFRED PIGGOT, 13th Northumberland Fusiliers, B.A., LL.B., Cantab., late Scholar of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and formerly Scholar of Charterhouse School, Godalming, First Class Honours Classical Tripos, Second Class Honours Law Tripos, only son of Joseph Alfred and Emily Piggot, aged 23.

"If it absterget Deus omnem lacrymam ab oculis eorum; et mors ultra non erit, neque luctus, neque clamor, neque dolor erit ultra, quia prima abierunt."

"Live in the Present, for the One Who lends
Has taken back again the past He lent
With all its tears and laughter, therefore, friends,
Live in the Present.
The Present is a sum that each man spends
And a new loan receives when that is spent;
Nor can we tell when this strange Present ends
And when begins, wherein the Future's blent
And with the Past made one; for us Fate sends
No choice, but all men, well or ill content,
Live in the Present."

RAWSON.—In memory of PHILIP COLIN RAWSON, 2nd Lieut., 1st Batt. Royal Berkshire Regiment, killed at Fosse 8, Sept. 28, 1915.

RUSSELL.—In proud and loving memory of 2ND LIEUT. J. G. H. S. RUSSELL, R.W. Kent Regiment, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Stebbing Russell, of Hamstead, who was mortally wounded at Comines, on Sept. 29, 1918, aged 19, also of his uncle LIEUT. F. CLARKE, R.N., killed Nov. 26, 1914, H.M.S. Bulwark.

STANSFELD.—In ever loving memory of my only son, LT.-COL. JOHN RAYMOND EVELYN STANSFELD, D.S.O., the 2nd Battn. The Gordon Highlanders, wounded at Loos, Sept. 25. Passed peacefully away Sept. 28, 1915, aged 35.

STANSFELD.—In most loving memory of LT.-COL. JOHN STANSFELD, D.S.O., 2nd The Gordon Highlanders. Wounded at Loos. Died Sept. 28, 1915.

BACON.—In ever-loving memory of our dear father, RICHARD JAMES BACON, of Chineham, Bournemouth, who died on Sept. 29, 1929.—His DAUGHTER and SONS.

BARLOW.—To the dear memory of HENRY STEPHENS BARLOW, Sept. 29, 1929.

IN MEMORIAM (continued)

BLACK.—In loving memory of ROBERT JAMES BLACK, who died at Midgham Park, Sept. 28, 1925.

CASSELLS.—In loving and grateful memory of ALICE FRANCES CASSELLS, who fell asleep at the British Consulate, Kovno, Sept. 26, 1924.—HUGH and PEGGIE.

CLUTTERBUCK.—In ever-loving memory of my dearest Father and Mother, COLONEL ST. QUINTIN CLUTTERBUCK, Sept. 19, 1910; E. A. CLUTTERBUCK, Sept. 28, 1920.—Their devoted daughter DOROTHY.

HARDY.—On Sept. 28, 1902, MRS. ELIZABETH MARION HARDY, of 18, Hobart-place, Grosvenor-gardens, London.

Nessun maggior dolore che ricordarsi del tempo felice nella miseria.

HAWKER.—In loving memory of my dear husband, CHARLES FREDERICK HAWKER, late of Southwold, Suffolk, who died Sept. 29, 1927, in his 73rd year.

"Until the day dawns."

KING.—In ever-loving memory of dear Mother, ELIZABETH HOWDEN KING, widow of Alderman W. R. King, who passed away Sept. 29, 1925. Sorely missed.

MERCER.—In loving memory of a dear husband, HARRY DAVID MERCER, who passed on, Sept. 29, 1918.

O'BRIEN.—To the dear memory of my husband, CLAUDE CONROY O'BRIEN, who died Sept. 28, 1928.

"Sleep on, beloved."

PIGOTT.—In dear memory of HENRY PIGOTT, the beloved Father of H. Glanville Pigott, who passed away Sept. 29, 1928.

"A remembrance though unspoken may reach him where he is."

WALKER.—In loving memory of ELSIE WALKER, Sept. 29, 1906.—" Woodberry."

WOLFF.—In ever-loving memory of RUDOLF ARTHUR WOLFF, Sept. 29, 1926.

FUNERAL

CHIVERALL.—Will friends please note that the interment and funeral service of WINIFRED CHIVERALL, wife of J. F. Chiverall, will take place at The Old Cemetery, Forest Hill, on Wednesday, Oct. 1, at 1.30 p.m. Flowers should not be sent to the residence, but to care of Rodd, 345, Kennington-road, London, S.E.

THE GARDEN OF REST, GOLDERS GREEN or WOKING.—Descriptive Booklet from Crematorium Office, 23, Nottingham-place, W.1. Welbeck 4168.

J. H. KENYON, Ltd., FUNERAL FURNISHERS, 45, 47, Edgware-road, W.2. Padd. 2965.
12, Church-street, Kensington. Western 0757.
Est. 1830. Telegrams: "Undertaker, London."

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4 lines 12s. (minimum)

WALTER CURRALL, the original and leading TURNCOAT Specialist, Overcoats TURNED, S.S. from 20s., D.B. 35s., Suits, lounge, D.B., Plus 4, 40s.; also Dress, Dinner, Morning Suits, Flannels. Uniforms and Liveries. Frock Coats converted into Morning Coats. 30s. Invisible weaving. All garments button correct side.—4, Broadway, Ludgate-hill. Central 1816.

OVERCOATS TURNED, a new by our invisible process 30s., suits 35s., costumes 45s. Also dyeing, cleaning and repairs.—Call or post garments, Dept. A. The Original Turning Co., 140, High Holborn (four doors from British Museum Station). We collect. Holb. 3674-5.

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AIREDALES (LT.-COL. RICHARDSON'S) for house protection. ABERDEENS, CAIRNS, WIRE and SMOOTH FOX TERRIERS, SEALYHAMS, SHETLAND SHEEPDOGS, COCKERS; pups, adults, companions or exhibition; largest selection. Clock House, Byfleet, Surrey (Station Weybridge), or seen London. Tele., Byfleet 274.

ABERDEENS.—Only Three Dogs, 3 months; sire son Champion LAINSON KING OF KINGS; dam 1st class; 5 and three guineas.—Mazriner, Eynsham, Oxon.

ABERDEENS.—NORMAN, TAMMY, and MUZZIE (Wee Lassie), Westminster Dog Bureau, Caxton-street, S.W.1. Vic. 9739.

ABSOLUTELY TYPICAL CAIRN West Highland and Scottie Puppies from the Placemore-Furzefield Kennels (Mrs. Lloyd), Redhill, Surrey. Seen any time London. Phone, Sloane 8432.

ANY BREED may be bought at MONTPELIER SHOP; always good selection. Boarding and trimming.—Montpelier-walk (opposite Harrods).

BERTIE THE BOUNDER is real cobby carthorse BEAUTY at present; 5 black or bay.—Westminster Dog Bureau, Caxton-street, S.W.1. Vic. 9739.

BLACK COCKER SPANIEL PUPPIES; three dogs, 5 months, 5 guineas; bargains.—Fulmer Boyston, Bulstrode, Gerrards Cross.

CAIRNS.—During the next few weeks the Cayton Park Kennels have for SALE a large number of strong, healthy Puppies from winning strains of Champions Trimmer Thompson, Cayton Park, Warren Row, Henley-on-Thames. Phone, Hurley 2.

CHARMING DOGS OF EVERY BREED are always to be bought at the Westminster Dog Bureau, Caxton-street, S.W.1. Vic. 9739.

CHOWS.—Lovely pedigree red puppies; very fascinating; dog and bitch, one at 9 gns.; tongue not quite black; others 4 and 6 gns. to good homes.—Miss Lucas, Oak Grove House, R.M.C., Camberley. Tele. 559.

FAWN PUGS in Scotland.—For SALE, DOG PUPPY, 6 months, attractive pet. Miniature bitch, very sweet, 15 months. Also puppies of 3 litters, and of 7 weeks. Moderate prices to good homes.—For particulars apply Mrs. R. Shaw at the S.K.C. Show, October 1 and 2, or write Rigmonotie Kennels, Cockshaugh, St. Andrews, Fife.

FOR SALE, DOG and BITCH FAWN MASTIFFS, 15 months; perfect house protectors; used to young children; also Fawn Dog puppy, 5 months; shown; sacrifice to good homes only; owner going abroad.—Apply Wood, Greenroyd, Brighouse, Yorkshire.

GRIFFON BRUXELLOIS.—The Vulcan Kennels have for sale a number of this delightful breed for sale. Wonderful pets, but not lap dogs.—Apply the Hon. Mrs. Ionides: Orleans House, Twickenham. (Popesgrove 2580.)

HANDSOME MALE PEKINGESE, 1 year, red, black head, good pedigree, some tricks, trained; healthy affectionate; attractive little dog; good home; no dealers; £8 8s.—Misses Barks, Ascot Heath.

PEKINGESE.—Miss Frampton, holder of the world's record for winning litters and breeder of the Champion Bitch at Crufft's, 1930 (winning challenge in England every colour, from 3 to 50 gns.; miniatures a specialty, from 20gns. Seen any time or shown in London; 5min. from Olympia.—Riverside 2757. Dogs at stud.—67, Hammersmith Bridge-road, W.6.

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BOARD YOUR DOG at BELL MEAD KENNELS, Ltd., Haslemere. Every care given. Tele. 452.

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LOVELY SIAMESE KITTENS by Ch. Simzo, 5 months, house trained; male 4gns., female 2½gns. Prizewinner in recent Siamese Show.—Mrs. Arcott, Blandford, Dorset.

SIAMESE KITTENS, male and female, for SALE, suitable as pets or for breeders, from £3 3s.; finest prize-winning strains.—Apply Mrs. Bridgen, Angus Catteries, Butts Farm, Churt, Surrey.

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CHILDREN'S PONIES, 10-12-13 hands, £10-£12 each; also show winners; all ridden and handled by children; quiet hands but really good, reliable manners; seen any day.—Write Box F.1416, The Times, E.C.4.

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P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O.
Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'sailles
†Rajputana ..	17,000	Cadle	—	—
Rasmak ..	11,000	Thornton	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
Rawalpindi ..	17,000	Stringer	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
†Kanpura ..	17,000	Furlong	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
Karoa ..	17,000	Morford	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	Oct. 24	Oct. 31
Ranchi ..	17,000	Brooks	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Townshend	Nov. 7	Nov. 14
Maloja ..	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
†Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,800	Headlam	Nov. 21	Nov. 28
Umvuma ..	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5
†Rajputana ..	17,000	Cadle	Dec. 5	Dec. 12
Nasiera ..	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
†Kanpura ..	17,000	Furlong	Dec. 19	Dec. 26
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Dec. 26	Jan. 2

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

‡Cathay ..	15,000	Niven	Oct. 3	Oct. 9
Moultan ..	21,000	Morton	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
‡Chitral ..	6,000	Rogers	Oct. 31	Nov. 6
Maloja ..	21,000	Browning	Nov. 14	Nov. 21
‡Moldavia ..	17,000	Allin	Nov. 28	Dec. 4
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
‡Marmolita ..	17,000	Rhodes	Dec. 26	Jan. 1
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
Calling Southampton.

Bhutan (cargo)	6,000	—	Oct. 10	—
Padua (cargo) ..	6,000	—	Oct. 24	—
Burdwan (cargo)	6,000	—	Nov. 7	—
Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	Nov. 21	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Rawalpindi ..	17,000	Stringer	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
‡Jeypore (cargo)	11,315	—	Oct. 8	—
Maloja ..	9,000	Cooper	Oct. 16	—
Kaiyan ..	17,000	Brooks	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
Ranchi ..	17,000	Brooks	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
Kashmir ..	9,000	Malahan	Nov. 13	—
Nagoya ..	15,000	Cartwright	Nov. 28	Dec. 5

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan. ‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers. ¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
¶DUMANA ..	8,427	—	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
¶DOMALA ..	8,441	Oct. 18	Oct. 24	Oct. 26
¶HATTIMURA ..	6,886	Nov. 14	Nov. 20	Nov. 16
*MUNDRA ..	7,275	Nov. 29	Dec. 5	Dec. 7

* Cargo steamer. ¶ Calls Southampton.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
¶MULBERA ..	9,100	—	—	Oct. 4
¶MANTOLA ..	9,066	Oct. 1	Oct. 11	Oct. 16
MASHOBRA ..	8,324	Oct. 15	Oct. 25	Nov. 1
MANDALA ..	8,246	Oct. 29	Nov. 8	Nov. 15

¶ Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antw'p.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'sailles
MATIANA ..	9,067	—	—	—	Oct. 4
MALDIA ..	9,066	Oct. 4	Oct. 15	Oct. 24	Nov. 1
¶MANTOLA ..	9,066	Nov. 1	Nov. 11	Nov. 21	Nov. 28
MADURA ..	9,077	Nov. 29	Dec. 10	Dec. 19	Dec. 26

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER ..	—	—	—	—

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Freight Brokers:—
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath & Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; HALL, Dodd & Co. (London), Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi) Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Bibby, Potter, and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-Weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
†ROTORUA ..	12,500	Oct. 17
†REMUERA ..	11,000	Oct. 24
†RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Nov. 20
RUAHINE ..	11,000	Dec. 19
†RUAPEHU ..	9,000	Dec. 19

* Via Suva, † 1st and 3rd Class Passengers. ‡ Cabin and 3rd Class passengers only.
Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. R. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 122, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 3340); or the Union-Castle Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

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LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Liner to Canada or U.S.A. thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
NIAGARA ..	Oct. 15	Oct. 29
MAUNGANUI ..	—	—
AORANGI ..	Nov. 12	Oct. 29
MAKURA ..	—	Nov. 26

† Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. ‡ Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington, to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.	Liverpool.
BALRANALD ..	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—
BALLARAT ..	13,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	—
BENDIGO ..	13,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	—
BARADINE ..	13,000	—	—	Nov. 29

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	17,000	Nov. 28	Dec. 4	—
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	17,000	Dec. 26	Jan. 1	—

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House Strand, London, W.C.2.

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HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Tjulon.	Naples.
ORONSAY ..	20,000	—	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORAMA ..	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
ORFORD ..	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
OTRANTO ..	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
ORSOVA ..	12,000	Nov. 22	Nov. 28	Nov. 30
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Dec. 6	Dec. 12	Dec. 14
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Dec. 20	Dec. 26	Dec. 28
ORONTES ..	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL

BUCKNALL
FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
bCity of Exeter ..	9,447	Oct. 2	Colombo and Calcutta
abdCity of Alexandria	4,567	Oct. 2	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Nagpur ..	10,138	Oct. 5	Bombay and Karachi
bcCity of Canterbury	8,451	Oct. 14	Madras and Calcutta
cCity of Paris ..	8,451	Oct. 14	Bombay and Karachi
dbcCity of Venice ..	8,508	Oct. 24	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Baroda ..	7,129	Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta
abdCity of York ..	7,844	Oct. 30	Bombay and Karachi
cCity of Marseilles ..	8,587	Nov. 13	Bombay and Karachi
City of Lahore ..	6,983	Nov. 14	Madras and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles, (b) Port Sudan, (c) Madras. (d) Special sailing direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Cairo ..	7,882	Oct. 11	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Karachi ..	5,573	Nov. 3	Bay, East London,
Trafford Dene ..	8,321	Dec. 1	and Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
Apply to the Managers, subject to cancellation without notice:
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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
D'ARTAGNAN .. Oct. 2 and Oct. 29
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS, AZORES
CHANGCHOW .. Oct. 2 and Oct. 31 .. Rue St. Pierre
PIRÉE, ISTANBUL, IZMIR & BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE .. Oct. 17 and Oct. 29 .. Pierre Loti
EGYPT, PALESTINE, BEYROUT.
CHAMPOLLION .. Oct. 7 and Oct. 14 .. .. Lotus
For passage and all particulars apply:—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, Pall Mall, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

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(JAPAN MAIL.)
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
HARUNA MARU	10,500	Oct. 3	Oct. 8	Oct. 9
KAMO MARU	8,000	Oct. 24	Nov. 1	Nov. 3
KATORI MARU ..	10,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 14	Nov. 16

Also calling at Gibraltar.

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GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL
TO PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.
Sails Liverpool. Sails Marseilles.

" CHINDWIN " ..	4th Oct.	—
" KIMMENDINE " ..	10th Oct.	16th Oct.

Gallewski, Pembroke and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Lamport and Holt, Ltd., 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; P. Henderson and Co., 154, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

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CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

MAURETANIA - - OCT. 4
*LANCASTRIA .. Oct. 4 AQUITANIA .. Oct. 11
* Via Havre, not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

‡LACONIA - - - OCT. 4
*ANTONIA .. Oct. 11 †SCYTHIA .. Oct. 18
* Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh.
‡ Calls Galway and Boston.
† Calls Boston.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ASCANIA - - - OCT. 4
AUSONIA .. Oct. 18 ASCANIA .. Nov. 1
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

†ATHENIA - - - OCT. 4
†LETITIA .. Oct. 18 ANDANIA .. Oct. 24
† From Glasgow previous day.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg.
Majestic .. Wed., Oct. 1 | Homeric .. Wed., Oct. 8

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.
(2) Baltic .. Sat., Oct. 4 | (1) (2) Adriatic Sat., Oct. 18
Cedric .. Sat., Oct. 11 | Britannic .. Sat., Oct. 25
(1) Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.
CABIN AND TOURIST ACCOMMODATION STILL AVAILABLE FOR EARLY ACCEPTANCE IN
Baltic .. Sat., Oct. 4 | Cedric .. Sat., Oct. 11

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Laurentic .. Fri., Oct. 3 | Doric .. Fri., Oct. 17

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Tamaroa (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., Oct. 10.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.
(6) Belgenland .. .. Oct. 4
(4) Pennland .. .. Oct. 11

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.
(4) Pennland .. .. Sat., Oct. 11
(4) Westernland .. .. Sat., Oct. 25
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(6) First, Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
London to NEW YORK
Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. .. Oct. 11 | Nov. 8
*Minnetonka, 21,968 tons .. .. Oct. 25 | Nov. 22
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. .. Oct. 4 | Nov. 1
Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

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PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.
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LAND AT PLYMOUTH AND SAVE ANYTHING FROM TWELVE TO SIXTEEN HOURS. (THE MAILS TAKE THIS ROUTE.) EMBARK ALSO AT PLYMOUTH. THE ADVANTAGE IS PRECISELY THE SAME.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
" PARIS " (e)	Oct. 1	Oct. 7
" LAFAYETTE " (c)	Oct. 4	Oct. 12
" FRANCE " (e)	Oct. 8	Oct. 14
" ILE DE FRANCE " (e) ..	Oct. 16	Oct. 22
" DE GRASSE " (c)	Oct. 22	Oct. 30
" LAFAYETTE " (c)	Oct. 29	Nov. 6

(c) Express First and Second Class Liners.
(e) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Liners.

Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class) MONTHLY.
HAVRE to
NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS
LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class only.)
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.
S.S. PLANTER .. .. Oct. 9
S.S. "CUBA" .. .. Nov. 3
Also SERVICES TO
CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

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The land of glorious sunshine. Return fare from £64. Regular fortnightly service, from London. Steamers of JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.
First-class accommodation and cuisine. Private Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, Surgeon, Stewardess.
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CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

	OZEAN LINE From Southampton.	
HAVANA ..		
VERA CRUZ ..	RIO BRAVO	Oct. 14th
TAMPICO ..	PANUCO	Oct. 27th
GALVESTON	Wainwright Bros. and Co., Ltd.,	
HOUSTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.	

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
SOUTHAMPTON—NEW YORK.

ROTTERDAM (First Class fare from £47 0 0)	Oct. 4
VOLENDAM (First Class fare from £36 10 0)	Oct. 11
S.S. STATENDAM (First Class fare from £51 10 0)	Oct. 25

CUBA AND MEXICO.
*SPAARNDAM .. Oct. 11 | *LEERDAM .. Nov. 1
* From Boulogne. † Calling at Halifax.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No., Ger. 5440).

THE SHORT ROUTE to SOUTH AMERICA.
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LONDON—RIO IN 12 DAYS.
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(Hapag).
ACCELERATED PASSAGE—7 days.
SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK.

ALBERT BALLIN ..	..	..	Oct. 4
NEW YORK ..	..	..	Oct. 11
DEUTSCHLAND ..	..	..	Oct. 18
HAMBURG ..	..	..	Oct. 25

SHORT SEA TRIPS.
Southampton to Hamburg, Oct. 1, Oct. 2.

WONDER WORLD CRUISE
of the
S.S. "RESOLUTE," 20,000 tons,
January, 1931.
ENJOY 140 days on this luxurious LINER and see the WORLD.—No less than 33 countries of impelling interest with all their individual fascinations are visited. The total distance of over 38,000 miles is covered on this WONDER CRUISE.
A LIFE'S EXPERIENCE FROM £411 10s.
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LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
*CASTALIA .. Oct. 10 | *CIRCASSIA .. Nov. 26
‡CALIFORNIA .. Oct. 21 | *ELYSIA .. Dec. 12
* First Class Passengers only. ‡ Specially low fares.
" First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

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New T.S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS.
Carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27.
All First Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine Third Cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.
TRANSYLVANIA Oct. 3 | CAMERONIA .. Oct. 17
ANDANIA .. Oct. 10 | CALEDONIA .. Oct. 24
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REDUCED FARES and FREQUENT SAILINGS.
Full details on request. No booking fees.
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THE ROYAL MAIL LINE,
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Oct. 10	—
IDESNA ..	11,483	—	Oct. 11
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Oct. 24	—
DEMERARA ..	11,484	—	Oct. 25
*ARLANZA ..	14,622	Nov. 6	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Nov. 20	—
DARRO ..	11,484	—	Nov. 22
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Dec. 4	—

* Calls Madeira. ‡ Omits Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE Via PERU
BERMUDA France, PANAMA
HAVANA Spain. CANAL

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORDUNA ..	15,507	Oct. 2
OROPESA (calls Jamaica) ..	14,078	Oct. 16
ORRITA ..	15,495	Oct. 30
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	12,257	Nov. 13

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS."
EGYPTIAN CRUISE
From SOUTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 7, 26 Days. Fares 49 Guineas and upwards.
SPECIAL FARES QUOTED FOR PASSENGERS TO PALESTINE AND EGYPT ONLY.
CHRISTMAS CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, &c.
From SOUTHAMPTON, DECEMBER 19, 19 Days. Fares 38 Guineas and upward.
WEST INDIES CRUISE.
From SOUTHAMPTON, JANUARY 23, 45 Days. Fares 97 Guineas and upward.
LATEST "ATLANTIS" FEATURE.
9 HOLES MIDGET GOLF COURSE.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

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PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(Via Cherbourg).

MONTCLARE ..	..	Oct. 4
MONTCALM ..	..	Oct. 16
MONTCLARE ..	..	Nov. 1
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (to Quebec only) ..		Nov. 14

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.G.) ..	..	Oct. 3
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.G.) ..	..	Oct. 10
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.) ..	..	Oct. 17
DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.) ..	..	Oct. 24

(B.) via Belfast. (G.) via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND ..	..	Oct. 4
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL ..	..	Oct. 11

JAPAN AND CHINA.
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ..	..	Oct. 16
Latest connecting steamer from Liverpool ..		Oct. 3
EMPRESS OF JAPAN (via Honolulu) ..		Oct. 30
Latest connecting steamer from Liverpool ..		Oct. 17

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Steamships from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

NIAGARA ..	Oct. 15	AORANGI .. Nov. 12

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ROUND THE WORLD
in the
"EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA"
(22,000 tons oil-burner).
The Dreamship of Cruises
The mighty St. Lawrence—Old World Quebec and New York—Madeira and the Mediterranean —Xmas in Jerusalem—New Year's Eve in Cairo —the gorgeous magic of the Jewelled East. Delhi, Taj Mahal, Fatehpur Sikri (all in the cool season)—Batavia—Bangkok—Eternal Peking—Fairylike Japan—Honolulu—San Francisco—Panama Canal—Havana—New York and back when the English hedgerows are bursting into leaf!
Cruise duration—4½ to 5½ months.
From SOUTHAMPTON, 14th NOVEMBER from £448.
From MONACO, 16th DECEMBER, from £397.
Reserve now.
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ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Hobsons Bay	14,180 tons from Southampton	Oct. 1
Esperance Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Oct. 29
Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Nov. 26

Fares from £38 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

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IN
32 DAYS
BY
"MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA"
(oil burners).
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE,
Royal Mail House, 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

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ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.
Each room with balcony facing lake.

HECTOR ..	—	SARPEDON ..	8 Nov.
ANCHISES ..	27 Sept.	PATROCLUS ..	22 Nov.
AENEAS ..	11 Oct.	ANTENOR ..	3 Jan.

SHORT SEA VOYAGES.
Special Winter Return Rates:—Port Said £48, Colombo £95, Straits £112 10s.
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TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.
(3) S.S. THEMISTOCLES From Liverpool 10th OCT.
(1) S.S. IONIDES .. Liverpool 9th NOV.
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(1) First Class only.
(3) First and Third Class.
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WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
†DUNBAR CASTLE ..	Oct. 2	—
*ARMADALE CASTLE ..	—	Oct. 3
‡LLANDAFF CASTLE ..	Oct. 9	—
†CARNARVON CASTLE ..	—	Oct. 10

* Via Madeira. † Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
‡ Via Madeira, Ports approx. West Coast.
Special Christmas and New Year TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA
at reduced return fares by Mail Vessels sailing 5th and 19th December, 1930; 2nd and 30th January, 1931.
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Marseilles, Alexandria, Jaffa, Beyrut.

" PATRIA "	Oct. 11	Oct. 15	Oct. 18
"PROVIDENCE"	Oct. 18	Oct. 22	Oct. 25
"ALESIA"	Oct. 28	Nov. 2	Nov. 4
" PATRIA "	Nov. 2	Nov. 6	Nov. 8
" PATRIA "	Nov. 22	Nov. 26	Nov. 28

* Calls MALTA Oct. 30.
MARSEILLES—WEST AFRICAN PORTS.
MARSEILLES—NEW YORK.
via Naples, Palermo, Lisbon, Azores.
THROUGH RATES FROM LONDON.
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Through Tickets via Java to
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SPECIAL SUMMER RATES to TANGIER, GIBRALTAR and MARSEILLES.
Apply U.K. Agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3; West End Agency, American Express Co., 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.

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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, ST

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3 lines 6s. (minimum)

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Miss MABEL HAWTREY
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ADVISES PARENTS re PUBLIC or PRIVATE SCHOOLS for boys and girls at home or abroad.
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Branches at Brixton, Brondesbury, Croydon, Ealing, Finsbury Park, City, Forest, Gate, Lewisham, Maida Hill, Palmers Green, Wimbledon, Leeds, Manchester.

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S.R.—PARENTS ASSISTED FREE OF CHARGE in SELECTING SCHOOLS on Southern Railway and Continent.—Room 2, Victoria Station, S.W.1.

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INSTRUCTION, Education. Live in the open. Peninsular children and young girls in Parisienne family living in a château, with a late headmaster of a secondary school. Mild climate, beautiful country walks, excursions, modern comforts; tennis, wireless; good food.—Write Proprietor, Château St. Mexant (Corrèze).

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For particulars apply to Madame H. PICHON, Principal, Collège Féminin de Bouffemont (Seine-et-Oise).

SWISS SCHOOLS.—Apply for full particulars to Bendien's World Service, 28, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

LEGAL NOTICES
4 lines 8s. (minimum)

BENJAMIN KENYON deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925, Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of BENJAMIN KENYON, late of 7 Trinity Gardens, Folkestone in the County of Kent, who died on the 16th day of June, 1930, and whose Will, with 2 Codicils thereto, was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 3rd day of September 1930, by Thomas Harry Kenyon and David Ernest Dougharty, the executors therein named, are hereby required to send particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to me the undersigned, the Solicitor for the said executors, on or before the 30th day of November 1930, after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the valid claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice.—Dated this 16th day of September 1930.
C. S. GIDDINS, 2, Clement's Inn, Strand, London, W.C.2. Solicitor for the said Executors.

IN the ESTATE of JOHN TENNISON BURROWS Deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days after publication hereof, APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with WILL and ONE CODICIL annexed of JOHN TENNISON BURROWS late of Durban Natal deceased, granted by the Supreme Court of South Africa Natal Provincial Division at Pietermaritzburg on the 25th day of July 1930.
OSBORN-JENKYN & SON, 63 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. Solicitors for the Attorney.

JOHN CLARK deceased.—Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the PROBATE of the WILL and CODICIL of JOHN CLARK late of Opou near Gisborne in the Dominion of New Zealand Sheepfarmer deceased granted by the Supreme Court of New Zealand at Gisborne on the 19th day of May 1930.
Dated this 27th day of September 1930
MURRAY HUTCHINS & Co. 11 Birchin Lane, London, E.C.3 Solicitors for the Attorneys of the Executors.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

COMPANIES ACT, 1929. RURAL PATENTS SYNDICATE, LTD. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 238 of the Companies Act 1929 that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Kemp, Chatterton, Nicholson, Bendall & Co., 36, Walbrook, London, E.C.4 on Friday the 3rd October, 1930 at 11.30 a.m. for the purposes mentioned in Sections 239 and 249 of the said Act.
Dated the 25th day of September, 1930.
M. REDMAN, Secretary.

I MARY FORSTER BROWN of The Grove House Caversham in the county Borough of Reading Spinster heretofore called and known by the name of Mary Parsons hereby give notice that on the 25th day of September 1930 I renounced and ABANDONED the use of my said SURNAME of PARSONS and ASSUMED in lieu thereof the SURNAME of FORSTER BROWN And further that such change of name is evidenced by a deed dated the 25th day of September 1930 executed by me and attested.
Dated the 25th day of September 1930.
MARY FORSTER BROWN.

RE ELIZABETH ALEXANDER, Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of ELIZABETH ALEXANDER, late of 13, York House, York Street, Marylebone, Widow, deceased, who died on the 16th day of August, 1930, and whose will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the eleventh day of September, 1930, by Robert Alexander and Elizabeth Joyce Atkinson, the executors therein named, are hereby required to send the particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to us, the undersigned, as Solicitors for the said executors, on or before Saturday, the ninth day of December, 1930, after which date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets or the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim or demands they shall not then have had notice. Dated this 26th day of September, 1930.
DEVONSHIRE, WREFORD BROWN & Co., 38, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executors.

THE BRITISH WOOD IMPREGNATING COY., Limited. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 199 of the Companies Act 1929, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Messrs. Everett Chettle & Co., Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, on Tuesday the 7th day of October 1930, at 3.30 p.m.
Forms of general and special proxy for the purposes of the above meeting are sent herewith. Proxies to be used at the meeting should be lodged with me the undersigned at the registered office of the company, Messrs. Everett Chettle & Co., Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C., not later than 4 p.m. on the 6th of October, 1930.
E. REDFERN, Secretary.
Dated September 25th, 1930.
By Order of the Board,
Messrs. Everett, Chettle & Co., Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1929 MARSHALL BENNETT BROTHERS Limited Notice is hereby given that by an Order of the Court made by Mr. Registrar Warrington on Thursday the 7th day of August 1930 FREDERICK SEYMOUR SALAMAN of 1-2 Bucklersbury in the City of London, Chartered Accountant was APPOINTED LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company.
FREDK. S. SALAMAN Liquidator.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EDITH MARY DOWAGER COUNTESS OF HARDWICKE Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of The RIGHT HONOURABLE EDITH MARY DOWAGER COUNTESS of HARDWICKE late of 34 Albert Hall Mansions, South Kensington in the County of London who died on the 27th day of July 1930 and whose Will and two Codicils were proved by The Right Honourable Charles Alexander Earl of Hardwicke one of the Executors named therein in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 20th day of September 1930 are hereby requested to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned as Solicitors for the said Executor on or before the 1st day of December 1930, and notice is also hereby given that after that day the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the Deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims or demands of which the Executor shall then have had notice and he will not be liable for the assets of the said Deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 27th day of September 1930.
WALKER, MARTINEAU & CO., 36 Theobalds Road, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.1. Solicitors for the said Executor.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED
Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

ANTIQUES, CURIOS, &c.

EXECUTORS, Collectors, and others having RARE GOLD and SILVER COINS for DISPOSAL are respectfully invited to COMMUNICATE with WEBB and SON, Ltd. (Numismatic Dept.), 5, 6, and 7, Kingstreet, St. James's, S.W.1, who have dealt in the finest coins of country for over 100 years, and can offer very best prices guaranteed, whether for a few coins or for a large collection.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE, PRIVATE SALE.—The greatest bargain offered for 20 years owing to cancellation of contract for SUPER HOTEL in INDIA. We are instructed to dispose of these goods at half contract price. They are all made from picked timber to stand climate, and in most cases sold at less than PRE-WAR PRICES.
250 BED-ROOM SETS in oak and white enamel, complete with beds, £4 17s. 6d. each.
65 Double-sized bed-room suites in waxed oak, mahogany, burr walnut, &c., from 11gns. to 65gns.; beds to match.
2 Only hand-made French grey walnut bed-room suites, 26gns., each cost double; beds to match.
30 Only oak fitted gent.'s bed-room suites, 25gns.
350 Lounge chairs and Chesterfields in art linen, from 23s. 6d. each to 10gns.
750 Dining-room chairs in oak, mahogany, walnut, &c., from 10s. 6d. each.
300 Real hide lounge chairs, fitted velvet cushions, £3 15s. each to 15gns.; settees to match.
6 Only three-piece Chesterfield suites in French damask and velours, £7 15s. each (worth double).
The above are only a few of the bargains on offer.
NOW CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the Contents of a well-known Peer's Mansion (recently deceased), which are equal to new, being sold at third original cost, comprising exclusively designed and made Italian figured Walnut Bed-room Suite with Bedstead, Staples spring, &c., cost 170 guineas, now 85 guineas. Also two Weathered Oak Bed-room Suites with Bed and spring, 52 guineas each, cost double. Lounge and Dining Rooms in Chinese Lacquer, Walnut, &c., Chesterfields in Hide and Silk Covers, &c. Every item for furnishing. All goods purchased can remain stored and packed free for country. On view 9-8.
A. MARSH & CO., LTD.,
Furniture Depositories
(Patronised by the Crown Agents for the Colonies),
114-118, Kentish Town-road, N.W.1.
10 minutes from Oxford and Piccadilly Circuses and all principal rail termini. Est. 1857. North 0758.

GIGANTIC FURNITURE SALE!
By Order of the TRUSTEES and others, we have been instructed to sell without reserve the whole of the FURNITURE and effects made for a well-known LONDON RESIDENCE, all of which goods offered are soundly constructed and in new condition and are being cleared at less than half actual cost. Included also are effects from the Hotel Cecil, London, W.C., many choice pieces removed from Town and country residences for convenience of sale, at bargain prices :—
Here are some of the bargains :—
91 real hide EASY CHAIRS with loose cushions, £3 17s. 6d.; Settees to match, £6 15s.; five only Complete DINING ROOMS, including Sideboards, Dining Table and Chairs, cost £65; 150 luxurious lounge chairs, 39s. 6d.; Settees from 25s.; complete CHESTERFIELD SUITES in cretonne, hide, velour, damask, &c., from £5 10s. to 70 guineas; 200 BED-ROOM SUITES in Oak, Mahogany, Burr Walnut, &c., including bed and spring, from £4 19s. 6d. to 100 guineas; 20 FITTED WARDROBES from £2 15s. Dining-room CHAIRS in all woods from 10s. 6d. each. SPECIAL MENTION is a magnificent Burr Walnut Bed-room Suite, including a triple Cheval mirror dressing table, chest, &c., 24 guineas; beds to match; overmantels, 50gns. Everything for furnishing available. IMMEDIATE INSPECTION ADVISED. ALL goods stored free and packed free for country.
RICHARDS FURNITURE DEPOSITORIES, Ltd., E 33-39 and 45, BATTERSEA-RISE, CLAPHAM JUNCTION, S.W.11. ONLY ADDRESS.
Hours 9 to 8 daily. Five minutes Clapham Common and Clapham Junction Stations. Waterloo and Victoria electric train eight minutes. Buses and trams from all parts. Batt. 5932-3.

PIANOFORTES

ARNOLD, Ltd., 28, South Molton-street (Bond-street station), W.1.—Exceptional value in slightly used PIANOS. Bechstein, Steinway, Chappell, Erard, &c. Cash or terms. Exchanges. Booklet free. (May. 3843).

CHALLEN, Baby Grand Specialists. New 8gns.; second-hand, reconditioned, at great reduced prices; deferred payments.—14, Hanover-street, Regent-st., W.1.

WEARING APPAREL

A Good Price by MITCHELL'S, 302, Edgware-road, W.2. Ladies', Gentlemen's DISCARDED CLOTHING, FURS, Uniforms, Linen, Teeth, Jewellery, Plate, &c. Buyer attends free or cash by return. Ambs. 1353. Est. 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

TYPEWRITERS, Duplicators, Adders, Calculators, Office furniture, Bought, Sold, Hired, Repaired.—Taylor's, 74, Chancery-lane, W.C. Holborn 3793.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR LONDON.
President :
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
Established by King Edward VII.
HELPS 143 HOSPITALS.
The increased cost of the hospitals, due to the larger number of beds and the developments of medical science, makes additional support essential to enable the Fund to increase its Annual Grants. Every hospital is visited and all its circumstances carefully considered before the grants are made.—Hon. Secretaries, 7, Walbrook, E.C.4.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

OXFORD-STREET.—Income of £250 per annum, very well secured for a term of 21 years, on premises situated near Selfridges. For Sale to pay over 9 per cent. clear at £2,250.—Apply
HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele., Mayfair 6710.

AN ESTATE of FREEHOLD and Long LEASEHOLD SHOPS, let on repairing leases, producing £4,000 rising to about £5,000 per annum. For SALE on an economic basis.—Solicitors and principals only write "T. G." care of CHARLES BARKER and SONS, Ltd., 31, Budge-row, E.C.4.

FREEHOLD FLATS, SEA FRONT of SOUTH COAST TOWN, producing £252 a year net. Price £2,250, mortgage of £1,500 remains, so only £750 cash, equity shows over 22 per cent. per annum.—Write Surveyor, 101A, Tulse Hill, S.W.2.

MAYFAIR.—Only £3,500 including the valuable contents; charming house let in Furnished Suites returning very high rate of interest. A beautiful home for any purchaser. No agents.—Write Box E.1003, The Times, E.C.4.

10 PER CENT. FREEHOLD.
£1,700.—HARROW-ROAD, HARLESDEN (Main Road).—SHOP PREMISES with Flat over, let to a butcher for seven, 14, 21 years at rising rentals.—BERKELEY and BERKELEY, 66, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 2855.

BUILDING LAND AND SITES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

NEAR OXFORD-STREET
and TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD.—Nos. 10 to 15, CHITTY-STREET, W.1. Frontage 100 feet, depth about 50 feet. Ground-rent £200; Lease 99 years. PRICE £5,000.—BERKELEY and BERKELEY, 66, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 2855.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

DEPUTY ANALYST REQUIRED by the Municipal Commissioners of Singapore. Age about 24-30, preferably unmarried; on a three years' agreement with possible extension. Candidates must have had a sound training in analysis of Foods and Drugs, and preferably have passed the F.I.C. examination in Branch E (Food and Drugs). They should possess a good honours degree in Chemistry.
Commencing salary £728 per annum, with annual increments. Free first-class passage, with half salary during voyage.
For full particulars write to the Agents, Messrs. Peirce and Williams, M.Inst., C.E., 1, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1, with whom applications must be lodged not later than Monday, 6th October.

DEVON COUNTY COUNCIL.
(Medical Department.)
BACTERIOLOGIST.
APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified medical practitioners experienced in Clinical Pathology and Bacteriology for the APPOINTMENT of BACTERIOLOGIST under the Devon County Council.
The salary will be £750 per annum. The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination and to contribute in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government and Other Officers Superannuation Act.
Forms of application and particulars of the appointment may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom the completed forms should be returned by not later than Saturday, October 11th.
L. MEREDITH DAVIES, County Medical Officer.
4, Barnfield-crescent, Exeter.

ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL.
ORTHOPAEDIC MASSEUSE.
The County Council of the Administrative County of Essex invite APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of ORTHOPAEDIC MASSEUSE in connection with their scheme for the treatment of children suffering from orthopaedic conditions. Applicants must hold the certificate in massage, medical electricity, and Swedish remedial exercises of the Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics, and should have had practical experience in the duties of an Orthopaedic Masseuse, including the application of splints.
The salary attaching to the appointment will be at the rate of £200 per annum, and travelling expenses will be allowed to the successful applicant. The appointment will be subject to one month's notice on either side.
Applications, on the prescribed form, which may be obtained from the undersigned, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials (which will not be returned), should be addressed to me and delivered at the Shire Hall, Chelmsford, not later than 10 a.m. on Monday, the 13th day of October, 1930.
JOHN H. GOOLD, Clerk of the County Council.
Shire Hall, Chelmsford, 22nd September, 1930.

INDIAN SERVICE OF ENGINEERS AND INDIAN RAILWAY SERVICE OF ENGINEERS.
The Secretary of State for India in Council will, in the near future, appoint FIVE ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS, probably to Burma, and FOUR to India, who will be appointed to the India recruited branch in Burma) to the INDIAN SERVICE of ENGINEERS, and TWO ASSISTANTS to the INDIAN RAILWAY SERVICE of ENGINEERS. Except for the Burman appointment, every candidate must be a European British subject of non-Asiatic domicile.
Candidates must be of the age of 21 years and must not have attained the age of 24 years in the case of those applying for appointment to the Indian Service of Engineers, and 25 years in the case of those applying for appointment to the Indian Railway Service of Engineers, on 1st January, 1930.
The appointments are for Civil Engineers only. Candidates must either (1) have obtained one of certain recognized University degrees or other distinctions in Engineering, or (2) have passed Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Civil Engineers or been exempted by the Institution from such examination, or (3) have passed the Associate-ship in Engineering of the City and Guilds Institute (Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington), or (4) produced the required evidence that they are otherwise eligible under the Regulations. They should in addition have had one year's approved practical experience in Engineering.
Applications from candidates must reach the India Office not later than 1st October, 1930. Printed forms, together with information regarding the conditions of appointment, may be obtained from the Secretary, Services and General Department, India Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.

ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE.
COWLEY MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Head Mistress: Miss L. S. GRABAM, M.A.
WANTED in January next, for about 200 pupils, a MISTRESS who can offer English and one or two of the following subjects:—Art to lower forms, Latin, or Mathematics. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary to the Governors, 17, Cotham-street, St. Helens.

THE GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY invite APPLICATIONS for an APPOINTMENT as DEPUTY DIRECTOR for the SIR J. J. SCHOOL of ART, BOMBAY. Candidates must possess sound administrative ability and practical knowledge of at least one art craft. They must be fully qualified teachers of Drawing, Modelling and Painters. Candidates should preferably be over 25 and under 40 years of age. The selected candidate will be required to undertake duties commencing on 1st May next and qualifications in the scale Rs.320 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs.40 to Rs.1,200 a month. In addition, officiating allowance at the rate of Rs.100 a month according to initial pay on appointment, and pay for basic pay of Rs.600 and Overseas Pay of £25 a month. Total pay including compensatory local allowance, would be approximately £840 and rising to £1,200 and £80 a month, about £1,260 per annum. Agreement for five years (including one year's probation) with possibility of subsequent permanent employment in the Bombay Educational Service. Compensatory local allowance. First-class passage to India and return passage on satisfactory termination of agreement. Overseas Pay and return passage admissible only to an officer of non-Asiatic domicile.) Strict medical examination.
Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained upon request by post card to the Secretary to the High Commissioner for India, General Department, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2. Last date for the receipt of applications 6th October, 1930.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON KING'S COLLEGE. The delegacy will REQUIRE in January next the SERVICES of a LECTURER in the DEPARTMENT of BOTANY (special subject: Plant Physiology). Salary £350 per annum. Candidates should send in their applications, accompanied by three copies of three recent testimonials, to the Secretary, King's College, Strand, W.C.2, from whom particulars and forms of application may be obtained.

POST FILLED

BOX F.1269, The Times, September 21.—Applicants are advised that the post advertised has been filled.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.
APPLICANTS' testimonials typed by return post; 12 copies of one 1s. 3d., 20 2s., 50 2s. 6d.; quarto or foolscap.—Wm. Hall, 114a, Fulwood-place, London, W.C.1.
A Miraculous Money-Maker!—New radio company is selling direct to public, has already achieved unprecedented success. Canvassers and demonstrator-salesmen are required throughout England. Experienced salesmen only need apply. Liberal terms. Exclusive offices are being appointed from the ranks.—Write, giving full details of previous experience, to Box F.157, The Times, E.C.4.
A London company requires capable representatives a resident in Bristol, Cardiff, and Newport; personality and ability to get on with business men more important than previous experience; attractive terms and prospects.—Write Box R.1365, The Times, E.C.4.
A Career is offered to four energetic gentlemen who will pay £5 for an intensive training by one of London's most successful sale organizers. This £5 will be returned 25s. weekly (plus large commissions) during the first 4 weeks' practical work; 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Monday), to Mr. Dixon, 116, Victoria-street, S.W.1.
A N Organizer is required by a non-commercial organisation (which appreciates commercial efficiency) for work in the Liverpool and Birkenhead district; commencing salary £312 per annum; age immaterial, but brains and imagination important; full particulars and application form write Box R.1351, The Times, E.C.4.
A N established firm needs Representatives in London; a knowledge would be advantageous, but not important their income.—Write Box R.1363, The Times, E.C.4.
ANALYST required for Works in East London; age 20-30.—Write full particulars to Box M.28, The Times, E.C.4.
BIG Earnings.—The earnings of one of our men from 3 contracts actually secured during the week ending Saturday last, September 27th, amounted to £71 11s. 2d. This man has been in steady production for this company over a period exceeding two years. His earnings for last week have been exceeded several times by newcomers to this business—on one occasion by 200 per cent. The opportunities for newcomers to achieve these earnings are identically open to any men who come and put into the field. We have inserted this advertisement in the hope of finding amongst those immediately disengaged a man who can earn £20 a week in his own provincial territories. To give you an idea of the qualifications we require, a first-class record of successful selling is a big advantage. If this man is covering high-priced specialities, advertising, or insurance, it would be better. Sales executive experience is valuable too. Above all, however, we need real men who can go after big business, find it, get it, and keep it. If you are one of those men and this advertisement holds a message for you, telephone Mr. Kilburn at the Euston Hotel to-day or to-morrow, Tuesday, up to noon. Any men who are selected may receive full proof of all the statements made in this advertisement at our London office.
DICTATION girl wanted; must be quick; immediately by country teacher; salary after three months; prospects guaranteed; references.—Write Box F.1489, The Times, E.C.4.
ESTABLISHED firm of Ship's Stores have excellent opening for well-educated man, age about 30, able to canvass business among shipping firms in London; wages and good commission.—Write Box R.1352, The Times, E.C.4.
ESTABLISHED Wholesale Warehouse specializing in ladies' underwear and sportswear require traveller with good retail connexion in Southern Counties and South Coast; excellent opportunity for live man; good salary and commission.—Write Box 9093, Frost-Smith Advertising, 64, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.2.
FIRM of Advocates and Solicitors practising abroad want young Solicitor with experience; good salary; highest references; prospects of eventual interest.—Write Box R.1367, The Times, E.C.4.
FIVE vacancies for London occur in selling staff of established company; thorough training given, so inexperienced men may apply with every chance of success; promotion awaits applicants who prove their abilities.—Write Box R.1364, The Times, E.C.4.
MANUFACTURERS of Ladies' Underwear require Representative with live connexion amongst principal retailers in West of England; good prospects; salary and commission to right man.—Write in strict confidence to Box 9092, Frost-Smith Advertising, 64, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.2.
MOTOR Engineering.—Practical workshop training in all every branch to suit individual requirements. Courses from one month. Day or evening tuition. Fees by instalments.—Write or call for full particulars, Engineering Dept., The British School of Motoring, Ltd., 3, Coventry-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.1.
MOTOR Salesman wanted; must have good trade connexion and experience of wholesaling cars in the home counties for either manufacturer or distributor.—Write Box R.1362, The Times, E.C.4.
OPPORTUNITY occurs for educated lady to add £4 to £7, or more, per week to her income by doing pleasant congenial work (no canvassing); must be adaptable, ambitious, and of pleasing personality; age 25-45.—Write Box 06878, The Times, 22, Regent-street, W.1.
REPRESENTATIVE wanted, well educated, with connexion amongst architects and knowledge of building and decorating trade, to represent firm of high-class Decorators.—Write, stating salary required and experience, Box R.1652, The Times, E.C.4.
REQUIRED.—Well-known Chocolate Manufacturer requires the services of several first-class Senior Salesmen; liberal terms; knowledge of confectionery trade preferred, but not essential; applicants must be capable salesmen and have vision and ideas; unlimited scope for right men; unless you have these qualifications it is useless applying.—Write, giving full details, age, &c., to Z.F.596, care of Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.
REQUIRED, a young, keen, energetic lady or gentleman as County Organizer to take charge of established office in Weston-super-Mare as headquarters for Somerset territory for sale of educational books; excellent opening.—Miss A'Bear, Divisional Organizer, the National Association of Booklovers, Royal Chambers, Weston-super-Mare.
REQUIRED, experienced confidential Secretary, about W.26; must have good speeds in shorthand and typewriting and knowledge of bookkeeping; German an advantage; position necessitates living in Southern Counties.—Write, stating education, experience, and salary required, to Box W.1654, The Times, E.C.4.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

SALES Manager required by old-established Roadstone Quarrying firm operating in the South of England; applications are invited by first-class Salesmen, possessing own motor-car, having good organizing ability, and preferably with some knowledge of the trade and a connection with the buyers in the district.—Write, giving particulars of past experience, age, and salary required, to Box W.1657, The Times, E.C.4.
STAINED Glass.—Wanted, first-class Colourist: permanent, and good salary. Also first-class Figure Draughtsman, and two Glass Painters.—Write Box F.1497, The Times, E.C.4.
TO Public School or Varsity Men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from Service:—Write for details of "The New Salesmanship," the career of the future. Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.
TRANSPORT Manager, under 40 years of age, wanted for important London Department Store. First-class experience of Home and Export traffic management with a big firm essential; knowledge of London and Suburban delivery work desirable.—Write, giving full particulars, Box R.1360, The Times, E.C.4.
YOUNG gentlewoman, 18-25, seeking a career, offered training followed by remunerative employment by the National Association of Booklovers, BM/Booklovers, London, W.C.1.
A India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.
ABILITY to sell is the foundation of all business success. Get to know your own worth by developing your ability to sell your own services. The Russell Course in Scientific Salesmanship will give you the power to do this. Write for free booklet and full particulars. You will be worth more as a Russell-trained man. The course is entirely postal, to be studied in your spare time, and when qualified we undertake to introduce you to firms having salaried vacancies.—Take the Russell Way to Better Pay.—Send to-day for "Your Future—How to Make it Secure."—The Russell Hart Co., Ltd., 65, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.
GENTLEMEN desiring higher executive or technical positions, with salaries over £500 per annum, should communicate with

Sporting News

RACING NOTES

AUTUMN HANDICAPS

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The autumn Newmarket season will be begun to-morrow afternoon with a four-day meeting. A number of interesting races will be decided, the most important of them being the Jockey Club Stakes, which will be run on Thursday afternoon. With only 8st. 9lb. to carry the winner certainly should be Parenthesis, who was second to Singapore in the St. Leger.

Recent running has done little to assist in the attempt to solve the problem set by the weights for the Cambridgeshire, which will be run at Newmarket on October 29. There is a final acceptance for this race on October21, and it is quite possible that until then even the probable composition of the field will be unknown. At present several stables have more than one representative in the race. Some betting on the Newmarket race which took place at Newbury on Saturday suggested that The Recorder would be F. Darling's runner, but that able trainer also has The MacNab, Artist's Proof, Lovat Scout, and Quinine in the race. Whichever he finally saddles is certain to have a very large following. It cannot be argued that The Recorder, on form, is at all kindly handicapped, for, on Ascot running, Rapahannock has a better chance at the weights, while, on Lingfield running, Good Fish would appear certain to beat him. On the Lingfield running Good Fish is many lengths in front of The Recorder, who is set to give him 16lb. Since the weights were made known Good Fish has given Silver Flare 11lb. and beaten him by nearly a length. Using Silver Flare, it would seem that Good Fish is only a few pounds behind a three-year-old like Rameses the Second, and I am not at all sure that The Recorder is a stone in front of him.

The best public trial run recently by a prominent Cambridgeshire candidate was that of Empire Builder, who, receiving 11lb. from Alcester, beat him comfortably. In the Cambridgeshire Alcester has to give Empire Builder 2lb. Empire Builder's previous form will bear a close scrutiny. A year ago Mr. Dawkins placed Empire Builder within 9lb. of the best of his age. As a four-year-old he should be able to give 8lb. to The Recorder over the Cambridgeshire distance at the end of October. He actually has to give 2lb., so Mr. Dawkins assumes that The Recorder is 5lb. better as a three-year-old than was Empire Builder, or that he is only 4lb. behind the best of his age. I had not thought that The Recorder was as good as that, but if I use Racedale and the race that The Recorder and Racedale ran at Goodwood it seems that the Cambridgeshire weights of The Recorder and Empire Builder are correct. At weight for age at Goodwood Racedale should have been able to give The Recorder 9lb. On their actual running The Recorder showed that he was 7lb. better than Racedale, so that, allowing for the difference in age, The Recorder was a 16lb. better colt, and Racedale, in the Free Handicap of last year, was estimated to be 20lb. behind Empire Builder. Empire Builder and The Recorder are, therefore, very exactly handicapped in this year's Cambridgeshire.

Using again Racedale and, through him, turning The Recorder into a three-year-old at the end of last season, and so placing him in Mr. Dawkins's Three-Year-Old Handicap, it is seen that The Recorder appears to have a few pounds the worse of the weights with Artist's Proof and several pounds the better of the handicap with The MacNab. Further, Vatout can be placed in the same three-year-old handicap with about 8st. 12lb., so that he and The Recorder also seem fairly handicapped. The more, then, that I examine these weights the more convinced do I become that, although with the older horses The Recorder is fairly handicapped, he is not thrown into the race, while, as I have pointed out already, he is not at all kindly handicapped with several of the horses of his own age, notably Good Fish and Rapahannock. I dismiss the latter because I do not think that he will stay the mile and a furlong over which this race is run, but for the time being I am bound to regard Good Fish as exceptionally well handicapped and a not improbable winner.

THE CESAREWITCH

The final acceptance for the Cesarewitch has to be made by October 7. Recent running should have done much to assist in the solving of the problem set here by Mr. Dawkins. In that connexion Saturday's race at Newbury for the Newbury Autumn Cup was followed with special interest. It was won very easily, as the betting indicated would be the case, by the French-bred Brumeux from West Wicklow, with Show Girl third and Coaster fourth. For this success Brumeux, if he is started, will have to carry a penalty of 10lb. in the Cesarewitch, making his weight for that event 8st. 9lb. He won very easily indeed, but 10lb. is a big penalty to carry over two miles and a quarter at Newmarket. It is probable that he will not be started at Newmarket. His owner also has Ramon in the Cesarewitch with only 7st. 7lb. This French-bred horse has not had a race this season, but he won last year at Ascot, and on that form he is better handicapped here than Buoyant Bachelor. In a second race at Ascot last year he was fourth, beaten by many lengths by Brown Jack, whom he can now meet on 25lb. better terms. I know nothing about Ramon's present condition, but he might conceivably prove a good substitute for Brumeux in this important handicap.

Assuming that Brumeux does not run or that his penalty prevents him from winning, as it should do, I cannot see that any of the other Cesarewitch candidates which ran on Saturday should win at Newmarket. Old Orkney, it is true, was unlucky and, further, may have needed the race, for he had been absent from the racecourse for a long time. Still, I do not think that he should beat Brown Jack at a difference of 7lb. West Wicklow and Show Girl ran exactly truly to their Newcastle form. On his best form of last year West Wicklow is only fairly handicapped and he does not seem so good now as he was then. I would much rather have the vastly improved Brown Jack even with his small penalty. Aretie Star was another in Saturday's field who did not improve his Cesarewitch chances by his running. Coaster also should be safely held by West Wicklow and Show Girl. Bonny Boy II. seems to be held safely by Coaster, while, at the weights, both fit and well, as I have pointed out earlier in these Notes, Ramon seems to be rather better handicapped than Buoyant Bachelor. Baytown, in my opinion, will never stay the distance of this race, while Lemon Car does not seem to be sound. Ut Majeur seems to put Singapore in the race with too much weight.

Posterity, with 7st. 10lb., might well have an outstanding chance. He has run only once this season but is, so I understand, fit and well. Last year he was a very useful staying three-year-old, about 6lb. behind a colt like Haste Away, who in this race at Newmarket with about 8st. would look rather attractive. On the other hand, on their Ascot running, Friendship is as good as Haste Away, who, on last season's form, was about 5lb. behind Bosworth, so that the value of the Ascot form of this season can be checked through Bosworth, and it works out correctly, as can be seen by a reference to the Jockey Club Stakes of last year. Friendship, therefore, in this year's Cesarewitch, is very much better handicapped than Posterity, and Posterity does not seem badly in. On last year's form in this very race Friendship is no better handicapped than Brown Jack and West Wicklow, but I shall always believe that he should have won that race easily. He may well make amends this season. He is most certainly well handicapped.

I propose for the time being to deal with only one of the 7st. and less division —namely, Story Teller, for she seems to me to have a fair chance of success. Through Pard she is very well handicapped, and she keeps on winning. The only doubt that I have about her is that she may not quite stay the distance of this race. She has never, so far as I know, raced over it, her best form having been shown over a mile and a half. Still she must have a chance. I shall have other opportunities of dealing with this race. At present I consider that the winner will be Friendship or Brown Jack, with a distinct preference for the former, who it is possible will be ridden by Fox.

NEWBURY MEETING

The Newbury Autumn Meeting was concluded on Saturday in showery weather. The going was unexpectedly good. The trains from Paddington station to the course were so crowded that an extra train had to be run. The late start, the programme was not begun until 3 o'clock, was no doubt largely responsible for this excellent attendance. A number of people complained about the late hour at which they got home after racing was over; but the late start enables many people to go racing who could not otherwise do so. I would, however, make one suggestion to the railway company who have done so much in the past to make Newbury Meetings a success. The important event on Saturday's card, the Newbury Autumn Cup was started at a quarter to 5 o'clock. Yet the first return train from the course went at half-past 4 o'clock, and the second one not until 6 o'clock. The first special train was, therefore, useless. A train from the course at about 10 minutes past 5 o'clock would have been much appreciated.

I have already earlier in these Notes given the result of the race for the Newbury Cup and the lessons that I have learned from it, so that there is very little more that needs to be recorded about that event. Mr. Macomber had come over from France to see Brumeux run, and everyone present seemed to know that the horse was fully expected to win, although on his last running he had not so good a chance on the handicap as Coaster. Brumeux was always favourite, and when the race was started only 6 to 4 was offered against his chance. Old Orkney, in spite of his long absence from a racecourse, was second favourite. On his best form he was the best handicapped horse in the race. West Wicklow and Coaster were also well backed. Show Girl was the first to go to the front, but was soon joined by Joyous Greeting, who actually headed her before the Straight was reached, only to give way again soon after the turn into the Straight had been made. Half-way up the Straight, Brumeux came through and the race was very quickly over, Brumeux winning without causing his rider or his many supporters any anxiety. West Wicklow was a good second and Show Girl third. West Wicklow again proved very difficult to ride and got himself and his rider into trouble. He will not come out from his field, and the first time that Weston asked him to do so and go with Brumeux the horse ducked and dived in behind others. When he did come out, and it was in his own time and place, he made up much ground and was travelling very fast at the finish of the race. I should like to see C. Richards ride him again. This jockey, it will be remembered, won the Cesarewitch on him last year.

The remainder of Saturday's racing does not call for much comment. Mrs. G. Hartigan's Corbally Queen filly won the opening race, the Two Year Old Selling Plate, rather cleverly by half a length from Silver Sound, with Daft, who had made nearly all the running, close up third. It may well be that Daft is well named, for, after appearing likely to win with ease, he shut up very quickly when challenged. Captain Weyland, the owner of the second, however, considered that Daft was worth having, and after the race he claimed him. He ran on Saturday in Mr. J. B. Joel's colours, and was coming up for sale shortly with the other horses that Mr. Joel does not want to keep. Much has been made of this sale so that it is only right to say that Mr. Joel is merely getting rid of horses that he does not want, horses certainly not good enough for his stable, and for the most part probably very bad animals. Even a rich owner cannot be expected to keep in training a number of bad horses. Summer Princess, admirably ridden by little Smirke, won the Long Distance Selling Handicap with ease from Great Sand, one of the most disappointing horses in training. Smirke, so long as he keeps his head, seems to have the making of a really good jockey.

The John Porter Stakes with its added £1,000 was a rich stake to win. Without wishing to be disrespectful to any of the three horses who took part in the race, it is, I consider, safe to state that the three together were not worth as much as the race. It was won easily by Wedding Favour, who started at odds on, and won from Aftab, with Ethics third. Aftab, who is by Papyrus out of Sundart, cost his present owner a very large sum of money as a yearling, and is now worth only a very nominal sum of money. There was a very exciting finish to the Donnington Castle Plate, a race for maiden two-year-olds, the Judge being unable to separate Telescope and Decorum, who thus ran a dead-heat for first place. Roi des Alpes, who was badly drawn on the outside of the field, was only half a length away third. Decorum had run twice before and each time had shown promise. I thought that he might win this race, but I never expected that he would start a pronounced favourite at such short odds as 9 to 4 against. He is by Knight of the Garter, whose stock show great promise, at any rate so far as looks are concerned.

That honest and enthusiastic old horse Oak Ridge, in spite of his big weight and the fact that he was badly drawn at the start, was made favourite for the Whatcombe Handicap, with which the meeting ended. He ran very well for a long way and then suddenly compounded, finishing unplaced behind Zambelli, who got up in the last stride to beat Thunder Squall by a short head. Mazor was third and Scarlet Fly, better known as Ginger Billy, fourth. G. Richards rode a very powerful finish on the winner, who is by Epinard.

BIRMINGHAM PROSPECTS

2.30.—SOLIHULL SELLING NURSERY (6f.).—Even with a 7lb. penalty Last of the Estelles seems quite nicely handicapped. Young Master and the Like Magic colt are others who seem fairly handicapped. One of these three may win. Perhaps the best of them is LAST OF THE ESTELLES.

3.0.—BIRMINGHAM SELLING HANDICAP (1¼m.).—Boardwalk beat Touareg recently by a length, but now has to give him 7lb. for that success. TOUAREG should beat him this afternoon and win.

3.30.—COVENTRY MAIDEN PLATE (5f.).—Happy Scot and Aerial Flight seem the best of the penalized horses and have fair chances. Russet, with 8st., 12lb., has a good chance through Alexis, while the selected of the Aga Khan's entry might run well. I like best the chance of RUSSET, but these races are always best left to the market.

4.0.—BURTON NURSERY (7f.).—Mots d'Or filly, even with top weight, must have a good chance, as has Alexis even with a penalty. He seems certain to stay the distance of this race, and I am not certain that the unnamed filly will do so. Waif should not beat Edgar's Lady filly on Ayr form, while the latter has about the same chance, through Light o' Love, as Alexis. EARNA COLT has not run for a long time, but is leniently handicapped on his Ascot and other form. The handicapper indeed seems to me to have taken a chance with him, and if he is started he would be my selection. In his absence Edgar's Lady filly or Alexis might win.

4.30.—HARBORNE PLATE (1m.).—On his Alexandra Park form County Wicklow seems well handicapped, but he has been away from the course most of the season and may not be too sound. Putter and Cherrypicker have fair chances, as has Back Number if he were fit and well, but it is a long time since he ran. Mrs. Siddons is another with a chance. I find it very difficult to make a selection here. Perhaps the winner will be CHERRY-PICKER, who ran well against Sargasso at Derby.

4.55.—MAIDEN PLATE (1¼m.).—If TREWS is started—and I know of no reason why he should be kept at home—he would have to be my selection, for surely he can win this race. Buller may be the best of the others.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

In the Solihull Selling Nursery at Birmingham to-day SUN PET is likely to prove better than Lady Rosalie. Both animals are wonderfully well.

Colling will saddle TEES HEAD for the Birmingham Selling Handicap and if he only produces his true form he should win. Santa Giustina is fancied.

There is likely to be a good field for the Coventry Maiden Plate. TRIPLE CROWN has been shaping very well in his gallops and I am prepared to see him give a good account of himself, although it will be his first experience in public.

I doubt if we have one in the Burton Nursery Plate to beat ALEXIS, who has done really well since his Leicester race. Royal Warden and Jerboa are well.

In the Harborne Plate Eheu Fugaces, Perchance, Back Number, and Mouchon are all more or less fancied. I like the way EHEU FUGACES has improved since his race at Lewes and I am confident that he will be hard to beat.

We shall be well represented in the Maiden Plate with LIMERICK, Colichemarde, and Crusader's Star. The first-named is probably the most improved animal of the three and I look to him to win.

HAMILTON PARK SELECTIONS

(FROM OUR NORTHERN CORRESPONDENT)

2.30.—CINQUEFOIL NURSERY.—AYLESBURY.
3.0.—STRATHCLYDE SELLING PLATE.—STORMY.
3.30.—CALEDONIAN HUNT CUP.—POMMARE.
4.0.—REDERECH SELLING NURSERY.—JANNEE.
4.30.—AVONDALE PLATE.—AULTLORE.
5.0.—LANARKSHIRE HANDICAP.—QUOTIQUAN.

HAMILTON PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.30.—The CINQUEFOIL NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Six furlongs.

	st	lb
aAYLESBURY (Mr. A. R. Smith)..... V. Smyth	9	0
MOTOR-BOAT (Mrs. Dodd)..... Briscoe	8	9
ROCKFIRE (Colonel R. Story)..... C. Leader	8	5
DEERLAKE (Lord Ellesmere)..... Pickering	8	7
TRUE COUNT (Captain A. S. Wilson)..... Storie	7	12
aSTRATTON (Mr. Carter)..... McCullagh	7	12
aBABATOK (Sir C. Hyde)..... Scobie	7	9
DOLA C, by Obliterate (Mr. J. G. Thompson)..... Babcock	7	9
MISS AMY (Mr. A. D. McAlpine)..... Barthropp	7	9
FULL MEASURE (Sir L. Green)..... R. Armstrong	7	8
QUEEN'S COUNTY (Lady A. Compton-Vyner) Cole	7	7
LAVA (Mr. W. Peck)..... Bazley	6	12
aLIME LOVER (Mr. J. D. Roberts)..... Poulton	6	12
SHARIA (Mr. W. de Selincourt)..... G. Armstrong	9	12

3.0.—The STRATHCLYDE SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs. One mile and 40 yards

	Yrs	st	lb
SAUCOX (Mr. B. Dennis)..... Drake	3	9	5
HASTE (Sir C. Hyde)..... Scobie	3	9	0
aWARNING (Mr. L. A. Oppenheim)..... Barthropp	4	8	3
WEE PET (Mrs. Lindsay)..... G. Armstrong	4	8	3
aPAINTING SHOT (Mrs. A. Hall Watt)..... Renton	5	8	7
PASS OF PLAUSUS (Mr. A. Rankin)..... McCall	6	8	0
FLINT STONE (Mr. R. W. Armstrong)..... Armstrong	5	7	12
FAST STICK (Mr. W. Webster)..... Seymour	3	7	11
ALOUTE (Mr. C. Renton)..... Renton	4	7	10
aWAR MARCH (Mr. W. Forsyth)..... V. Smyth	4	7	10
aSTORENT (Mr. H. Marshall)..... F. Armstrong	3	7	8
GOLDEN BOY (Mr. John Bell)..... Bell	4	7	3
CROSS-KEYS (Mr. W. Mosley)..... Mosley	3	7	3
aMY CRACKERS (Mr. J. McGuinan)..... McGuinan	4	7	3
MARKER (Captain A. S. Wilson)..... Storie	3	7	3
CLARA VERE DE VERE (Mr. J. McLean)..... McGuigan	4	7	2
BLUE FINCH (Mr. C. Mulholland)..... Mulholland	4	7	0
LORDING (Mr. K. G. Nolan)..... Hammett	3	7	0
aTIP AND RUN (Mr. J. Wickham)..... McCall	5	7	0

3.30.—The CALEDONIAN HUNT CUP, a sweepstakes of 4 sovs. each, and 4 sovs. for starters, with 500 sovs. added (including a piece of plate value 200 sovs. given by the Royal Caledonian Hunt). About one mile and five furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
ASTFORD (Mrs. W. Barnett)..... R. Dawson	5	10	0
BREAK OF DAY (Mr. A. Dewar)..... Dewar	5	9	7
ST. LEGER (Lord Derby)..... Frank Butters	4	8	7
QUARTER SESSIONS (Mr. M. Field)..... Boyd-Rochfort	4	8	7
aBAYTOWN (Sir C. Hyde)..... Scobie	3	8	4
aPOMMARE (Mr. J. Benson)..... Elsey	3	8	4
BOWER OF ROSES (Captain H. Dixon)..... Peacock	4	8	4
ACORA (Mr. R. B. Jodrell)..... Hanmbury	4	8	0
ROSE-KNOT (Mr. V. P. Miss)..... V. Smyth	4	8	0
CAP-A-PIE (Lord Derby)..... Frank Butters	3	8	4
ANNE (Lord Rosebery)..... Carslake	3	8	4
DARK HILLOCK (Baron Haseyens)..... R. W. Colling	3	8	4
REDESWOOD (Sir L. Parkinson)..... Peacock	3	8	4
CATCHEM (Mr. C. D. Taylor)..... Chapman	3	7	12
FAIRY PRINCE (Mr. F. W. Dennis)..... Templeman	3	7	6
KNIGHT OF LORN (Lord Derby)..... Frank Butters	3	7	6
BULLER (Mr. S. B. Joel)..... Earl	3	7	6
FOURTH HOR (Mr. R. Walker)..... Street	3	7	4
LUX (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild)..... M. Vasey	3	7	3

4.0.—The REDERECH SELLING NURSERY HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs.; for two-year-olds only. Five furlongs.

	st	lb
WENCHAL c. by Tetratema (7lb. ex.) (Mr. J. McLean)..... McGuigan	9	2
aROSE (Mr. J. McLean)..... McGuigan	8	13
HIGHLY FAVOURED (Lord Lonsdale)..... R. Dawson	8	9
CALIPH (Mr. Hamshaw)..... Hamshaw	8	4
NORTH BRITISH (Mrs. R. Don)..... Thomson	8	3
VICA (Mr. A. Bayley)..... Bazley	8	3
PELLEGRINO, by Bercomel (Mr. J. Gorman) Yapp	8	3
aTALONS (Mr. W. J. Peck)..... Bazley	7	13
aGLAZERT (Mr. W. Kincaid-Lennox)..... Hammett	7	13
a BLACKBERRY (Mr. S. B. Mason)..... Drake	7	12
aJANNEE (Mrs. B. Martineau)..... F. Armstrong	7	10
aDOUBLE IMAGE (Mrs. A. E. Wilkinson)..... Bell	7	4
aSCOOPERUP (Major J. B. Walson)..... Watson	9	12

4.30.—The AVONDALE HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile and three furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
RALLYE II. (7lb ex.) (Mr. V. P. Miss)..... V. Smyth	4	9	1
DOURA (10lb. ex.) (Mr. J. Wallace)..... Elsey	4	8	12
SCRUPER (Mr. R. L. Glasspool)..... C. Leader	5	8	5
TAGRA (Lord Beatty)..... Beatty	5	8	3
SCARDROY (Major H. T. Barclay) J. Cannon	3	8	1
MANVERO (10lb. ex.) (Mr. J. E. Anderton)..... Boyd	5	8	1
COUNTER (Captain A. S. Wilson)..... Storie	4	7	9
PROMOTION (Mr. W. Peck)..... Renton	4	7	0
aAMAZEMENT (Mr. J. C. Lund)..... McCall	5	7	6
aPILGRIM'S BELLE (Mr. G. Crabtree)..... F. Armstrong	5	7	5
aGOURD (Lord Ellesmere)..... Peacock	5	7	5
JACK WOOD (Mr. R. W. Armstrong)..... R. Armstrong	3	7	3
BRIND LASS (Captain J. R. Renwick)..... J. Renwick	4	7	0
aVIROT-SEPT (Mr. E. L. Jones)..... Renton	5	7	0
aSWAGBUCKLER (Major J. A. Coats) McGuigan	5	7	0
aYOU NEVER KNOW (Mr. W. Wilson)..... J. Wilson	3	7	0

5.0.—The LANARKSHIRE HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. Six furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
aQUOTIQUAN (7lb ex.) (Lord Hamilton of Dalzell)..... Peacock	3	9	0
MEISTERSINGER (Mr. J. S. Kincaid)..... Elsey	3	8	4
aARRAN REG (Mr. F. Deuchar) F. Armstrong	5	8	4
SORREL (7lb. ex.) (Mr. C. J. Rush)..... Briscoe	4	8	1
OLD CONTEMPTIBLE (Mr. J. Macarthur)..... Macarthur	4	7	13
SARAVAN (Major H. T. Barclay) J. Cannon	5	7	10
RADIO (Mr. W. de Selincourt) G. Armstrong	5	7	9
aNEGLIGENCE (Mr. W. Peck)..... Bazley	3	7	7
aLONG LOVE (Mr. Hedley)..... Boyd	3	7	7
HAPPY GABELLE (Mr. T. H. Moller)..... Yapp	6	7	5
aINSTALMENT (Mr. R. Renton)..... Renton	5	7	5
SORTIE (Mr. J. J. Bell-Irving) R. Armstrong	5	7	3
MONK BAR (Sir L. Green)..... R. Armstrong	5	7	2
TREMBLE (Mr. G. Allen)..... C. Leader	3	7	0
CHARAR (Mr. J. Sayle)..... J. Beary	4	7	0
HAND GUN (Major J. A. Coats)..... McGuigan	4	7	0
aBACHELOR'S TONIC (Mr. K. G. MacLeod) Boyd	3	7	0
LENDING (Lady Bradford)..... Hammett	3	7	0
ORIENT EXPRESS (Lady A. Compton-Vyner)..... Cole	3	7	0
HOTASELL (Major J. A. Coats)..... McGuigan	6	7	0
SMACK (Sir L. Green)..... Gunter	6	7	0

SPORTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

RACING.—Birmingham, 2.30; and Hamilton Park, 2.30.
BOXING.—Leu Harvey v. Dave Shade, Royal Albert Hall.
LAWN TENNIS.—West Side, Felixstowe, and Llandudno tournaments.
BILLIARDS.—Lindrum v. Newman, Thurston's Hall, Leicester-square; McConachy v. Davis, Cardiff.

BIRMINGHAM PROGRAMME

2.30.—The SOLIHULL SELLING NURSERY PLATE (handicap) of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Six furlongs (straight).

	st	lb
MICKEY MOUSE (Mrs. A. R. Cornelius) G. L. Ward	9	0
BOOK LOUSE (Mrs. E. Levy)..... Walls	8	9
YOUNG MASTER (Mr. E. G. de Mestre)..... De Mestre	8	5
LIKE MAGIC c, by Forerunner (Mr. G. Hartigan)..... M. Hartigan	8	4
TWINTHORNE f. by Irish Battle (Mr. J. Gordon)..... Read	8	2
LAST OF THE ESTELLES (7lb. ex.) (Sir W. Cooke)..... MacColl	8	3
ABOLLA (Lieutenant-Colonel R. Crawfurd)..... Cannsle	8	1
LADY ROSALIE (Mrs. W. Raphael)..... G. Sadler	8	0
MRS. SHEAR'S (Mrs. N. Roberts)..... Roberts	7	13
SUN RUBY (Mr. C. D. Stewart)..... H. Leader	7	12
MARGARET OF RICHINGS (Mr. Friend Sykes)..... Morris	7	12
SUN PET (Mr. G. T. Ansell)..... R. J. Colling	7	12
PISTON (Mr. R. A. Holbech)..... Rimell	7	10
PEP (Mr. S. McGregor)..... Bullock	7	10
BLACK JAKE (Mr. H. J. Brunton)..... F. Hudson	7	10
VIXEN'S PET c, by Allenby (Mr. B. Warner)..... O. Anthony	7	10
ORLEBAR (Captain E. Elsse)..... F. Hartigan	7	10
JOYBOY (Mr. E. O'Brien)..... McCall	7	10
MIXED MELODY (Mrs. V. Smyth)..... V. Smyth	7	9
PRETTY LASS (Mr. J. W. Turner)..... Hudson	7	9
LITTLE STRUGGLES (Mr. K. H. Huxley)..... C. Chapman	7	9
TELWELL (Mr. E. Martin)..... Martin	7	9
ASHFIELD f. by Bridge of Earn (Mr. Harry Powney)..... Harry Powney	7	9
VENOM'S TANGLE (Mrs. K. Miners)..... Hobbs	7	7
DRUMMING (Mr. Friend Sykes)..... Morris	7	7
VAN (Mr. D. Fraser)..... Douglas-Pennant	7	7
CONTEMPTUOUS (Mr. G. L. Ward)..... G. L. Ward	7	5
STREAK (Mr. A. Williams)..... Riddeck	7	2

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

MICKEY MOUSE, J. Sirett; LIKE MAGIC COLT, G. Richards; TWINTHORNE FILLY, —; ABOLLA, —; MRS. SHEAR'S, F. Hodges; SHAM RUBY, R. Fawdon; MARGARET OF RICHINGS, F. Herbert; SUN PET, R. James; PISTON, —; PEP, F. Evans; ORLEBAR, T. Griffiths; TELWELL, I. Martin; ASHFIELD FILLY, F. Fox; VIRGIN'S TANGLE, G. Walsh; VAN, C. Richards; CONTEMPTUOUS, F. Rickaby.

3.0.—The BIRMINGHAM SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 500 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. One mile and a quarter.

	st	lb
BOARDWALK (7lb. ex) (Sir A. Butt)..... Marsh	9	7
YOUNG BUCK (Mrs. E. Wallace)..... J. Beary	8	12
INDIAN FILE (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen)..... O. Bell	8	11
TOUAREG (Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender)..... Gilpin	8	11
LYNTON (Mr. E. C. Nolan)..... R. J. Colling	8	11
PHARGENT (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius)..... G. L. Ward	8	4
GAZONIT (Mr. S. Wootton)..... S. Wootton	8	2
RACKSTRAW (Lady Curre)..... Read	8	2
SCULPTOR (Mr. D. P. Nicoll)..... Cundell	8	1
LORD PUTTENDEN (Mr. H. Smith-Turberville)..... Martin	7	13
TESS HEAD (Mr. R. J. Colling)..... R. J. Colling	7	11
SINCERA (Mr. W. L. Irving)..... Golightly	7	9
TETRAVILE (Mr. J. Brown)..... Moreton	7	9
DODABETTA (Mr. E. Marshall)..... Morris	7	6
SANTA GIUSTINA (Lord W. de Broke)..... H. Leader	7	4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BOARDWALK, F. Lane; LYNTON OR TESS HEAD, R. James; PHARGENT, J. Sirett; GAZONIT, —; LORD PUTTENDEN, F. Fox; SINCERA, C. Richards; TETRAVILE, G. Richards; DODABETTA, —; SANTA GUISTINA, R. Fawdon.

3.30.—The COVENTRY MAIDEN PLATE of 200 sovs. for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

	st	lb
TELESCOPE (10lb. ex.) (Sir A. Bailey)..... Cottrill	9	0
HAPPY SCOT (Mr. E. J. Marshall)..... Morris	9	2
AERIAL FLIGHT (Sir F. Newson)..... W. Nightingall	9	2
MARKET (Mr. W. J. Alcock)..... F. B. Buttress	8	12
CAPTAIN DISS (Mr. O. G. Anthony)..... O. Anthony	8	12
MONEY ORDER (Mr. I. I. Bradlaw)..... J. Anthony	8	12
CAPTAIN STACK (Mrs. Breckbank)..... Farquharson	8	12
RUSSET (Mr. R. L. Cottrill)..... Cottrill	8	12
WHITCOMBE (Mr. D. Crewman)..... Pope	8	12
TIP TOE, br. Old Rowley (Mr. J. B. Joel) Whitaker	8	12
RACK ISLE (Mr. J. E. Jones)..... Barthropp	8	12
SKIBBEREEN (Lieutenant-Colonel G. Loder) Gilpin	8	12
MACHANEAST (Mr. H. E. Steel)..... Walls	8	12
WARDEN (Sir F. Towle)..... S. Darling	8	12
TRALAIG (Captain A. S. Wills)..... Brace	8	12
DEVON (Lord Woolavington)..... F. Darling	8	12
PAGAN SACRIFICE f, by Golden Myth (Mr. F. H. Bowcher)..... Gwilt	8	9
KING P, by Herodote (Mr. R. Brenden) Holland	8	9
REINDEER (Mr. A. J. Ruston)..... C. Waugh	8	9
TOURNAI (Mrs. A. B. Dirby)..... Martin	8	9
VAIN DREAM f, by Tremola (Mr. A. Falcon)..... Rintoul	8	9
TALAVERA f, by Scherzo (Captain J. Fielden) O. Bell	8	9
MELOTHRIANA (Lady Hillingdon)..... Boyd-Rochfort	8	9
LADY SMITH (Mr. J. A. Blind)..... R. W. Colling	8	9
SEASCAPE (Mr. S. B. Joel)..... Earl	8	9
SUNNY SUE (Mr. H. Johnstone)..... Wilmot	8	9
BINT TELLA (The Aga Khan)..... J. Beary	8	9
LA BOSSI (The Aga Khan)..... R. Dawson	8	9
HAILSTONE f, by Diophon (Lord Londonderry)..... O. Bell	8	9
HEMATITE (Lord Lonsdale)..... Pickering	8	9
HYLES OF TROY f, by Sunder (Mr. J. Mackiey)..... G. Sadler	8	9
TRIPLE CROWN (Sir H. Noble)..... Dundas	8	9
MONA GOUGH f, by Old Rowley (Mr. W. J. Pauli)..... H. Leader	8	9
ALLEGRO (Mr. E. T. Fricbard)..... O. Bell	8	9
SALIC LAW (Mr. A. de Rothschild)..... T. Cynnon	8	9
VAGOUS, br. Sansovino (Mr. H. F. Steel) Walls	8	9
BROWN APPLE f, by Ethnarch (Mr. D. Waugh)..... D. Waugh	8	9
BONNIE BAINE (Mrs. J. Weld)..... J. Beary	8	9

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

HAPPY SCOT, F. Herbert; MARIGOT, —; Weston; RUSSET, J. Leach; POMP FILLY, —; REINDEER, F. Lane; TOURNAI, I. Martin; VAIN DREAM FILLY, G. Walsh; GAY SINTER, R. James; BIBI TELLA, M. Beary; ALLEGRO, H. Wragg or S. Wragg; SALIC LAW, R. Perryman.

4.0.—The BURTON NURSERY PLATE (handicap) of 500 sovs.; for two-year-olds; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 20 sovs. Seven furlongs (straight).

	st	lb
MOTS D'OR f, by Haine (Mr. E. C. Sykes) Reader	9	0
ALEXIS (7lb. ex.) (Mr. J. S. Austen)..... C. Waugh	8	13
FREE FARE (Mr. E. Gwitt)..... Gwilt	8	12
WAIF (Lord Lonsdale)..... Pickering	8	11
EDGAR'S LADY (or Jackdaw (Mrs. F. A. Clark)..... Cottrill	8	11
ST. CLEMENTS (10lb. ex.) (Mr. R. F. Watson)..... R. Dawson	8	11
EARNA C, by Blandford (Sir A. Bailey)..... R. Day	8	9
CAREFUL TAILOR (Mr. W. Robson)..... F. Fox	8	7
TRESCINO (Mr. E. E. Fitzgerald)..... J. Anthony	8	7
TRESPADOR (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell)..... Sneard	8	5
JEHANGIR (The Aga Khan)..... R. Dawson	8	4
LADY DUNDAS (Mrs. Whitcock)..... Braime	8	4
FORELLE (Mr. S. Tattersall)..... Lawson	8	3
FINCHEN (Mr. C. Robson)..... Wilmot	8	0
LADY CAROL (Mrs. Wallace)..... Larkin	8	0
FARLANDS (Mrs. S. Whitburn)..... Cottrill	7	13
MERRY WIDOW (Lord Carnarvon)..... R. Dawson	7	13
ROYAL WARDEN (Mr. J. A. Hirst) R. W. Colling	7	13
JERBOA (Mr. P. Whitaker)..... Whitaker	7	11

Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

BIRKENHEAD PARK BEATEN

POOR PLAY AT THE RECTORY FIELD

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

The Blackheath side that stayed at home on Saturday had most of the play against Birkenhead Park, but they made too many mistakes themselves to profit as they should have done from the even more glaring mistakes of their opponents. At any rate, it was on the balance of blunders rather than on the balance of play that the final score read : Blackheath, one goal and three tries (14 points) ; Birkenhead Park, two goals (10 points).

When all due allowance was made for the earliness of the season and the absence of two or three important players because of injuries, the standard of Rugby on both sides could only be regarded as disappointingly low. Almost every error in the black book of the game was represented. Ragged packing and heeling, ill-timed and fumbled passing, bad spacing by the three-quarters, and the customary overdoing of the punt ahead or across field all helped to ruin promising attacks. In defence, bad marking accounted for one try and bad tackling for another. The blind handing of a short pass to an opponent cost Blackheath five points, just after one of their wing three-quarters had practically thrown away a similar presentation try by halting in his stride when half-way round the full-back.

One inclines to the belief that it was a bad thing for Blackheath back-play as a whole that an early try came from a punt across—admittedly well placed on that occasion by Sir T. G. Devitt and splendidly backed up by W. E. Tucker. It was, perhaps, only in keeping with the game that the first of the Birkenhead tries also came from a punt across, in this case from G. S. Wilson, a lively but uncertain player who, on this occasion as on many others, preferred a sudden halt and skied cross-kick to a final dash for the line. The ball landed close to the goal posts and bounced high under the very nose of a defending player, who presumably was unsighted or he would not have failed to make a catch and—because he was behind his own goal line—a quick touch-down. Instead, D. E. Law, the soundest as well as the most experienced of the Birkenhead forwards, was able to take advantage of what is known as the luck of the bounce. The real point was that this try, like most of the others, was based on bad tactics and sheer luck instead of clever Rugby.

Blackheath made a promising start when, after about five minutes' play, J. A. Tallent, the Cambridge Blue, gave a good pass to his wing man and himself, after covering some yards down the touchline, kicked across to a pair of forwards, Tucker and that excellent player R. F. Ohlson. As already stated, Tucker scored a try. C. C. Bishop's share in the score consisted in the placing of a goal. For the rest of the half, although the conditions quite favoured the open game, neither the forwards nor the backs showed many signs of knowing how to press home an advantage. It followed that Blackheath, who had most of the ball, were more at fault in this respect. E. R. Pope, who was taking the place of Kemp at centre three-quarter half, played fairly well behind a pack that took a long time to settle down, but, for the purposes of modern Rugby, his passes seldom were long enough. His partner, as usual, ran strongly whenever he got into a stride, but as in handling he had a bad afternoon that was not often. The same remark applied to the centres. At full-back one noted the Army player, S. T. A. Radcliffe, who showed just sufficiently good form to support the excellent impressions of last season. The Birkenhead full-back, F. C. Cockle, also played well, but the players responsible for developing or finishing off attacks showed a poor sense of combination. At the base of the scrummage O. W. Roberts's best move was a really clever pass between his legs in a likely situation; this deserved a better ending. Birkenhead Park no doubt badly missed the presence of J. V. Richardson in the centre. At forward Blackheath held a pronounced advantage in the breaksaway and in the open, for they had three or four good answers to J. H. F. Edmiston, who, except for his magnificent kicking, was hardly to be recognised as the Oxford winger of a season ago. Blackheath led by five points to none at half-time.

There was much more incident and excitement in the second half, but not always because the play had improved to any marked extent. It mostly was the mistakes in passing and handling that extracted a shout from the spectators. Blackheath lost their first clear chance when J. A. N. Giles, at the end of a strong run, delayed his pass out to D. E. Morris a stride too long. At the other end, with the full-back drawn, Wilson failed still more badly to serve an unmarked man on his right. Blackheath scored their second try from a scrummage in their opponents' "25" that had followed a breakaway by K. J. McIntyre. Pope took a clever pass back from Bishop, ducked a would-be tackler, and slipped straight over the goal-line. Bishop failed to add the goal points. Birkenhead next were punished for two slovenly kicks. The first, from the kick-off that followed Pope's try, went straight to Cridlan, who thereupon started an attack that forced the Birkenhead full-back to touch down in considerable haste. The second, from the drop-out, went to another dangerous player, Ohlson, who promptly charged for the line and found Cridlan up for the scoring pass. Tallent failed with this place kick, but Blackheath now held a lead of 11 points.

Soon after this the game took some rather startling turns. Wilson first of all was given a clear chance to land a penalty goal for Birkenhead, and, having failed, got in a run and erratic cross-kick which met with much more luck. The try by Law close to the goal-posts gave Wilson the easiest of place kicks, and the score became 11—5. Wilson continued to hold his own in the centre of the stage. In the course of the next attack he handed the ball by mistake to Devitt, who got clear away, but pulled up when rounding the full-back. Next, after some bad marking and tackling had let in Morris for Blackheath's fourth try, Wilson accepted a similar pass from Giles. Wilson found himself with no one to beat, and could not resist the obvious chance to touch down and convert a gift try under the goal-posts. This came late in the game, and at 14—10 the score remained.

The teams were :—

BLACKHEATH.—S. T. A. Radcliffe, back; Sir T. G. Devitt (captain), J. A. Tallent, J. A. N. Giles, and D. E. Morris, three-quarter backs; C. C. Bishop and E. R. Pope, half-backs; K. J. McIntyre, R. H. Charsley, M. S. Bonnyastle, H. E. C. Whitson, E. S. Chapman, A. G. Cridlan, W. E. Tucker, and A. L. Holland, forwards.

BIRKENHEAD PARK.—F. C. Cockle, back; J. B. Charles, F. W. B. Charles, G. S. Wilson, and H. Springman, three-quarter backs; E. W. Lovegrove and O. W. Roberts, half-backs; S. Evans, G. F. Pyle, J. H. F. Edmiston, H. J. Wild, J. A. Ludlow, E. C. Critten, H. L. Green, and D. E. Law (captain), forwards.

REFEREE.—Dr. W. J. Roche.

DULWICH START WELL

Dulwich College started the season in good form by beating Old Merchant Taylors' "A" at Dulwich by two goals and a try (13 points) to one goal and a try (8 points). Soon after the start a strong run by B. Bywater led to a try by F. C. Clark, B. P. Tebbutt converting. Old Merchant Taylors scored again through G. E. Buncombe, but before half-time R. H. Spencer secured the ball from a scrummage near the goal line and scored a good try which S. C. Griffith converted. In the second half J. Edwards made the scores level with a try, and five minutes from the end, S. C. Griffith ran through the Old Merchant Taylors' defence and made an opening for H. T. Bartlett to score between the posts, Griffith converting.

The teams were :—

DULWICH COLLEGE.—G. A. L. Williams, back; W. S. Andrews, H. T. Bartlett, D. A. French, and H. A. Staniforth, three-quarter backs; S. C. Griffith, five-eighths; R. B. Phillips and K. R. Spencer, half-backs; J. S. Young, J. Edwards (captain), R. G. Sharp, N. M. Owen, L. H. Lewison, P. C. Calvert, and R. Kent, forwards.

OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS' "A".—E. Williamson, back; W. R. Spragg, G. E. Buncombe, F. C. Burgess, and B. Bywater, three-quarter backs; R. W. M. Cuff and W. D. Beck, half-backs; R. Cotter, A. S. Brown, B. P. Tebbutt, W. D. Dewsnbiry, J. C. S. Edwards, F. C. Clark, F. G. Grover, and H. L. C. Hughes, forwards.

HARLEQUINS' LATE RALLY

ROSSLYN PARK BEATEN

The Harlequins beat Rosslyn Park in the first match of the season at Old Deer Park on Saturday by two goals, a goal from a mark, and a try (16 points) to a goal and a try (8 points).

Rosslyn Park had established a lead of eight points when 20 minutes remained for play, and up to that point the defence had shown itself quite equal to all demands made upon it. But the Harlequins, in the closing minutes, found an accuracy in the giving and taking of passes that previously had been lacking, and their victory could not therefore be said to be undeserved. The first half of the match was a scrambling affair. In a fresh wind the players found the handling of a new ball quite beyond them, and bright sunshine, which made the conditions altogether charming for the spectators, may also reasonably be advanced as a contributory cause to the poorness of the play.

Rosslyn Park, playing with the wind behind them, quickly established a footing in their opponents' "25," and before half-time it was only on rare occasions that their own line was in danger. W. R. Collins nearly dropped a goal, and the Harlequins were twice forced to touch down in the first five minutes, while shortly afterwards, when F. J. M. Dent carried on a movement begun by E. W. F. de V. Hunt and A. K. Woodhouse, with a dangerous cross-kick, it was only the quickness of H. L. Price in getting back that prevented a try. The scrummage half-backs found considerable difficulty in getting the ball fairly into the scrummages, and when they did succeed both packs of forwards showed a tendency to wheel and hold the ball rather than to heel it and give chances to their respective three-quarter backs. H. C. C. Laird did not improve matters by persistently kicking when his side was in an attacking position, and of the two W. R. Collins, on the whole, better fulfilled what generally are considered the duties of an outside half-back in attack.

The Harlequins' best chance of scoring in the first half was provided by J. E. Hutton, who ran elusively and cross-kicked, only to see the ball knocked on within a short distance of the line. Again a possible opportunity was missed when Price made an ill-advised attempt to drop a goal, although Hutton and J. C. Gibbs were at hand and unmarked. The period of pressure was ended when C. C. McCreight got off-side from a scrummage, and a series of attacks by Rosslyn Park preceded the first try. J. D. Bradford, who in addition to playing an eminently sound defensive game often intelligently started a movement, ran up and cross-kicked. Dent fielded the ball, and gave it at once to Hunt, and the efforts of several opponents did not prevent the latter struggling over the line. R. L. Baker failed to convert. Collins, almost from the kick-off after half-time, fielded a haphazard kick-ahead, and went through a surprised defence with a swerving run before giving Baker a scoring pass. Baker touched down under the posts and himself converted the try.

The first Harlequin try also was the result of a brilliant individual effort. P. W. P. Brooke picked up in some loose play well in his own half, and proceeded to shake off and swerve round several would-be tacklers before giving a long pass to D. H. Duder. G. C. A. Adams backed up Duder, and scored, for Laird to kick a very good goal. From this point until the end the Harlequins played much better football. Laird handed off Collins and made one of those characteristic cuts through which make one regret all the more that he so frequently prefers to gain ground by kicking. Hutton accepted one of his few chances and scored an admirable try. Laird failed to convert, but he immediately atoned for this by obtaining a mark, when an opponent kicked ahead, and dropping a goal from it. Rosslyn Park made a courageous effort to win back their advantage, and with a little more steadiness at crucial moments they might well have succeeded. As it was, however, McCreight, in the last minute, intercepted a somewhat wild pass, and, after a good run, added another try for the Harlequins, Laird converting.

The teams were :—

ROSSLYN PARK.—J. D. Bradford, back; J. S. Standerwick, R. L. Baker, F. J. M. Dent, and E. W. F. de V. Hunt, three-quarter backs; C. C. Collins and A. K. Woodhouse, half-backs; P. T. Cooper, J. A. Jones, A. C. Lusty, F. S. Kendall, R. K. Page, R. J. Iliffe, R. G. Forbes-Bassett, and E. E. Eason, forwards.

HARLEQUINS.—R. S. Waring, back; A. G. A. Sadleir, J. E. Hutton, G. C. A. Adams, and J. C. Gibbs, three-quarter backs; H. C. C. Laird and C. C. McCreight, half-backs; P. W. P. Brooke, A. C. Prescott, E. P. Sewell, G. B. Coghlan, F. E. Dunkley, H. L. Price, P. W. P. Brooke, and D. H. Duder, forwards.

OLD DUNSTONIANS OUTPLAYED

London Welsh beat Old Dunstonians at Beckenham-hill on Saturday by one goal and 10 tries (35 points) to nothing. The heavy rain on Friday had made the grass very wet and the new ball was inclined to be slippery, but in the circumstances the handling generally was very good. London Welsh were rather too good for their opponents, but the latter never gave up trying until the end.

The winners look like becoming a formidable side, but they will need to find a goal-kicker, and W. C. Powell is apt at times to try to do too much on his own, while A. H. Jones has a tendency to overdo the sidestep. R. Thomas showed promise at centre three-quarter, while R. V. Howell, W. A. V. Thomas, and R. H. Garbett were prominent forwards. The Old Dunstonian forwards were severely handicapped in the matter of weight, and it was only on very rare occasions that they got the ball, but they did some good work in the loose. C. R. Greenacre, P. C. Muir, L. F. Morris, and P. Waller often being conspicuous. Behind a beaten pack A. H. Morris had few chances, but he stuck to his job and played a plucky game throughout. E. G. W. Wood was the best of the three-quarters, and with a little more luck might well have scored more than once. E. J. Edwards, a young full-back, handled and tackled well, while his well-judged kicking into touch was a feature of the game.

Old Dunstonians started with a rush, but met a sound defence, and before long L. Brankley scored for London Welsh, W. C. Powell failing to convert. R. S. Lewis then scrambled over the line with another try, Powell again missing the goal. A. H. Jones side-stepped cleverly and scored a try, T. J. Davies making a poor attempt to convert. The Welsh attacked frequently, and it was only resolute tackling by the Old Boys that kept them from scoring more often. Old Dunstonians made more than one good rush, but before half-time London Welsh obtained two more tries, both gained by W. C. Powell. Early in the second half W. T. Lewis scored two tries in quick succession and W. A. V. Thomas got another. They kept up the pressure, but some good work by the Old Dunstonians' back kept them out. R. Thomas made a good opening, and L. Brankley went in with another try. Before the end W. T. Lewis ran in for two more tries, the former of which was converted by R. V. Howell.

The teams were :—

LONDON WELSH.—T. J. Davies, back; L. Brankley, R. Thomas, A. H. Jones, and W. T. Lewis, three-quarter backs; R. S. Lewis and W. C. Powell, half-backs; R. V. Howell (captain), R. Ellis, W. A. V. Thomas, T. Barnstock, R. H. Garbett, R. Jones, E. Martin, and M. H. Evans, forwards.

OLD DUNSTONIANS.—E. J. Edwards, back; C. W. Raynor, W. P. Webb, J. Womack, and E. G. W. Wood (captain), three-quarter backs; E. G. Scott and A. H. Morris, half-backs; P. Waller, F. C. Muir, A. H. Waghorn, C. R. Greenacre, E. D. Maxwell, G. C. S. Arthur, L. F. Morris, and H. J. Dearing, forwards.

ST. PAUL'S BEAT R.M.A. "A"

St. Paul's School beat the R.M.A., Woolwich, "A" at West Kensington on Saturday by 2 goals and 2 tries (16 points) to 2 tries (6 points). Tries were scored for the school by Crofts (2), Rees, and Shneerson, the last named converting two, and Lethbridge and Hingston ran in for the visitors.

The teams were :—

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—F. M. Wiernan, back; C. T. Pascall, G. G. Shneerson, R. B. L. Crofts, and G. J. F. Rees, three-quarter backs; E. R. Hutt and A. W. G. Hodgman, half-backs; M. Feiwel (captain), G. B. Wright, F. Hamburg-Webber, K. G. D. Bryans, W. G. Meeke, N. S. C. Dickinson, and J. Nicholls, forwards.

R.M.A. WOOLWICH, "A."—E. A. Sykes, back; C. H. Stevely, W. F. Kemble, K. R. Farquhar, and R. N. Wylie, three-quarter backs; D. R. Carver and F. W. Mead, half-backs; C. C. A. Rispoli, R. K. Sibbett, F. J. Wilde, C. K. Lethbridge, R. L. Bryant, E. W. S. Anderson, L. D. M. Oram, and A. T. Hingston, forwards.

OLD BOYS' RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
*THOJANS	22	OLD EMANUEL	3
*OLD HABERDASHERS	26	BARCLAYS BANK	10
HUNT	6	*U.C.S. OLD BOYS	5
OXFORD NOMADS	13	*OLD REDDINGENSIANS	8
*OLD BERKHAMSTEDIANS	11	OLD TIFFINIANS	5
SOUTHERN	20	*OLD DOVORIANS	18
*OLD ELTHAMIANS	3	CIVIL SERVICE	3
*BURNHAM	27	OLD RUTLISHIANS	14
OLD WHITGIFTIANS	13	*SUTTON	12
*OLD CHARLTONIANS	3	LONDON IRISH	0
*OLD BROMSGROVIANS	10	BERKSHIRE WANDERERS	6
*K.C.S. OLD BOYS	30	TONBRIDGE	9
OLD BROCKLEYANS	16	*WOODFORD "A"	10
*OLD WESTCLIFFIANS	28	SOUTH-WEST ESSEX	0
OLD BLUES NOMADS	9	*LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE	6
BARNET	22	*OLD QUEKENIANS	6
OLD JOHNIANS (LEATHERHEAD)	24	*ALLIANCE	0
*OLD BANCROFTIANS	14	OLD MID-WHITGIFTIANS	10

* Home team.

LONDON SCOTTISH BEAT R.M.A.

A ONE-SIDED MATCH

London Scottish beat the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on the Richmond Athletic Ground on Saturday by a drop of goal and four tries (16 points) to a try (3 points).

Both sides are in an experimental stage, and the standard of play never rose to any great heights. London Scottish had much the heavier pack, and they got the ball so regularly from the scrummages that the Woolwich half-backs and three-quarter backs had practically no chances. It is to their credit, however, that they only allowed London Scottish to score four tries. The winners' three-quarter backs had many opportunities of showing their skill and they gave and took their passes well. Most of their movements were so straightforward and obvious, however, that Woolwich were able to check them. It was not until the second half of the match was well advanced that Woolwich managed to get the ball over their opponents' "25" line and, individually, they had few chances of distinguishing themselves against a much more experienced team. R. C. Orgill, their scrummage half-back, did manage to make his presence felt on occasions, and he gave a promising and plucky performance, although most of the London Scottish forwards stood head and shoulders above him.

London Scottish kicked off and scored in the corner almost at once when W. G. Dove cut through and sent in G. D. Harvey for an easy try. The kick failed and there was no further score until R. W. Langrish dropped an excellent goal from near the touch-line. The half-time score of seven points to none was quite respectable from the Woolwich point of view, although it hardly represented the run of the play, which was all in the Woolwich half of the field. In the first minute of the second half the ball went down the line to R. M. Findlay, who scored in the corner after a long run, during which he should have been brought down. Findlay scored again soon afterwards from a pass by N. C. W. Green, and then Woolwich made their first real attack of the game. The forwards took the ball down to the London Scottish line and, after five minutes' continuous pressure, A. P. Lavies got over in the corner. The losers never had another chance, and just before the end R. R. F. Maclennan sent in Harvey for another try.

The teams were :—

LONDON SCOTTISH.—R. W. Langrish, back; R. M. Findlay, N. C. W. Green, W. G. Dove, and G. D. Harvey, three-quarter backs; A. G. Cross and G. McLaren, half-backs; W. N. Roughead, A. F. McLeod, D. J. Duke, R. M. Wright, R. R. F. Maclennan, D. W. Dryburgh, J. Moffat, and A. R. Ramsay, forwards.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—J. B. Lovelock, back; A. P. Lavies, P. T. O'Brien-Butler, G. S. Cole, and D. H. Dumbell, three-quarter backs; M. St. J. Oswald, and R. C. Orgill, half-backs; G. F. Baker, J. Winchester, P. S. M. Moore, R. C. Warlow, Harry, P. Pender-Cudlip, H. F. Walford, W. A. R. Sumner, and F. G. Hobbs, forwards.

ABERTILLERY LOSE AT NEWPORT

Newport beat Abertillery at Newport on Saturday by one goal and four tries (17 points) to nothing.

This was a surprise, for last season Newport did rather poorly, while Abertillery had the best record of all the Welsh clubs; but perhaps because they had had a particularly trying time in a match on Wednesday afternoon, Abertillery failed to produce their best form. They started magnificently against a strong and gusty wind, which veered round during the first half. They were more dashing forward, and their half-backs and three-quarters had more opportunities at more thrust than the home side. But after about 20 minutes' play Newport improved considerably, and a series of dashing movements left play on the Abertillery line. In the last rush Chappell, one of the Abertillery forwards, was hurt in a tackle, and left the ground.

From the next scrummage Cullis dodged over, and Everson converted his try. From that point Newport were the better side. Their forwards improved in heeling, and their half-backs and three-quarters put in dangerous attacks. Just before the interval Cullis scored another try after a great forward rush, and in the second half there was one perfect piece of combination in which Cullis made the opening, and all that was needed to give R. B. Jones a try was accurate passing. This was followed by another great rush by the Newport forwards, in the course of which Morgan fielded the ball and flung himself over the line though tackled low. Finally, Watkins received the ball, and, finding the way blocked, punted over O'Neill's head and raced the full-back to score another try.

The teams were :—

NEWPORT.—J. Everson, back; R. B. Jones, S. J. Mountain, J. R. Edwards, and K. Watkins, three-quarter backs; R. Tovey and R. Cullis, half-backs; P. C. Herrera, H. Peacock, E. J. Shiner, Peter C. Morgan, D. J. Hughes, F. H. G. Evans, and H. Rich, forwards.

ABERTILLERY.—J. O'Neill, back; J. Bird, I. Griffiths, D. Jones, and D. Bayley, three-quarter backs; A. Hockey and H. Richardson, half-backs; T. Walby, E. Lloyd, T. Thomas, A. Carter, A. Meek, J. Chappell, J. Fear, and A. Sullivan, forwards.

RUGBY RESULTS

CLUB MATCHES

	Pts.		Pts.
*BLACKHEATH	14	BIRKENHEAD PARK	10
*LONDON SCOTTISH	16	R.M.A.	3
RICHMOND	3	*OLD ALYSIANS	0
*OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS	13	*ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL	5
*OLD PAULINES	9	ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL	3
HARLEQUINS	16	*ROSSLYN PARK	8
*RICHMOND	15	TONTYNEUDD	0
*BATH	16	EXETER	3
*REDFORD	13	GUY'S HOSPITAL	0
*CARDIFF	15	LLANELLY	3
BRISTOL	11	*COVENTRY	0
*CROSS KEYS	19	*CARDIFF	3
NORTHAMPTON	11	*GLOUCESTER	8
*LEICESTER	20	NUNEATON	0
*NEATH	14	MAESTEG	3
*NEWPORT	17	ABERTILLERY	0
*PLYMOUTH ALBION	11	OLD MILLHILLIANS	8
*REDRUTH	16	DEVONPORT SERVICES	8
*SWANSEA	21	PENARTH	5
*UNITED SERVICES (PORTSMOUTH)	16	BLACKHEATH	5
*WELLINGTON	14	OLD BLUES	12
GLASGOW ACADEMICALS	41	*JEDFOREST	0
LONDON WELSH	35	*OLD DUNSTONIANS	0
*MAIDSTONE	9	DOVER	2
*TAUNTON DEANE	8	RUGBY OLD ENGLAND	0
*DARENTH	12	CHARLTON PARK	10
*WESTCOMBE PARK	6	SARACENS	3
WOODFORD	10	*ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL	8
*R.T.H. (LONDON)	5	R.A.F. RECORDS	0
*LETTONSTONE	25	TWICKENHAM	0
WASPS	21	*KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL	5
*LEXSBURY	14	WESTMINSTER BANK	6
*GAPLAC	25	BANTAMS	3
*EXILES	11	MIDLAND BANK	5
LLOYDS BANK	26	*NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA	0
*PARK HOUSE	6	WELLINGBOROUGH	0
BECKENHAM	17	*FINCHLEY	5
*AFFILIATED SOUTH AMERICAN BANKS	11	EDGWARE EXTRA "A"	8
*WARLINGHAM	15	CATFORD BRIDGE "A"	5
1ST COLDSTREAM GUARDS	38	*NORTHERN ASSURANCE	0
Toc H	6	*ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL "A"	3
*MIDLAND BANK "A"	12	CUACO	6
KING'S OWN ROYAL REGIMENT	16	*L.R.B.	— — 3

* Home team.

SCHOOL RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
*DULWICH	13	OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS' "A"	3
*ST. PAUL'S	16	R.M.A. (WOOLWICH) "A"	6
*EPSOM	22	*SHERBORNE	0
*BEDFORD	34	BANK OF ENGLAND "A"	8
*OUNDLE	40	OLD BILTON	6
LONDON SCOTTISH EXTRA "A"	11	*EASTBOURNE	0
*LEYS	12	ARTISTS RIFLES	5
*WOODBRIDGE	40	OWLS	0
*ALTON	9	CHURCHER'S	9
WELSH OLD TAUNTONIANS	18	*CHRIST COLLEGE, BRECON	3
*EMANUEL	20	ROSSLYN PARK EXTRA "A"	15

* Home team.

RUGBY LEAGUE RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
BATLEY	15	*BRADFORD NORTHERN	7
SALFORD	20	*BROUGHTON RANGERS	2
*CASTLEFORD	3	ROCHDALE HORNETS	2
*DEWSBURY	16	WIGAN HIGHFIELD	0
*HUDDERSFIELD	10	HUNSLET	5
ST. HELENS	21	*HULL KINGSTON ROVERS	5
*KEIGHLEY	9	BRAMLEY	4
*LEEDS	15	*FEATHERSTONE ROVERS	0
*LEIGH	26	HULL	3
*OLDHAM	21	BARROW	3
*ST. HELENS RECREATION	29	WAKEFIELD TRINITY	7
*WARRINGTON	10	HALIFAX	8
SWINTON	13	*WIGAN	7
*YORK	13	WIDNES	0

* Home team.

CYCLING

There was a good attendance of spectators at Herne Hill on Saturday, when many well-known riders took part in the King's College Hospital Charity Meeting. S. T. Cozens (Manchester Wheelers), who finished second in the world's sprint championship last month, won the 550 yards scratch race from A. Theaker (Wellam C.C.), who was also one of England's representatives for the world title, with M. G. Southall (Norwood Paragon C.C.) third. Southall and C. J. Halberbach defended their title as the London Centre tandem champions, but they could finish no nearer than third behind W. F. Burl (Norwood Paragon C.C.) and G. W. Allen (Marlboro' A.C.), who won by half a length from H. Grant and R. Meller (Imperial Wheelers).

GOLF

R. T. JONES'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENT

NEW YORK, SEPT. 27

R. T. Jones won the Amateur Championship of the United States on the course of the Merion Cricket Club, Ardmore, to-day, when he beat E. Homans, of Englewood, in the final round over 36 holes by eight holes up and seven to play. He finished the first round seven up, having holed the course in 72 strokes, and lost only one hole in the afternoon.—*Reuter.*

Our Golf Correspondent writes :—

Bobby Jones has won the Amateur Championship of America. For several days past non-golfing persons must have been mystified by hearing people say everywhere—in trains and tubes and streets and clubs—"I hope to goodness Bobby does it." Now he has done it, and he is the holder of four championships, the Open and the Amateur both of his own country and of ours. It is as complete and unbeatable a record as that of the gentleman who lost by 18 holes in a team match played by holes and wrote to the newspapers to explain that he was using a borrowed set of clubs and had only just recovered from influenza.

It is particularly appropriate that he should have put his finishing touch on his achievements on the course of the Merion Cricket Club at Philadelphia, for it has already played an important part in his history. It was there in 1916 that he played in his first Amateur Championship. He was then, in his own words, "fourteen years and six months old, five feet four inches tall, and weight 165lb.—a chunky, rather knock-kneed, tow-headed youngster playing in long pants, supremely innocent of the vicissitudes of major tournament golf." He got through two rounds and lost in the third to R. A. Gardner, then one of the very best of American amateurs, by five and three in 36 holes, and the golfing world knew that a new star had arisen in its firmament, which would in a few years outshine all the others. That star took longer to blaze into its full glory than had been expected, for it was eight years later, when he was 22, that Bobby won his first Amateur Championship on this same Merion course. He had won his first Open at Inwood the year before, after a despairing period during which he thought he was getting very old and would never win at all.

Since then he has won the American Amateur Championship five times and ours once, the American Open Championship four times and ours three times, and he has twice tied for the American Open and lost on the play off. How many strokes he is ahead of the next best man in the American Open since the War I have long ago lost count, but some time ago he was 19 shots ahead of Hagen, who was second, and he has been rapidly widening the gap ever since. I wish I could give the exact statistics, because they give the most convincing evidence of his surpassing greatness.

In this last Amateur Championship he does not seem to have been seriously pressed at any time. Two of his most dangerous enemies, George Von Elm and George Voigt, were removed from his path in the 18-hole matches, and after that it seemed to those watching from this side that there was only one man who might conceivably carry enough guns to beat him. That one was Sweetser, a great golfer and one who had given Bobby one of the very few really severe beatings of his life. That was at the Country Club at Brookline in 1922. Sweetser began by holing an approach shot for a 2 at the second hole, was six up at the end of nine, five up at the end of 18 with a round of 69, and won easily in the afternoon. It seemed possible, though very unlikely, that the bitter memories of that day might help Sweetser to another victory. They did not, however, and with Sweetser out of the way no young golfer, however good, could hope to stand up to this trampling Juggernaut. Bobby has now made of it what Mr. Peggotty called a "merry-go-rounder," and there is probably not one single golfer in the world who is not glad of it. In words that were written of another golfer, as peerless in his own day, he has held his honours "without rivalry and yet without envy, his many amiable qualities being no less acknowledged than his golfing achievements."

PRINCE OF WALES'S CUP AT PRINCE'S

There was a keen finish to the 36-holes stroke competition for the Prince of Wales's Cup over the links of Prince's Club at Sandwich on Saturday, when R. Harris won by a stroke with his aggregate of 156. T. A. Torrance and A. D. S. Gordon shared second place with a total of 157. Of the three, Gordon, with 81 and 76, had finished first, and as the scoring was generally high, owing to the strong wind, it was considered that his chance of success was exceedingly bright. Harris, however, had also accomplished 81 in the morning, and after taking 38 strokes to the turn in the afternoon he played the next seven holes in one under 4's, and by finishing with two 5's he had a round of 75—the best of the day—to beat Gordon by a stroke. Torrance was not far behind, but he needed 79 in his second round after taking 78 in the morning. The 78 included one disastrous hole—the 12th—where he lost a ball and took 7.

At the special request of the Prince of Wales the entire entry fees were handed to the Kent County Playing Fields Association, and with a record list the competition of 83 a sum of approximately £90 was obtained.

The leading returns were :—

R. HARRIS (Royal St. George's)	81+75=156
A. D. S. GORDON (Surbiton)	81+76=157
T. A. TORRANCE (Sandy Lodge)	78+79=157
G. SIMSON (Prince's)	79+81=160
J. MURRAY BROWN (Frinton-on-Sea)	84+76=160
G. A. HILL (Sandy Lodge)	82+78=160
W. B. DOYLE (Folkestone)	77+84=161
N. R. REEVES (Rye) (holder)	81+80=161
D. F. COBURN (Royal St. George's)	81+80=161
E. G. LANGFORD (Prittlord Heath)	78+83=161
L. O. MUNN (Royal Cinque Ports)	83+80=163
A. J. EVANS (Royal St. George's)	77+86=163
P. C. MCDONALD (O.U.G.S.)	80+85=165
S. W. R. M. S. TRELAWNY (Hythe)	82+84=166
W. L. HARTLEY (Chislehurst)	85+81=166
H. J. BIRMINGHAM (West Hill)	84+82=166
R. R. FOSTER (Prince's)	84+84=168
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. T. C. MOORE-BRABAZON (Prince's)	82+88=168
P. T. S. BROOK (Canterbury)	85+85=170

BAR G.S. WIN

The Bar Golfing Society beat the Royal Navy and Royal Marines Golfing Society in a Foursomes match at Woking on Saturday by six games to two.

The results were :—

MORNING

Bar G.S.		R.N. and R.M.G.S.
R. W. A. Speed and A. Tylor (3 and 2)	1	Captain K. Brounger and Lieutenant-Colonel E. Malcolm-King 0
G. B. McClure and N. A. J. Cohen (3 and 2)	1	Commander J. A. Scott and Captain the Hon. P. Acheson 0
W. N. Raeburn and A. J. Stevenson (3 and 2)	1	Commander H. B. Wray and Admiral J. H. Harrison 0
		Lieutenant F. Johnstone and Major F. C. N. Bishop (3 and 1) 1
M. Turner and C. Duveen	0	
Total	3	Total 1

AFTERNOON

McClure and Cohen (3 and 2)	1	Brounger and Malcolm-King 0
		Scott and Acheson (3 and 2) 1
Turner and Duveen	0	Wray and Harrison 0
Speed and Tylor (3 and 2)	1	
Raeburn and Stevenson (3 and 2)	1	Johnstone and Bishop 0
Total	3	Total 1

West Hill beat Burhill in a match by Singles and Foursomes at Brookwood on Saturday by eight matches to four, winning the Singles by six to two, and halving the Foursomes at two games all.

Derbyshire and Yorkshire met over the Buxton and High Peak Club's course on Saturday, when Derbyshire gained a comfortable win by 11 matches to four on the day's play.

CLUB COMPETITIONS

(Figures in Parentheses denote scratch score)

ASHTEAD MANOR (74).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—Major F. J. Powell, 80—8=72. Junior.—Captain A. W. Phillips, 92—19=73.

BANSTEAD DOWNS (74).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—E. W. Ripley, 75—scratch=75. Junior.—W. Jennings, 92—18=74; J. C. Whelan, 94—18=76.

BEARSTED (76).—Monthly Medal.—C. R. Clay, 88—11=77.

BEAULIEU (73).—Open Meeting.—Bogey.—J. H. Sterling (received 5) and Major T. T. Oakes (7), all square; J. W. Hutton (11), 1 down. Medal.—Scratch.—N. Frewe, 72. Handicap.—J. W. Hutton, 79—14=65; T. G. Brady, 88—19=69; Major Penrose Welsford, 82—12=70. Mixed Foursomes.—Scratch.—Mrs. Smyth and A. C. Waters, 80. Handicap.—Miss G. Pearson and L. R. C. Mitchell, 85—10=73; Miss V. Maltby and R. C. McKay, 81—7½=73½. Ladies' Bogey.—Mrs. McCowen (receives 15), 1 up. Medal.—Scratch.—Mrs. Matthews, 82. Handicap.—Miss Cave, 97—22=75. Mixed Foursomes.—Mrs Brassey and Captain A. H. Hollins, 82—8=74.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE (74).—Greensome Competition.—F. Leonard and S. H. Heath, 89—17½=71½.

BROKENHURST MANOR (72).—September Bogey.—K. Homan, 5 down. Bronlow Cup.—Mrs. W. Simons, 4 down.

BUSHEY (75).—Monthly Bogey.—Senior.—G. J. Henebrey (4), 3 up. Junior.—W. W. Baker (18), 1 down.

BURNHAM BEECHES (76).—Monthly Bogey.—G. C. Stedham (16), all square.

BURNHAM AND BERROW.—Monthly Medal.—R. K. Gloucestery, 80—5=75.

CANTERBURY (75).—Monthly Bogey.—Division 1.—R. R. Little (1), 1 down. Division 2.—Colonel H. B. McCormick (13), 4 down.

CHALWELL (77).—Monthly Medal.—Senior.—D. F. Young, 91—14=77. Junior.—Dr. D. C. Williams, 94—17=77. Medical Cup.—Final.—Dr. L. W. Wellly beat Dr. H. E. Williams by 1 up.

CHISLEHURST (70).—Autumn Meeting.—Tolhurst Cup.—Lieutenant-Commander H. McMaster (scratch), 1 up. Travers Hawes Prize.—T. L. H. Jones, 74—6=68.

COOMBE HILL (76).—Scratch Gold Medal.—J. T. McCarthy, 84.

CULVERDEN (TUNBRIDGE WELLS) (66).—Salomons Challenge Bowl.—L. N. Ure, 80—14=66; W. Adams, 79

Sporting News
(Continued from page 5)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

ARSENAL'S FINE RECORD

A VICTORY AT BIRMINGHAM

Arsenal beat Birmingham by four goals to two at Birmingham on Saturday, and so remain unbeaten at the top of the Championship table with the excellent record of 15 points out of a possible 16.

The first half contained as much exciting and admirable football as is to be found in half a dozen ordinary matches, and, watching it, it was not difficult to understand why Arsenal have been so successful this season. Birmingham, who fell sadly away after the interval, took the lead in the first minute and their football was full of a fierce determination to keep it, but, fast and clever as they were, the Arsenal were always a little faster and more clever, and somehow they always seemed to have a fraction more time than their opponents. Their forward line was always moving beautifully, and no one who saw Lambert on Saturday will ever be able to speak complacently of him again as a mere burly hustler who gets his goals through his strength. He is, it is true, a powerful man and an extremely difficult one to stop, but on Saturday he fed his wings with long and accurate passes and generally showed a ball-control and a sense of the niceties of the game which were not unworthy of James himself. On Saturday's form there is no recognizable weakness in the Arsenal's game, and it was a thousand pities that Birmingham became completely outplayed in the second half and so gave the crowd only 45 instead of 90 minutes of great football.

The first two minutes of the game set the exhilarating pace for the rest of the first half. Straight from the kick-off Hulme, whose speed was a constant menace to Birmingham, dashed down the wing and sent across a centre which looked very dangerous. The ball was cleared, however, and Morrall, with probably no very deep intention, kicked down the field. Briggs trapped the ball, bored his way between the converging backs, and ran on to place rather than drive the ball obliquely past G. P. Keyser. Back came Birmingham, and Keyser saved splendidly from Blyth, who, getting the ball as it bounced off Parker, shot hard at very close range, while, a moment later, Briggs hooked the ball just wide of the far post. After eight minutes, however, Arsenal equalized, and after that goal, bravely as Birmingham fought up to the interval, Arsenal always seemed likely to win. The goal was a clever one, a pass from Lambert giving Bastin the chance to cut in inside the back and run across to the position of inside-right before he put the ball past K. C. Tewkesbury much as Briggs had put it past Keyser. He very nearly scored again immediately afterwards, but Morrall brought off a splendid tackle at the moment he was going to shoot.

Arsenal were having more of the game now, and Tewkesbury, who was brilliant and entertainingly unorthodox in goal, saved a high shot from Hulme which seemed certain to score from the moment it left his boot. The second goal came after some 25 minutes, and in its ingenuity and smoothness of execution it was typical of Arsenal's football. James began the movement by dribbling over to the right and holding on to the ball until he had concentrated the undivided attention of two or three of the Birmingham side on to himself. He then pushed the ball out to Hulme, and, with Tewkesbury misjudging Hulme's centre, Lambert, who was standing in the goal-mouth, had nothing to do but put the ball in. Birmingham were having their fair share of the game, but their methods were more hurried and haphazard, and, while Briggs was always dangerous whenever he got the ball, he was not a leader of his line in the sense that Lambert was of his. However, they were very unlucky not to score when, after a corner-kick, Briggs hit the underside of the bar with a shot that had Keyser completely helpless. They had their reward a few moments later when, in a general mix-up in the Arsenal goal-mouth, Roberts, in attempting to clear with his head, sent the ball through his own goal. There were then only five minutes left before the interval, but in that time Arsenal scored again. Once more James began the movement, and Lambert finished it by sending in a perfect shot from a very difficult angle.

The second half was a sad anti-climax after all the alarms and excursions of the first. An accident to Curtis, who went outside-left while Blyth moved inside, doubtless had a little to do with Birmingham's decline, but the whole side was uncertain and disjointed and passes went with unerring accuracy to the wrong man. Arsenal very nearly went further ahead immediately as, after a free-kick taken by Seddon, the ball went to Bastin, who closed in on the goal and drove in a shot which Tewkesbury saved more by good luck than good management, but there was everything of management and nothing of luck in Tewkesbury's dash out of his goal to rob Hulme of the ball when that player was right through.

For a little Birmingham did some rather feeble pressing which would have been far more effective if Horsman, at outside-right, had used his speed more and not shown such obvious indecision as to what to do with the ball when he got it. About half-way through the second half Lambert scored the final goal and made doubly sure of a game that was already sure enough. A free-kick was given to Arsenal just outside the penalty area and James, who took it, placed the ball gently forward to Lambert, whom no one seemed to have noticed, and, while the bunched Birmingham men still seemed to be expecting a terrific drive from James, he went on and scored with a ground shot into the corner of the net. After this the Birmingham attack ceased to exist, but Arsenal, who slowed down a little, did not score any more goals against a defence which never ceased to work desperately hard.

The teams were :—

BIRMINGHAM.—K. C. Tewkesbury, goal; Booton and Barker, backs; Pitt, Merrall, and Fillingham, half-backs; Horsman, Crosbie, Briggs, Curtis, and Blyth, forwards.

ARSENAL.—G. P. Keyser, goal; Parker and Hapgood, backs; Seddon, Roberts, and John, half-backs; Hulme, Bruin, Lambert, James, and Bastin, forwards.

LEAGUE NOTES

Arsenal's splendid victory at Birmingham on Saturday gives them a clear lead of two points over Aston Villa at the head of the Championship table, while Huddersfield Town, who gained a hard-earned success at Leeds are third, a point behind Aston Villa. Derby County, who were only able to draw with the lowly-placed Manchester City on their own ground, give way to Huddersfield Town on goal average, while Leicester City, who have also obtained 12 points, come next. Chelsea were beaten again, at Liverpool, and are now considerably nearer the bottom of the table than the top. Manchester United can do nothing right, and lost their eighth successive match to Grimsby Town at Manchester. They have now had an average of over four goals a match scored against them, and it is obvious that drastic changes will have to be made before the club can effectively recover from their disastrous start. The only other side in the Championship who have so far failed to win a match are Sunderland, but they have three drawn games to their credit. Middlesbrough's victory over Aston Villa was an excellent performance, especially as they lacked the services of Camsell and Elkes. Biddlestone, in the Aston Villa goal was in great form, and saved many shots which might well have increased the margin of Middlesbrough's win.

Everton returned to form in the Second Division and beat Bradford City on the latter's ground by three clear goals. Preston North End improved their goal average at the expense of Stoke City, but West Bromwich Albion were beaten at home by one of the newly promoted sides, Plymouth Argyle, and drop to third place. Tottenham Hotspur continued their habit of winning their home matches, beating Millwall by four goals to one without much difficulty, and have now scored more goals than any other side except Burnley in this division. Reading were beaten once again, as were Cardiff City, these two sides being at the bottom of the table.

SCHOOL RESULTS

	Goals		Goals
*Repton School	4	Derbyshire Amateurs	2
The Rev. E. M. Jame-'s XI.	1	*Charterhouse	0
Cosmos Rooms	10	*Highgate School	3
Old Oxford Citizens	9	*Brentwood School	3
Old Mercers II.	2	*Chiswell School	2

*Home team.

A FAST GAME AT UPTON PARK

SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY'S RECOVERY

West Ham United played a drawn game with Sheffield Wednesday at Upton Park on Saturday, when each side scored three goals.

The match, until the pace began to tell in the second half, was intensely exciting, and it was difficult to know which to admire more, the fine football by which West Ham set up a strong lead or the manner in which Sheffield Wednesday levelled the scores. The ways of West Ham must now be well known, for they almost invariably follow the policy of constantly swinging the ball out to their wing men—Ruffell and Yews—and leaving Watson in the middle to do the rest ; yet these tactics seldom fail to cause the utmost difficulty to even the strongest teams. Sheffield Wednesday could not fathom them until just before half-time, and although Watson was unable to play owing to an injury, V. Gibbins, who appeared in his stead, entirely different in execution, was almost equally effective.

Gibbins, indeed, can rarely have played better than on Saturday, and he got a good start by giving his side the lead with a fine goal in the first minute. Cadwell, who again had a great match at half-back, beat two opponents and sent a long pass to Yews, on the opposite wing. The outside right rounded Wilson and Blenkinsop and centred for Gibbins to judge the floating ball perfectly in a gusty wind and to send it with his head well wide of Brown. The next 10 minutes were packed with interest, the ball travelling from end to end at a great pace, and the football being of the highest class. Each side scored a goal during this period. Gibbins made further openings, which came to nothing, and then Seed scored the equalizing goal for Sheffield Wednesday. First, he sent a beautiful pass to Burgess, who in turn gave to Rimmer, and Hufton had to parry a tremendous shot from the left wing. Barely had the excitement died down before Seed was again in possession of the ball, and this time he sent a long left-footed swerving shot, along the ground, right into the corner of the net.

Within a minute West Ham had again taken the lead, for a long kick down the middle reached Gibbins, who immediately sent a pass to Ruffell which left the wing man clear. The Sheffield defence was curiously uncertain at this time, and Brown was left to face the danger alone. The goalkeeper did the only thing possible and rushed out, but Ruffell made no mistake in placing his shot well out of reach. Ituffell nearly scored again when a fine drive hit the post, and, although Hufton, too, had some anxious moments, it was not surprising when the home team went farther ahead. Good combination between Yews and Earle got Blenkinsop in difficulties, and passing carried the ball from Gibbins out to Ruffell, with the result that a corner was forced on the left. When the kick was taken James had a great chance of shooting, but he hesitated and gave to Cadwell, whose effort was charged down. The ball, somewhat luckily, reached James again, and this time he made no mistake with a left-foot shot which Brown had no chance of saving.

For a few minutes it looked as if West Ham might go right away, so well were they playing, and Sheffield Wednesday became a seriously worried team. Leach fouled Gibbins badly when that player was right through, but fortunately Sheffield Wednesday's self-control returned, and with it better football, so that before half-time they were able to reduce the lead. The free-kick against Leach gave West Ham no advantage, and with the ball being taken to the other end Allen sent in a hard, shot which the goalkeeper could only stop, and Hooper dashed up to send the ball into the net.

It was Hooper too who scored the equalizing and last goal of the match, and he fully deserved it, for he was always making opportunities for himself. This goal came some 10 minutes after the interval, when Hooper slipped round Cadwell and Barrett before scoring with a hard cross-shot. Just before this Brown had done well with the sun in his eyes to save a fierce drive from Ruffell. Play quietened down a lot towards the end of the match, but this was not surprising in view of the great pace at which the game had been played.

The teams were :—

WEST HAM UNITED.—Hufton, goal; Earl and Barrett, backs; Collins, Bishop, and Cadwell, half-backs; Yews, Earle, V. Gibbins, James, and Ruffell, forwards.

SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY.—Brown, goal; Walker and Blenkinsop, backs; Strange, Leach, and Wilson, half-backs; Hooper, Seed, Allen, Burgess, and Rimmer, forwards.

TOTTENHAM'S HOME RECORD

Tottenham Hotspur on their own ground this season may be considered a good team. They beat Millwall at White Hart-lane on Saturday by four goals to one, and the margin might easily have been greater. Nine points have been obtained so far from five home matches, while 22 goals have been scored and only five conceded. If the club had not lost the three games played on the grounds of opponents the outlook would have been encouraging.

There were two periods on Saturday, each of about a quarter of an hour, when Tottenham Hotspur provided exhilarating football. The issue of the game was decided in the first 15 minutes. The home players kept their feet better than Millwall, and by combining accurate open passing with good shooting they quickly secured a lead of three goals. Seven minutes from the start O'Callaghan slipped the ball neatly to Davies, and the wing man held it long enough to see Dimmock closing in for the pass right across which he has turned to account so often. The pass was given and Dimmock shot hard into the top of the net. Five minutes later Harper, who was allowed rather too much latitude in the centre by W. I. Bryant, broke through, swerved past Tyler, and with only Yuill to beat placed his shot with successful deliberation from short range. Harper might also have had the third goal to his credit, but when Davies swung over a beautiful long ground pass the centre-forward saw that Smy was in a better position to score, and he deftly jumped over the ball. Smy was ready for the chance and made no mistake with his shot.

Millwall fought back pluckily in face of these early shocks and slowed down the attacks on their own goal by a ragged but pertinacious assumption of the offensive. Wadsworth and Corkindale were fairly effective wing forwards, but the inside men had poor ideas of shooting and Spiers had only one really anxious moment, when a headed ball from Cock had to be taken just under the crossbar.

There was no further scoring before the interval, and for 20 minutes in the second half Tottenham Hotspur gave the impression that they were taking things easily. This was a passing phase, and the team seemed suddenly to be stirred with the idea that more goals might be welcomed. The forwards recovered their zest, and with the support of a sound half-back line, in which Messer excelled, set up a bombardment more intense than that which had already won the match.

This time luck was with Millwall. Shots struck the post, came back from the cross-bar, or were diverted in their flight. Yuill too achieved three or four astonishing saves, including one from Dimmock that clearly surprised the forward, who, in tricking Sweetman and making the position for his shot, had had matters his own way. The attack was too concentrated, however, to be denied some result, and 12 minutes before the end O'Callaghan scored the fourth goal for his side. A consolation goal came to Millwall two minutes later, when Smith headed the ball past Spiers.

Tottenham's victory was gained with a good deal to spare, and the crowd of nearly 40,000 people had a substantial measure of entertainment. The team work was sound, and when the forwards were forcing the pace the movements were constructive and the shooting on the mark. Two things alone disturbed the complete satisfaction of those who wish to see the club back in the first division of the League. The backs had moments of unsteadiness and were inclined to kick high when pressed, and there was a period when the players seemed to fall under the influence of a tired feeling which was more temperamental than physical.

The teams were :—

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR.—Spiers, goal; Lyons and Hodgkinson, backs; Stitt, Messer, and Meads, half-backs; Davies, O'Callaghan, Harper, Smy, and Dimmock, forwards.

MILLWALL.—Yuill, goal; Sweetman and Tyler, backs; Newcomb, W. I. Bryant, and Graham, half-backs; Corkindale, Readman, Cock, Smith, and Wadsworth, forwards.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

ASSOCIATION RULES

LEAGUE, DIVISION III. (SOUTHERN SECTION)

Luton.—Luton Town v. Exeter City (5.30).

CHARITY MATCH

Kingston.—Kingstonian v. Rest of Isthmian League (5.30).

RUGBY UNION RULES

Aberdare.—Aberdare v. Cross Keys.

Pontypool.—Pontypool v. Newport (5.0).

LEAGUE RESULTS AND TABLES

THE CHAMPIONSHIP

	Goals		Goals
Arsenal (Bastin, Lambert 3)	4	*Birmingham (Briggs 2)	2
Newcastle United (Richardson, J. R., Lindsay 2)	3	*Bolton Wanderers	0
*Derby County (Bedford)	1	Manchester City (Tait)	1
Huddersfield Town (Smailes 2)	2	*Leeds United (Wainwright)	1
*Leicester City (Chandler, Adcock 2)	3	Blackburn Rovers (Imrie)	1
*Liverpool (Hodgson 3)	3	Chelsea (Cheyne)	1
Grimsby Town (Coleman, Fielding)	2	*Manchester United	0
*Middlesbrough (Pease, Bruce 2)	3	Aston Villa (Beresford)	1
*Sheffield United (Dunne 3)	3	Portsmouth (Weddle)	1
Blackpool (Quinn, Hampson 2, Upton)	4	*Sunderland (Morrison, Gurney)	2
*West Ham United (Gibbins, Ruffell, James)	3	Sheffield Wednesday (Seed, Hooper 2)	3

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Arsenal	8	7	1	0	28	11	15
Aston Villa	8	6	1	1	22	11	13
Huddersfield Town	8	5	2	1	23	10	12
Derby County	8	5	2	1	20	10	12
Leicester City	8	5	2	1	17	8	12
Newcastle United	8	4	2	2	16	10	10
Sheffield Wednesday	8	3	4	1	13	10	10
Middlesbrough	8	3	3	2	18	15	9
Sheffield United	8	3	3	2	17	15	8
West Ham United	8	3	2	3	21	20	8
Birmingham	8	2	4	2	14	14	8
Portsmouth	8	2	4	2	15	17	8
Leeds United	8	3	1	4	20	19	7
Liverpool	7	3	1	3	18	22	7
Blackpool	8	3	1	4	20	28	7
Chelsea	8	2	2	4	10	12	6
Blackburn Rovers	8	2	1	5	17	16	5
Grimsby Town	8	2	1	5	9	12	5
Bolton Wanderers	7	2	1	4	10	18	5
Manchester City	8	1	2	5	11	21	4
Sunderland	8	0	3	5	12	25	3
Manchester United	8	0	0	8	10	34	0

SECOND DIVISION

	Goals		Goals
*Barnsley (Curran)	1	Bristol City	0
Everton (Griffiths, Rigby, Critchley)	3	*Bradford City	0
*Burnley (Jenkins, Beel, Prest)	3	Bradford (Rhodes 2)	2
*Charlton Athletic (Horton, Lennox, Sweeney, Wyper)	4	Cardiff City	1
*Nottingham Forest (Stocks 3, Loftus)	4	Oldham Athletic (Littlewood)	1
Bury (Smith)	1	*Port Vale	0
*Preston North End (Owens, Reid, Scott, McClelland, Harrison)	5	Stoke City (Taylor)	1
*Southampton (Fraser 2)	2	Wolverhampton Wanderers	0
*Swansea Town (Easton 2)	2	Reading (Paisthorpe)	1
*Tottenham Hotspur (Dimmock, Harper, Smy, O'Callaghan)	4	Millwall (Smith)	1
*West Bromwich Albion (Crooks)	2	Blackpool (Johnson, Jepson)	2
Wolverhampton Wand'rs	2	Chelsea (Mitchell)	0
Burnley	3	Aston Villa	1
Oldham Athletic	3	Middlesbrough	1
Tottenham Hotspur	4	Sheffield United	1
Port Vale	1	Sheffield Wednesday	2
Southampton	3	Birmingham	1
Charlton Athletic	3	Portsmouth	1
Swansea Town	3	Leeds United	1
Bristol City	2	Manchester City	1
Stoke City	3	Barnsley	1
Barnsley	4	Bradford	1
Bradford	3	Nottingham Forest	2
Nottingham Forest	4	Bradford City	1
Bradford City	3	Plymouth Argyle	1
Plymouth Argyle	4	Millwall	1
Millwall	2	Cardiff City	1
Cardiff City	2	Reading	1
Reading	3	Swansea Town	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Everton	8	6	1	1	20	10	13
Preston North End	8	5	2	1	24	11	12
West Bromwich Albion	8	5	2	1	21	11	12
Bury	8	5	1	2	20	11	11
Wolverhampton Wand'rs	8	5	1	2	20	11	11
Burnley	8	5	0	3	23	22	10
Oldham Athletic	8	4	2	2	21	21	10
Tottenham Hotspur	8	4	1	3	25	12	9
Port Vale	8	4	1	3	21	15	9
Southampton	8	3	3	2	13	12	9
Charlton Athletic	8	3	2	3	9	11	8
Swansea Town	8	3	2	3	12	15	8
Bristol City	8	3	1	4	11	15	7
Barnsley	7	3	1	3	13	13	7
Bradford	8	3	1	4	13	18	7
Nottingham Forest	8	2	3	3	8	13	7
Bradford City	8	2	2	4	18	21	6
Plymouth Argyle	8	2	2	4	17	22	6
Millwall	8	2	2	4	10	14	6
Cardiff City	8	2	0	6	12	15	5
Reading	8	1	1	6	8	20	3

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION)

	Goals		Goals
*Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic (Whitehouse)	1	Clapton Orient (Fowler)	1
*Brighton and Hove Albion (Nicol)	1	Northampton Town (Wells)	1
*Bristol Rovers (Dennis, Dix 2, Forbes, Yeoman)	5	Luton Town (McNestry)	1
*Coventry City (Pick, Lake)	2	Queen's Park Rangers	0
*Exeter City (Arnfield, Beech, Domeaster, Houghton)	4	Brentford	0
*Fulham (Pena)	1	Norwich City	0
*Gillingham (Lonsby 4, Bethell 2)	6	Crystal Palace (Clarke, Simpson)	2
*Newport County (Davies 2, Thomas)	3	Southend United (Shankly)	1
*Swindon Town (Eddleston, Lizzo (own goal), Morris)	3	Thames	0
Torquay United (Trotter 3, Bell)	4	*Walsall	0
Notts County (Fenner)	1	*Watford	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Notts County	8	6	2	0	21	7	14
Northampton Town	8	5	2	1	13	7	12
Torquay United	9	5	2	2	25	16	12
Swindon Town	8	5	0	3	19	15	10
Brentford	9	3	4	2	15	14	10
Queen's Park Rangers	8	3	3	2	15	11	9
Coventry City	8	3	3	2	17	9	9
Gillingham	8	3	3	2	19	12	9
Bristol Rovers	9	3	3	3	21	20	9
Fulham	8	3	2	3	16	16	8
Crystal Palace	8	3	2	3	9	13	8
Watford	8	3	2	3	20	15	8
Southend United	8	3	2	3	12	18	8
Exeter City	8	3	1	4	17	16	7
Walsall	8	2	3	3	11	11	7
Brighton and Hove Albion	8	3	1	4	20	20	7
Clapton Orient	8	2	3	3	11	14	7
Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic	8	1	4	3	8	13	6
Thames	8	2	1	5	8	20	5
Luton Town	8	1	3	4	8	18	5
Norwich City	7	2	1	4	8	15	5
Newport County	8	2	0	6	9	22	4

THE SCOTTISH LEAGUE

	Goals		Goals
*Aberdeen (McDermid, Hill)	2	Heart of Midlothian (Murray)	1
*Clyde (King, McKenzie)	2	Leith Athletic (Young, Fullar)	2
*East Fife (McGauchie, McCurley, Gabriel, Brown)	4	Ayr United (Murray)	1
Motherwell (Wales)	1	*Falkirk	0
*Hamilton Academicals (D. Wilson)	1	Airdrie (Muir)	1
*Dundee (Ritchie, Robertson, Campbell)	3	*Hibernian (Dobson, Taylor)	2
Cowdenbeath (Paterson)	1	*Kilmarnock	0
*Queen's Park (McLelland, Crawford, McAlpin)	3	Celtic (Napier 2, R. Thomson)	3
*Rangers (Smith 2, McPhail)	3	Partick Thistle (Torbet)	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Rangers	9	9	0	0	25	5	18
Motherwell	8	5	3	0	18	8	13
Celtic	8	5	2	1	23	9	12
Partick Thistle	8	5	0	3	22	9	12
Cowdenbeath	8	5	0	3	22	9	12
Hamilton Academicals	10	5	2	3	16	10	12
Dundee	8	5	1	2	15	11	11
Greenock Morton	8	5	1	2	18	18	11
St. Mirren	7	4	1	2	18	11	9
Heart of Midlothian	8	4	1	3	12	10	9
Falkirk	8	4	0	4	17	17	8
Airdrie	8	3	1	4	16	18	7
Queen's Park	8	3	1	4	14	19	7
Leith Athletic	8	2	2	4	13	14	6
Aberdeen	8	2	2	4	12	15	6
Kilmarnock	8	2	1	5	11	17	5
Clyde	8	1	2	5	11	15	4
Hibernian	8	1	2	5	6	12	4
Ayr United	8	1	2	5	5	18	4
East Fife	8	1	0	7	11	34	2

*Home team.

HOCKEY

OPENING GAMES

In the opening games of the season on Saturday there were one or two rather unexpected results, the most surprising being the performance of Dulwich, who drew with the very strong Teddington side. Wimbledon in recent years have made a habit of beating Hampstead in their opening game, but on Saturday Hampstead turned the tables and won a good game by the odd goal. Blackheath began well with a good win over Barclays Bank, and Cheam, who are rapidly coming to the front, surprised Spencer by playing a drawn game. The Honourable Artillery Company also did well to draw with Purley, another of the rising clubs. Staines, who have only a little of their former strength, were beaten by Crouch End, and the Old Kingstonians won easily against the Old Loughtonians.

RICHMOND DRAW WITH SURBITON

The match between Surbiton and Richmond at Surbiton on Saturday resulted in a draw, each side scoring four goals, after Surbiton had led at one period by four goals. Richmond deserve every credit for pulling the game round as they did. They only obtained the equalizing goal in the last five minutes of the game, but they would have been unlucky to lose on the run of the play.

Surbiton, thanks to the opportunism of P. Tyrrell at centre-forward, seldom missed a really good scoring chance, but the Richmond forwards on several occasions failed badly in the circle when well placed. In addition, K. B. Boys, the international goalkeeper, was in splendid form and made only one mistake, when he misjudged a slow curling shot. Considering that it was their opening game, the form shown on both sides was really good, the combination between the halves and forwards being very neat. Richmond were the better served at half-back, where R. E. Pearmund in the centre was very good, and even when they were four goals down the half-back line as a whole were never afraid to attack and gave their forwards the necessary support to save the game. Surbiton were unfortunate in that F. E. Hickson, their centre-half, injured himself and had to change places with A. R. Mainhood, for the latter was not quite fast enough to hold J. C. Marsden. Even so, there was never quite the same thrust in the Surbiton half-back line as in that of Richmond.

The feature of the forward play was the performance of the two centres, J. C. Marsden and P. Tyrrell. Marsden would certainly have gained his international last year had he been available, and on Saturday he was the one forward who kept Surbiton in difficulties. His passing, dribbling, and shooting were of the first class and his three goals were reminiscent of Shoveller at his best. Tyrrell was almost equally good for Surbiton, but he did not receive such good support as Marsden.

H. A. Knight, the Scottish international, and T. K. Brown were the best wing players for their respective sides, both centring with good judgment. The game was very fast throughout, with Richmond having the best of the early stages, but they could not score, and when Surbiton really settled down they scored twice in succession through Tyrrell, his second being a particularly fine shot. Before the interval Hughton increased the Surbiton lead from a good pass by Knight.

After the interval Tyrrell increased the Surbiton lead to four with a very clever reverse shot after some neat combination, and then Richmond began to play really good hockey, Marsden opening their score from a good pass by Matthews. A little later Pearmund added a rather lucky second with a shot which glanced off a defender's stick into the air and Boys misjudged. They were now definitely on top, and the Surbiton defence appeared to tire and became rather uncertain. A good run on the right by Brown saw Marsden go through to trick Boys with a very clever flick shot, and just before the finish the same player obtained the equalizing goal with an identical shot.

The teams were :—

SURBITON.—K. B. Boys, goal; A. van Rik and D. L. Naylor, backs; A. R. Mainhood, F. E. Hickson, and L. J. C. Peedman, half-backs; J. Potter, W. Mason, P. Tyrrell, E. A. Highton, and H. A. Knight, forwards.

RICHMOND.—King, goal; G. H. Lamb and H. E. Nash, backs; A. Roke, R. E. Pearmund, and S. Clarke, half-backs; T. K. Brown, W. Matthews, J. C. Marsden, H. E. Heath, and G. Welchman, forwards.

HOCKEY RESULTS

	Goals		Goals
Hampstead	3	*Wimbledon	2
*Surbiton	4	Richmond and Kingston Hill	4
*Teddington	2	Dulwich	2
Old Kingstonians	5	Old Loughtonians	0
*Honourable Artillery Company	1	Purley	1
*Crouch End	2	Staines	1
Southgate	12	*Hendon	1
Blackheath	4	*Barclays Bank	2
*Cheam	2	Spencer	2
*Westminster Bank	4	Epsom	0
*Polytechnic	3	St. Thomas's Hospital	0
Brentwood	7	Lloyds Bank	2
High Wycombe	2	*St. Albans	1
*Virginians	3	Harrods	0
*Hornchurch R.A.F.	4	Oberit	1
*N.P.L.	4	Kingfishers	1
*Kingston G.S.	6	Southampton	3
Siemens	7	*Berkhamsted College	2
*Croydon M.O.	2	Merton	2
*Metrogas	6	Waterlows	0

AMATEUR ASSOCIATION RESULTS

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE

	Goals		Goals
Dulwich Hamlet	1	*Nunhead	0
*Tufnell Park	2	Casuals	0
*Kingstonian	4	London Caledonians	0
*Wycombe Wanderers	2	Ilford	2
St. Albans City	2	*Oxford City	1

AMATEUR CUP

QUALIFYING COMPETITION.—PRELIMINARY ROUND

	Goals		Goals
*Cuttalls Athletic	11	2nd Battalion Black Watch	4
*Brentwood Mental Hospital	3	Leytonstone	1
*Walthamstow Grange	4	Rovers (Dagenham)	3
Romford	4	*G.E. (Loughton)	3
Ansell	2	*Watford Spartans	2
*Leavesden Mental Hospital	2	Aresley Town	1
*East Grinstead	9	Rock-a-Nore	1
*Eastbourne	5	Hove	1
*Hawkhurst and Parkeston	1	Walton United (Felixstowe)	1

ATHENIAN LEAGUE

*Barnet	3	Barking Town	0
*Bromley	3	Chesham	0
Enfield	4	*Hampstead	2
*Hayes	5	Uxbridge Town	3
Leyton	3	*Kentish	0
*Walthamstow Avenue	3	Wealdstone	0

LONDON LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION

*Epsom Town	3	Wycombe Wanderers	0
*Grays Athletic	1	Clay Wanderers	1
*Erith and Belvedere	1	Carshalton Athletic	1

SPARTAN LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION

*Haywards	5	Aylesbury United	3
*Metropolitan Police	2	Chesham United	0

DIVISION ONE

Berkhamsted Town	3	*Eastbourne Comrades	2
Windsor and Eton	4	*Leighton United	2
*Marlow	3	Hertford Town	2
*Cowley (Oxford)	8	Leagrave and District	1

MIDDLESEX SENIOR CUP

*Old Lyonians	3	Staines Town	2
Old Latymerians	3	*Pinchley	2
R.A.F. (Uxbridge)	2	*Wood Green Town	1
Lyons Club	1	*Hendon Town (after extra time)	2
*G.W.R.A.A.	4	Polytechnic	0

SURREY CHARITY SHIELD

*Wimbledon	2	Mitcham Wanderers	0
Egham	3	*Woking	0
Sutton United	1	*Tooting Town (after extra time)	0

SURREY SENIOR LEAGUE

*Leyland Motors	3	Wallington	3
*West Norwood	5	Dorking	4
*Beddington Corner	4	Godalming	1
*Guildford	3	Walton-on-Thames	1

SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE

Aquarius	7	*Hastings and St. Leonards	3
*Midland Bank	6	Barclays Bank	3
*Ibis	3	Tooting	3
*Ipswich Town	2	Merton	0
*Home team			

BEDFORDSHIRE BEAT KENT

Bedfordshire beat Kent in a match in the Southern Counties Amateur Championship at Luton on Saturday by four goals to three.

The fine form of the home county both in defence and attack during the first half suggested that they would win easily, but Kent made a fine rally when two goals behind and at one time held the lead. E. Armitage played particularly well for Bedfordshire all through and was responsible for three of the goals. His first goal came after Haycock had scored from a penalty kick, and a fast line of forwards threatened repeatedly to increase the advantage. Kent, however, held out, and in the second half exposed a certain degree of unsteadiness in the home defence, with the result that they scored three goals in 10 minutes. Harbot and Tutt finished off combined movements, and Watson scored from a penalty.

Bedfordshire, however, recovered, and two more goals from Armitage won them the match.

CRICKET

THE GOOSE MATCH

The last big cricket match of the English cricket season, the Goose Match at Harrow, was played on the Sixth Form ground on Saturday, the Geese beating Harrow School by 50 runs.

This match has now been played for over 80 years and it does, to an extent, select probables for the eleven of the year following. It is a pleasant match, for the Geese are composed, almost invariably, of players who have just left, or who were in the School with the eleven opposing them, with a few stalwarts, who make this an annual fixture whatever difficulties they have to overcome to ensure their appearance. On Saturday, one missed Mr. A. J. Webbe, Mr. M. C. Kemp, and Mr. C.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

PROMENADE CONCERT

In the Wagner programme to be relayed to-night from the Queen's Hall to the National station, extracts from *Götterdämmerung*, Hagen's two songs from the second act, sung by Mr. Norman Allin, the Song of the Rhine Daughters, and Siegfried's Funeral March will be given. In addition the Venusberg Music from *Tannhäuser*, Prelude to *Tristan*, and Kundry's Song, "Herzeleide," from *Parsifal*, sung by Miss Muriel Brunskill, will be heard.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, September 29, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME (1,148kc.) (261.3m.); (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45-11** :—Boys and Girls at Work. 2—Welfare in the Factory, by Mrs. C. U. Cole. **11-11.30 (261.3m. only)** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

12 :—Organ Recital, by Edgar T. Cook, relayed from Southwark Cathedral: Phyllis James (mezzo-soprano). **1.15-2** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, from Cardiff. **2 (1,554.4m. only)** :—East Anglian Herring Fishing Bulletin. **2.10-2.25** :—For the Schools: French Reading, 1—Racine: Iphigenie, Acts 2 and 3, by Mlle. Camille Vière. **2.30-3** :—Children of Other Days: The Middle Ages, 2—Harold the Sea Rover, by Miss Rhoda Power. **3.5** :—Stories for Younger Pupils. 2—Why the Sun Shines More Brightly Than the Moon (Philippine), by Miss Rhoda Power. **3.20** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **4.15** :—The Hetty Bolton Trio: Hetty Bolton (pianoforte), Rowena Franklin (violin), Edith Lake (violoncello); Jeanne Herries (soprano).

5.15 :—Children: Minuet and Serenade (Schutt) and other Pianoforte Solos, played by Cecil Dixon; The Sole Survivors (H. Mortimer-Batten): The Story of the Grey Elephant, from What Happened Then (W. M. Letts). **6** :—Poetry of To-day. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Bach's Chorale Preludes for Organ, played by Edward D'Evry. **7-7.20** :—New Books, by Mr. Desmond MacCarthy. **7.25** :—The Novels of Thomas Hardy, by Mr. Basil Willey.

7.45 :—Ernest Lush (pianoforte). **8** :—Promenade Concert: The B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra (Leader, Charles Woodhouse), conducted by Sir Henry J. Wood; Muriel Brunskill (contralto); Norman Allin (bass); Lauri Kennedy (solo violoncello), relayed from the Queen's Hall. **9.40** :—Weather; News. **9.55** :—Butterfly Days, by Mr. Compton Mackenzie. **10.10** :—London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (**1,554.4m.** only). **10.20** :—The Victor Olof Sextet; Eric Greene (tenor). **11-12** (**1,554.4m.** only) :—Dance Music from the Piccadilly Hotel.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12** :—George Jeffcock (baritone); Margaret Field-Hyde (soprano). **1** :—Orchestra, from the Piccadilly Hotel. **2-3** :—Midland Regional programme. **5.15** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—The J. H. Squire Celeste Octet; Nellie Palliser (soprano). **8** :—French Language Talk, by M. E. M. Stéphan. **8.30** :—Organ Recital. **9** :—Weather; News; Regional News. **9.20** :—The Brosa String Quartet: Brosa, Wise, Rubens, Pini; Clara Irgens (soprano). **10.30-12** :—Dance Music from the Piccadilly Hotel.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12 :—London Regional programme. **2-3** :—Orchestra. **5.15** :—Children.—The Story of a Michaelmas Goose, by Agnes Taunton. Songs by Daphne Hickman (soprano); Henry Bentley (violoncello). Another Yarn by Housemaster. **6** :—London Regional programme. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—The Dunlop Works Band, conducted by Arthur Tomlinson; Mary Abbott (pianoforte); G. Suttle (trombone solo); Wilfred Bannister (bass). **8** :—London Regional programme. **8.30** :—Dance Music. **9** :—Weather; News. **9.15** :—Midland News. **9.20** :—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; Alec John (tenor). **10.30-11** :—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.40** :—See Glasgow. **3** :—See Edinburgh. **4.30** :—See Glasgow. **5.55** :—See Edinburgh. **6** :—National programme. **10.10** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **10.20-11** :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12** :—Organ Recital. **12.30-1** :—Gramophone Records. **2.10** :—National programme. **3.30** :—The Radio Quartet; Dora Shribman (mezzo-soprano). **4.30** :—Dance Music. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **8** :—The Symphony Orchestra, conducted by E. Godfrey Brown; Arthur Cox (tenor); Betty Humby (pianoforte). **9.40** :—National Programme. **10.10** :—Regional News. **10.20-11** :—The Orchestra; Frederick R. Amor (viola).

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.10-11** :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **1.15-2** :—National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. **2.10** :—National programme. **4.15** :—National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite; Rhodwen Carrieon (contralto). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Mr. William Mitchell: South Wales Bowling Topics—A review of the Season, from Swansea. **6.15** :—National programme. **10.10** :—West Regional News. **10.20-11** :—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Concert. **6** :—Gramophone Records. **6.15** :—Children. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **7.20** :—News. **7.30** :—Time and Irish Lesson. **7.45** :—Recitations. **8** :—Concert. **10.30**: Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.40** :—See Glasgow. **3** :—Organ Recital. **3.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Glasgow. **5.55** :—Birthdays. **6** :—National programme. **10.10** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **10.20-11** :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.40** :—Mr. D. B. Dunsmuir: Behold the Heavens—1, Pictures in the Sky. **3** :—See Edinburgh. **3.30** :—The Octet, relayed from Edinburgh: Doris Pool (soprano); James Cottingham (baritone). **4.45** :—Orchestra. **5.15** :—Children. **5.55** :—See Edinburgh. **6** :—National programme. **10.10** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **10.20-11** :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.10** :—National programme. **3.20**: Orchestra, from Manchester; Muriel Batey (soprano), from Newcastle; Marion de Ruyter (pianoforte), from Leeds. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Mlle. E. L. Piano: Women's Lives in other Lands—4, The Women of France. **6.15** :—National programme. **10.10** :—North of England News. **10.20-11** :—Orchestra.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.10** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **10.10** :—News. **10.20-11** :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **1.15-2** :—National programme. **2.10** :—National programme. **4.15** :—See Cardiff. **6.15** :—National programme. **10.10** :—News. **10.20-11** :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **2.10** :—National programme. **3.20** :—See Manchester. **4** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—See Manchester. **6.15** :—National programme. **10.10** :—News. **10.20-11** :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—7 :—Trio Music and News. **10** :—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange. **10.5** :—Humorous Review of the Week's Events in Verse. **10.20** :—Orchestral Selections. **10.40** :—Sardanas Recital. **11** :—News. **11.5** :—Choral Concert. **11.45** :—Pianoforte Recital. **12** :—Gramophone Records.

BELGRADE (432m.); 2.5kw.—**3.30** :—French Language Lesson. **8** :—See Budapest. **9.30** :—Time and News. **9.45** :—Song Recital. **10.15** :—Concert from the Ruski Car Restaurant.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 35kw.—**4.30** :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **5.30** :—Talks. **7** :—Elementary English Lesson. **7.30** :—Agricultural Talk. **7.55** :—Weather for Farmers. **8** :—Dance Music, News, and Concert from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.8kw.—4.30 :—Concert. **5.40** :—Talk. **6.10** :—Musical Programme for Young People. **6.35** :—Talk. **7** :—Fantasia, op. 17, for Pianoforte (Schumann). **7.30** :—The Interview of the Week. **7.55** :—Labour Market Report. **8** :—Dance Music, followed by Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Concert of Light Music: March from The Bartered Bride (Smetana); Waltz, 'Frauenleben (Fuchs); Musicians' Suite from the Friedmann Bath (Geisler); Overture, Vivat Academia (Zimmer); Potpourri of Mountain Songs, Über Berg und Tal (Lowenthal).

BERNE (483m.), 1kw.—7.58 :—Time and Weather. **8** :—Teddy Bear's English Half-hour. **8.30** :—Orchestral Concert from the Kursaal Schandl. **9** :—'Cello Recital. **9.35** :—Orchestral Concert; in the interval at 10, News and Weather.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (259m.).—7 :—Weather for Farmers, followed by Gramophone Concert. **8** :—Weather. **8.2** :—Talk. **8.30** :—Modern Music for Mandoline and Lute. **9** :—Dialect Programme. **10** :—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. **10.20** :—Answers to Correspondents on Technical Questions. **10.35** :—Music.

BRNO (342m.), 2.4kw.—7.30 :—Sports Notes. **7.45** :—Talk. **8** :—Wireless Cabaret. **9.40** :—'Cello and Pianoforte Recital. **10** :—See Prague. **10.15** :—Programme from Komvisa Ostrava. **10.35** :—Theatre Notes and Programme Announcements.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—7.30 :—Le Journal Parlé. **8.15**:—Orchestral Concert.—Overture, Euryanthe (Weber) Song, The Nutcracker Suite (Tchalkovsky); Song, Juegos (Turina); Pianoforte Solos, Selections from Scheherazade (Rimsky-Korsakov). In the interval, Topical Talk. **10.15** :—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 23kw.—7.15 :—The Letter Box. **8** :—Smart Recital, followed by Talk in German—Organizations to further International Co-operation, and Concert from the Café Ostende.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m., 10kw., 3.35 :—Instrumental Concert. In the interval at **4.20** :—Song Recital. **5.40** :—Exchange Market Prices. **5.50** :—Talk in English. **6.20** :—English Language Lesson. **6.50** :—Weather and News. **7.15** :—Time Signal. **7.30** :—Talk. **8** :—Town Hall Chimes. **8.2** :—Solo Concert of Folk Songs to the Harp and Harp and 'Cello Music. **9** :—Reading. **9.15** :—Choral Concert, with Pianoforte Solos. **10.15** :—News and Weather. Radio Society Report. **10.35** :—Violin Concert: Nocturne in E flat major (Chopin-Sarasate); Mazurka (Zarzycki); Caprice viennois (Kreisler); Slavonic Dance No. 8 in G minor (Dvorak-Kreisler); Grand Polonaise (Wieniawski); Romanza andaluza (Sarasate).

CRACOW (244m.), 1.5kw.—7.20 :—Talk. **7.45** :—Agricultural Report. **8** :—Time and Radio Journal. **8.15** :—Concert. **10** :—Talk and News. **10.30** :—Gramophone Records. **11** :—Dance Music.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 1.5kw. and CASSEL (244m.).—7.5 :—English Language Lesson. **7.30** :—A Masked Ball, Opera in Five Acts (Verdi), relayed from the Opera House. **10.15** :—News, Sports Notes and Weather.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (296m.), KIEL (232.2m.).—7 :—Talks. **7.50** :—Frankfurt Exchange and Hamburg Market Prices. **7.55** :—Weather. **8** :—Undine, Opera in Four Acts (Lortzing). Josef Degler of Weissenthurm, in the part of Kühleborn. **10.50** :—Weather, Political and Miscellaneous Announcements, Sports Notes and Local News. **10.50** :—Concert from the Café Continental, Hanover.

HILVERSUM (296m., 8.5kw. After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.—7.35 a.m. :—Time and Concert. **10.10** :—Service for Hospitals. **10.40** :—Readings. **12.10** :—Organ Recital from a Church in Amsterdam. **1.40** :—Talk for Schools. **2.55** :—Dressmaking Lesson. **3.40** :—Programme for Hospitals. **4.40** :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **5.10** :—Exchange Quotations. **5.30** :—Gramophone Music. **6.25** :—Talks. **7.40** :—Orchestral Concert.—Chorales by Old Composers, Soprano Solo, Cantata 84, Ich habe genug (I Have Enough) (Bach); Recitative and Aria from The Creation (Haydn); Exultate Jubilate, for Soprano and Orchestra (Mozart); Symphony in E flat major (Mozart); Overture, Jubilate in Ralls (Klick). **9.40** :—(In the interval) News. **10.25** :—Gramophone Music.

HUIZEN (1,875m.), 8.5kw.—7.40 a.m. :—Time and Gramophone Records. **9.40** :—Time and Daily Service. **10** :—Orchestral Concert. **11.40** :—Time Signal. **11.55** :—Quintet Concert. **2.10** :—Gramophone Records. **3.10** :—Organ Recital. **4.10** :—Children. **5.10** :—Concert from the Taschinski Picture Theatre, Amsterdam. **6.25** :—Weekly Book Talk. **6.55** :—Gramophone Records. **7.40** :—Time and Vocal and Instrumental Concert. **8.55** :—Orchestral Concert.—Overture, La Princesse Jaune (Saint-Saëns); Two Melodies for String Orchestra (Grieg); Suite from Pique Dame (Tchalkovsky). **9.25** :—Pianoforte Recital, Sonata in D major (Mozart). **9.40** :—News and Weather. **9.50** :—Concert. **10.40** :—Gramophone Records.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 17kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (227m.).—7 :—Economic Notes. Weather and Sports Notes. **7.15** :—Talks. **8** :—Music. **9** :—Vocal and Instrumental Concert from the Works of Bach, followed by Sports Notes and Orchestral Concert from the Hotel Kaiserhof, Münster.

LEIPZIG (283m.), 2.3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—7 :—Review of Books. **7.30** :—Popular Melodies by a Male Voice Quartet. **8** :—Concert by the Leipzig Symphony Orchestra: Pianoforte Concerto in D minor, Op. 15 (Brahms); Symphony No. 5 in B flat major (Bruckner). **10** :—Time, Weather, News and Sports Notes, followed by Gramophone Dance and Concert Music.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EA.7 (424m.), 2kw.—8 :—Chimes, Exchange Quotations and Orchestral Concert: Spanish Rhapsody (Chabrier); Albonda del Fracaso (Raxi); Spanish Caprice (Rimsky-Korsakoff); followed by Musical Comedy Selections (Vives) from (a) Don Lucas del Cigarral, (b) Maruxa, (c) Dolia Francisquita, (d) Los Flamencos, (e) La Villana, (f) Noche de verbena, (g) Bohemios. **9.15** :—Bullfighting Notes and News.

MILAN—Call IMI (501m.), 8.5kw.—Relayed by **TURIN (273.2m.)** and **GENOA (331m.).—7.20** :—Announcements and Report of the Royal Geographical Society. **7.30** :—Concert of Light Music. **8.15** :—Giornale radio and Weather. **8.30** :—Time Signal. **8.32** :—Review of Reviews. **8.40** :—A Masked Ball—Opera (Verdi): Talks and Humorous Items in the Intervals. **11** :—Giornale radio and Music. **11.55** :—Economic Report.

MUNICH (533m., 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (566m., KAISERLAUTERN (270m., NURNBERG (239m.).—7 :—Talk for Workers. **7.30** :—Introductory Talk to the following transmission. **7.35** :—Martha—Opera in Four Acts (Flotow), relayed from the National Theatre, followed by Time, Weather, News and Sports Notes.

OSLO (1,071m., 0.5kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (389m.), HAMAR (337m.), NOTODDEN (447m.), PORSGRUND (493m.), RJUKAN (447m.).—7.15 :—Weather and News. **7.30** :—German Language Lesson. **8** :—Time and Song Recital. **8.30** :—Review of Foreign Affairs. **9** :—Violin Recital. **9.30** :—Weather and News. **9.50** :—Topical Talk. **10.5** :—Talk in German. **10.35** :—Concert.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 17kw.—12.30 :—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals at 1, Exchange Quotations and News, and at 1.30, Exchange Quotations. **2** :—Exchange, Market Prices. **3.30** :—Exchange Quotations. **3.45** :—Gramophone Concert from the World Messages. **4.55** :—News and Exchange Quotations. **6.30** :—New York Exchange Rates. **6.35** :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **7** :—Art Talk. **7.30** :—Literary Readings. **7.45** :—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes and News. **8** :—Concert.—Eugénie Grandet (Balzac) arranged for the Wireless by Frédé Maugeat, played by M. Paquelt and his Company: Pianoforte Solos: (a) Sonatina (Bartok) (b) Capriccio (Dohnanyi, (c) Intermezzo (Brahms), (d) Etude (Rubinstein); Popular Spanish Suite for Violin and Piano (De Falla); Songs (a) Aria (Schumann), (b) Clair de Lune and (c) Le Secret (Faure), (d) Two Gipsy Songs (Dvorak); Sonata for 'Cello and Piano (Grieg). **11** (In the interval at **8.30**, Sports Review and at **9.15**, Press Review, News and Time Signal).

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—7.20 :—Introductory Talk to the following Transmission. **7.30** :—Opera Relay from the National Theatre, Prague. **10** :—Time, News, Agricultural Report and Sports Notes. **10.15** :—Programme from Moravsk-Ostrava. **10.35** :—News, Theatre Notes and Programme Announcements. **11** :—Time and Chimes.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m., 15kw., and MOTALA (1,348m., 60kw., BODEN (1,268m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), FORBY (257m., OSTERSUND (770m.) SUNDSVALL (542m.).—7 :—English Language Lesson. **7.30** :—Recital of Songs of the Hebrides. **7.45** :—Talk. **8.15** :—Concert of Sacred Music from Linkoping. **9** :—Topical Talk. **9.20** :—Talk on Sport. **10** :—Selections of Light Music.

STUTTGART (360m.), 1.5kw., and FREIBURG (379m.).—7 :—Time Signal. **7.5-10.15** :—See Frankfurt. **10.15** :—Programme Announcements and News.

VIENNA (516.3m., 20kw., and GRAZ (352.9m.), INNSBRUCK (263.8m.), KLAGENFURT (462.2m.), and LINZ (345.9m.).—7 :—Talks. **8** :—Time, Weather, and Programme Announcements. **8.5** :—Talk. **8.20** :—Symphony Concert of Modern Variation Works: Don Quixote—Fantastic Variations for Viola and Orchestra (R. Strauss); Variations and Fugue on a Theme by J. Adam Hiller (Regel); in the interval, Talk on Regel's Hiller Variations. After the Programme: Gramophone Concert.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes, beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 12kw.—11.55 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m., 2kw.—6 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (467m., 1.5kw.—6.30 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (265m., 25kw.—10.20 a.m.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (306m., 25kw., 12.30 p.m. Programme relayed at intervals on 25m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 50kw.—11.45 a.m. Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 12 (midnight)-4 a.m., and by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 10.10 p.m.-1 a.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 16kw.—11.40 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m., 0.7kw.—12.20 p.m.
ZURICH (459m., 0.65kw.—12.30 p.m.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

VISIT TO WASHINGTON

The cruiser DANAE, Captain E. R. Bent, D.S.C., which was recently at Santo Domingo affording assistance to the sufferers from the hurricane, and has since returned to Bermuda, is ordered to pay a visit to Washington. She will leave the base to-morrow, and will be off Washington from October 2 to 11. It had been originally arranged for the DANAE to go to Newport, Rhode Island, for the yacht races for the America's Cup, and then to Philadelphia. Owing to her absence at Santo Domingo, the sloop HELIOTROPE, Captain E. R. Corson, M.V.O., D.S.C., went to Newport instead, and the visit to Philadelphia was abandoned. From Washington the DANAE is to go to Halifax, arriving on October 14. She will leave there for Bermuda with the tug SANDBOY, when ready.

RETURN OF THE CORNWALL

The cruiser CORNWALL, Captain A. N. Dowding, is ordered to leave Hong-kong on October 15 to return home for refit and recommissioning. She is the fourth of the five cruisers of the new 10,000-ton "county" class to conclude her first commission in the Far East and to return to pay off. The CUMBERLAND and BERWICK came home earlier in the year, and the SUFFOLK is now at Portsmouth and due to leave for Hong-kong on October 10. From the time the CORNWALL leaves for home on October 15 until the SUFFOLK arrives about November 21, there will be only three ships of the class in China. The last to return, the flagship KENT, should leave about March 15 and arrive at Chatham about April 30. The following is the programme of the CORNWALL:—Singapore, October 20-November 8 (for docking); Penang, November 9-11; Colombo, November 16-20; Aden, November 26-28; Suez, December 1; Port Said, December 2; Malta, December 5-8; Gibraltar, December 11; Devonport, December 15. Hitherto, the CORNWALL has been manned from Devonport, but she will become a Portsmouth ship on recommissioning.

A NEW NAVAL BADGE

An addition is announced by the Admiralty to the already numerous devices which distinguish the various branches of the Naval Service. It has been decided to introduce badges for submarine detector ratings. The general design of the badges represents a harpoon and coil, crossed by a streak of lightning, and thus symbolizes the detectors' duty of listening by means of electrical devices in order to secure their under-water prey. The badge will be worn plain by submarine detector operators; but submarine detectors, second class, will have a star above; submarine detectors, first class, a star above and below; and submarine detector instructors, a crown above. A gratuitous first issue of the appropriate badge may be made to each man holding the submarine detector rating at present, but all subsequent issues are to be made on repayment. The issuing prices vary from 5d. to 2s. 4d. for operators; 6d. to 4s. 2d. for second class detectors; 7d. to 4s. 8d. for first class detectors; and 9d. to 5s. 2d. for detector instructors.

ROYAL MARINES REUNION

Admiral the Hon. Sir Stanley Colville, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., who was Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth during the War, has consented to be the guest of the Royal Marines Old Comrades' Association at their seventeenth annual dinner, which will take place at the Hotel Russell, Russell-square, on Saturday, October 18. Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Drury, C.B.E., president of the association, will take the chair. Royal Marine officers, N.C.Os, and men are invited to attend. Particulars can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, 132, Rosebery-square, Rosebery-avenue, E.C.1.

VISIT OF BELGIAN AIRCRAFT

The visit of five Belgian military aeroplanes to R.A.F. stations in England, postponed from September 22-27 on account of bad weather, is to take place this week. The revised programme provides that they will arrive to-day at Manston. To-morrow they will go to Upavon; on Wednesday to Catfoss and Cranwell; on Thursday to Digby and Bircham Newton; and on Friday to Eastchurch. They are due to return to Belgium on Saturday. The machines are of the Breguet 19 type, and have been experimenting in France in handing on unknown ground. General Gilliaux, Commanding the Belgian Air Forces, will accompany the flight.

NEW R.A.F. BOMBING TROPHY

A trophy known as the Armament Officers' Bombing Trophy has been presented by long course armament officers, R.A.F., for competition among day bombing squadrons in home commands. It will be awarded in 1930 to the squadron entering the crew obtaining the highest degree of accuracy in a competition, the conditions of which are similar to those for the Laurence Minot Trophy. The latter will in future be competed for solely by night bombing squadrons in home commands.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

BEIRUT, Sept. 25.—Ramillies left for Larnaka.
BOMBAY, Sept. 24.—Cyclamen left for Karachi.
BRIONI ISLANDS, Sept. 26.—Royal Oak arrived.
DARTMOUTH, Sept. 25.—Olympus left for Devonport.
DEVONPORT, Sept. 26.—Olympus arrived.
DOMINICA, Sept. 25.—Delhi left for Grenada.
EAST LONDON, Sept. 24.—Verbena arrived.
FERROL, Sept. 24.—P 59 and Submarine H 30 arrived, and left for Portland Sept. 25.
HALIFAX, Sept. 23.—Wistaria arrived.
HENGAM, Sept. 26.—Seamew arrived.
HONG-KONG, Sept. 22.—Sepoy arrived, and Sterling left.
HUELVA, Sept. 26.—Tourmaline and Splendid arrived.
JOUQUE, Sept. 25.—Dragon left.
KATSINA, Sept. 23.—Protea left for Simonstown.
LARNAKA, Sept. 28.—Ramillies arrived.
LISBON, Sept. 24.—Broke, Whitshed, Whitehall, and Verity left for Beirut.
LUDERITZ BAY, Sept. 24.—Wallflower left for Saldanha.
MALTA, Sept. 25.—Vivacious left for Gibraltar.
MIDDLESBROUGH, Sept. 26.—Pilgrim arrived.
MIRI, Sept. 25.—Herald arrived.
MUSCAT, Sept. 24.—Folkestone arrived and left for Henjam.
PORT ELIZABETH, Sept. 23.—Verbena left for East London.
PORTLAND, Sept. 25.—Iron Duke arrived.
PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 26.—Submarine L 14 and Flinders arrived.
SAN LUCAR, Sept. 26.—Tourmaline and Splendid left for Huelva.
SHEERNESS, Sept. 26.—Teazer and Trinidad left for Antwerp.
SIMONS, Sept. 25.—Mackay, Vimiera, Waterhen, and Resource arrived; Royal Oak left for Bridoi.
SIMONSTOWN, Sept. 24.—Protea, Immortelle, and Sonbloom arrived.
YARMOUTH, ISLE OF WIGHT, Sept. 25.—Forres arrived and left for Brixham Sept. 26.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty on Saturday:—

LIEUT. (E).—F. TARRANT, to Terror (Oct. 12).
SUB-LIEUT. (E).—F. M. LATHAM, to Valiant (Oct. 7).
COMMD. GUNNERS (T).—A. E. R. PALMER, to Constance (Sept. 30); G. ODELL, to Dodo (Sept. 30); P. W. DIVIANT, to Constance (Oct. 3); G. E. BERGER, to Boadicea; and A. BAKER, to Boreas (Oct. 15).
GUNNER.—W. G. D. HATTER, to Bulldog (Nov. 5).
CD. ENGNR.—A. W. PURCELL, to Malcolm (Oct. 7); and C. R. BARTER, to Whitehall.
WT. ENGNR.—T. G. JEFFERY, to P 59 (Oct. 8); and S. SMITH, to Valiant (Oct. 7).
CD. ELECTN.—A. C. CORNHILL, to Titania.
SIGN. BOSN.—F. TINKER, to Pembroke (Oct. 11).
ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE
LIEUT.-COMDR.—C. L. CUTSFORTH, to Defiance (Sept. 27).

From The Times of 1830

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1830. Price 7d.

Mrs. Anne Waugh, the wife of a young butcher, who lives in Upper Park-place, Dorset-square, was charged yesterday before Mr. Rawlinson and Mr. Griffith with threatening to murder Charles, her husband, or do him some grievous bodily harm.

Mr. Waugh had broken his knee-pan, and came upon crutches. The dress of his lady was very stylish, and her appearance somewhat older than his.

"I think," said Mr. Rawlinson to the complainant, "when you applied for this warrant, you told me you had been married but seven months."

Mr. Waugh.—Yes, Sir, only seven months, and I have spent six of them in jeopardy. . . . She has repeatedly taken up a poker, and threatened to knock my brains out.

Mrs. Waugh.—Never, Charles; never, upon my oath. . . .

Mr. Waugh.—And I am in danger of being starved by her. . . .

Mrs. Waugh.—Oh, Charles! fie Charles. . . .

Mr. Rawlinson (to Mrs. Waugh).—Why do you do all this?

Mrs. Waugh.—I never did: he fancies it. I love him to distraction: I am too fond of my dear Charles to do him any harm.

Mr. Rawlinson.—Come then, shake hands, and be friendly again.

Mrs. Waugh.—With all my heart. Here, Charles (presenting her hand).

Mr. Waugh.—No; we must be separated.

Both asked, at the same time, how that was to be done.

Mr. Rawlinson told them, by getting an attorney to draw up deeds of separation; and with that determination they left the office.

3 per Cent. Cons., 88 to ½.

Mr. John Ansell, conductor of the B.B.C. wireless orchestra for the last four years, has resigned and is returning to theatrical work. From 1913 to 1920 Mr. Ansell was musical director of the Alhambra, and later worked in that capacity at the Shaftesbury, Adelphi, and Winter Garden Theatres before joining the B.B.C. in 1926.

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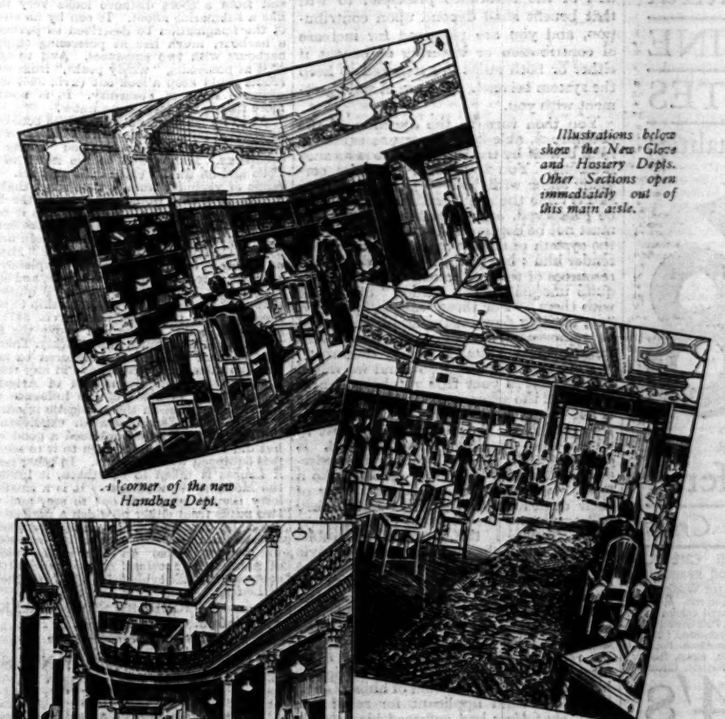

A corner of the new Handbag Dept.

Illustrations below show the New Glove and Hosiery Depts. Other Sections open immediately out of this main aisle.

The new Fabric Hall on the Ground Floor.

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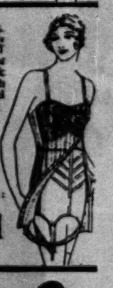

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Letters to the Editor

ADMINISTRATION OF RELIEF

LOCAL OR NATIONAL BODIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We desire to express our cordial appreciation of the leading article in your issue of September 24 in which, under the title "The Spirit of Administration," you make proposals of the first importance for the relief of necessitous, able-bodied persons without, or with only part-time, employment. You demand the restoration of the insurance principle, to wit, that benefit shall depend upon contribution, and you are prepared for increase of contribution or lowering of benefit if either or both steps are required to keep the system solvent. We are in full agreement with you.

You then turn to the question of the necessitous, able-bodied persons excluded from benefit by the return to the insurance principle. You lay down—and we cordially agree with you—(*i.*) that whatever else is done the applicant's mobility must be conserved, and therefore (*ii.*) that he must not be deprived of the services which the system of employment exchanges can render him; but you state (*iii.*) that "the resources of the local authorities would be quite unequal to the burden" of dealing with them. "For these reasons," you say, "an entirely new organization, composed of representatives of both (local and national authorities) is clearly desirable."

Here you give us pause: and we would submit that in your title you have rightly indicated the essence of the problem. It is not one of a new or an old administrative machine. It is one of the spirit in which the machine, new or old, is administered. If the local public assistance authorities and their officers take a local, restricted, and mechanical view of their duties under the Poor Laws, they will aggravate the problem of unemployment, increase the burden of public charges, and help on the process of civic decay. But surely the chief aim of the Local Government Act, 1929, was to abolish that spirit and to create a situation in which the great local authorities of England would, each time they were confronted by an able-bodied applicant for relief, remind themselves that *they*, after all, had intervened with advice to his mother and supervision of himself even before the said applicant for relief was born, that *they* had enforced his attendance at *their* schools for nine years at the very least, and that if he has now failed to adjust himself to the industrial and civic life of to-day, he is a problem which should give them seriously to think. In redeeming their failure and correcting his maladjustment to life they are invited by the Act to take the "world as their parish" and all that is in it as possible devices to be used. If they can do nothing better for him than say "his 'scale' of relief will be so-and-so," then by all means let us have a new authority that will administer in a human and not in this dead, mechanical spirit. At present we submit that you have, for example, in the London Public Assistance Committee an authority which exhibits the spirit you desire and which is fully prepared to deal with the situation which will arise when unemployment insurance is confined to insurable risks. We believe that many other great authorities can make as good a showing. On the other hand, we are deeply apprehensive of the financial and administrative effects of introducing into such an area as London the new national authority you advocate, while we are even more afraid of the psychological effects, which you so wisely emphasize.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

C. E. MALLET, Chairman,
J. C. PRINGLE, Secretary.

Charity Organization Society, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge-road, S.W.1, Sept. 26.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It seems to have escaped the notice of the public that the Government is making a very important modification in the conditions of assistance it is giving to public works for the relief of unemployment, by including in their scope the erection or transformation of civic buildings. I notice that the Development Act has been extended to enable the Government to subsidise the civic buildings at Leeds, as well as at Lindsey, Lincs.

It has always been understood that this Government assistance was only forthcoming for works which would not have been undertaken by local authorities unless to relieve the conditions of unemployment. Indeed, when Blackpool, as you know, undertook relief measures to carry out the wishes of the Department which was anxious to expedite relief works, it was penalized by the Government for so doing without formal prior consent. Yet these works would never have been undertaken but for the Government guarantee. Now we have assistance given to the reconstruction of civic buildings, which surely, if necessary, is not a matter of urgency which ought to come under the Development Act. If any extension of this practice is to become general the State will simply be providing for every normal requirement of our innumerable local authorities.

Yours faithfully,

WALTER DE FRECE.

House of Commons, Sept. 26.

TOO MUCH SPENDING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I very seldom disagree with Mr. George Lambert, and with a great deal of his admirable letter in your issue of the 24th instant I find myself in entire agreement. But when he by implication eulogises Lord D'Abernon for warning Mr. Winston Churchill "that his gold standard policy favoured the inactive as compared with the active section of our population," he does an injustice to the noble lord. Lord D'Abernon was an enthusiastic supporter of the return of the gold standard, was the first President of the Sound Currency Association, which existed for the purpose of promoting that return, and signed as president a memorandum addressed to Sir (then Mr.) Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, urging the Government to take steps to bring about that beneficial reform. It is true that the return of the gold standard did benefit the so-called inactive section of the population along with others, but that alone was not the object of the promoters. Their main object was to carry out an act of common justice and to compensate the creditors of the State and all creditors for the losses they had sustained by the suspension of the gold standard. Mr. Lambert's arguments in favour of retrenchment appear to me to be unanswerable and beyond all criticism.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

September 25. D. M. MASON.

"WAIT AND SEE"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—By reason of a long and prominent political past I have been constantly consulted. My advice has been, and is, disregard as a temporary stunt Empire free trade, United Empire Party, road-making, a £100,000,000 loan, or even a Referendum. Take for once Asquith's old advice, "Wait and see." When it has been made known at the Imperial Conference what the Dominions offer and mean to have, then, if Conservatives accept their decisions and frame a policy in accord, and then only, may we be "cocksure" that a Conservative Government will be returned. Yours,

PRESIDENT OF A CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

September 26.

HOMER'S ITHACA

AN IMPRESSION FROM THE SEA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—*The Times* of September 12, containing Professor Dörpfeld's letter on Homeric Ithaca, happened to reach me at Corfu on the morning of the day on which this ship was due to pass through the Ithaca channel between Ithaca and Cephalonia. I had with me a copy of the Odyssey and was with others who were interested in the subject. We looked up the passages referring to Asteris, the island on which the suitors laid an ambush for Telemachus returning from Pylus, and as we approached the channel kept a look-out for it.

We passed close by the Asteris of the Ithacan school of commentators. It is a tiny rock, which it is a considerable strain on language to describe as an island and as lying in the middle of the sea (iv., 844). It lies in fact within a few yards of the shore of Cephalonia, and from a short distance looks very much like a submarine afloat. It can by no stretch of the imagination be described as possessing a harbour, much less as possessing shipping harbours with two entrances. And to speak of it as possessing "windy peaks," from which scouts could keep a look-out (xvi., 365) is the ultimate limit of absurdity. It is nowhere more than a few feet above water.

As to its position, no worse place could well be selected for the purpose of ambushing a ship coming from the south and killing its occupants. It lies well to the north of the Polis and on the far side of the channel. The range of visibility from it is so short that the approaching ship would either reach the Polis or come within full view of it before it could be intercepted. I may mention, for the benefit of any who, like myself, may have been misled by K. O. Müller's map in Grote's "History of Greece," that that map is completely inaccurate as regards the position, size, and shape of the rock. Further, it would be quite unnecessary for the suitors to send a ship to recall their ambush from this rock (xvi., 347). A man with a flag on the cliff above the Polis would recall them much more quickly. That any commentator should have ventured to maintain that this rock corresponds in any respect with the Homeric description of Asteris is a remarkable instance of the influence of a preconceived idea on the scholastic mind.

Of Arkudhi, the Leucadian candidate for the title of Asteris, we obtained a good view, but did not pass close enough to it to see how it is equipped with harbours. In other points, if Leucas is taken to be Ithaca, it fulfils all the Homeric requirements. It is a small but lofty island, lying well out to sea, and with two peaks from either of which a perfect view could be obtained of any ship approaching Leucas from the south and on the east side of the modern Ithaca. In so far as the evidence of Asteris is important in the Leucas-Ithaca controversy, that evidence is wholly on the side of Leucas. I am, &c.,

RICHARD SHEEPSHANKS.

Ss. Orford, Athens, Sept. 23.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND SIR W. HARCOURT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Gardiner's letter of the 19th inst., may I be allowed to quote a conversation with the late Lord Lincolnshire at Brooks's Club some few years ago? My friend, Sir G. Leveson Gower, who was present, corroborates my account of what took place in every particular.

Lord Lincolnshire said that two days before the Cabinet went to Windsor to be confirmed in their offices Sir James Reid, the Queen's physician, informed him in strictest confidence that Lord Rosebery, not Sir William Harcourt, had been chosen by her to succeed Mr. Gladstone as Prime Minister. As the Cabinet were travelling to Windsor a special train, in which Lord Lincolnshire knew that Lord Rosebery was returning to London fresh from his appointment by the Queen, passed them. After they had been received by her Majesty and were, I think, having tea, someone came and took Sir William to the Queen's room. Lord Lincolnshire either did not mention who this was, or else I have forgotten his name. As he went, certain that his hour had at last arrived, Sir William's face wore a look of joyous triumph, but on his return it had an ugly scowl. On the way to London Sir William told Lord Lincolnshire that, on being ushered into the Queen's room, she looked at him and said, "Always very glad to see you, Sir William, but on what business do you want an audience?" He answered that he had been summoned to see her. "No, there must be a mistake. Good-day."

Lord Lincolnshire added that on meeting two or three days afterwards Lord Rosebery at Marlborough House for a dinner arranged some two or three weeks previously by the Prince of Wales, Lord Rosebery asked him to stand by to help him out in the event of any unpleasantness with Lady Harcourt. After dinner Lord Rosebery went straight to Lady Harcourt and addressed a remark to her, whereupon she turned her back on him. Lord Lincolnshire then came to the rescue and congratulated Lady Harcourt on the beauty of a dress which she had worn at some garden party, thus giving Lord Rosebery an opportunity to slip away.

The point raised by Mr. Gardiner as to Mr. Asquith's denial of the truth of the story is hardly conclusive, as Sir William may have concealed his rebuff from Mr. Asquith and only confided it to Lord Lincolnshire, while the fact of its not being mentioned in the Harcourt papers is equally inconclusive, as Sir William may not have thought it worth while to record this instance of his bitter personal disappointment. I am, &c.,

WILLIAM RADCLIFFE.

Beech Court, Upper Deal, Sept. 23.

THE EASBY FRAGMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am sorry that I was away at the International Art Congress at Brussels when Mr. Alan S. Cole's letter on the Easby Fragment appeared in your columns of September 18, or I would have hastened to ask leave for a word of comment. I do not call it the Easby Abbey fragment because this implies, what Mr. Cole would no doubt wish to establish, that it has some artistic relation to the Moissac and Souillac Abbey sculpture with which he compares it. If he had thought of applying the compasses to the reproduction of the photograph of September 16 he would have noticed a decided taper in the fragment, which proves it to have been part of a cross-shaft and not of a decorated pilaster. Cross-shafts do not occur either in the Trocadero collection or anywhere on the Continent, as the kind of monument of which a tapering shaft is a part is a British speciality. Hence the Easby piece comes into line with the very numerous cross-shafts, or fragments of them, of pre-Norman date, in which the British Isles are so rich, and which are all older than twelfth-century work either at home or abroad. The Easby shaft, far older, of course, than Easby Abbey, has the same motives of animals in vine scrolls pecking at the fruit that we admire at Otley, at Bewcastle, and Ruthwell, and many other places of which Mr. Collingwood gives full and accurate accounts, and the fact that, as at Bewcastle, this kind of work occurs on the same stones as inscriptions in Anglo-Frisian runes gives it an uncontrovertible pre-Norman date, for these runes are never used in this country after about the tenth century. The beautiful Easby piece is perhaps hardly of the seventh century, but it is certainly not of the twelfth.

G. BALDWIN BROWN.

The Athenæum, Sept. 26.

DOCTORS' BILLS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As the widow of a "beloved physician" of the old school, I feel grateful for the defence several of your correspondents have put up against "A. B. C.'s" querulous argument that in the matter of rendering accounts doctors are unbusinesslike to the point of unfairness.

In the days before my husband's practice required an assistant, a partner, or an accountant we used to do the "books" together. The formula was like this. When the sum total of the visits paid was presented to him he would shake his head and say, "I can't send them that. It's too much. Besides, how do we know they can afford it?" Then he would strike off a pound or two or even more, as the case might seem to require. I am sure he was only one of many who treated their patients generously and gave of their services without thought of fee or reward. That is why the rank and file of the profession live and die poor men.

My husband often said in the closing years of his life that the palmy days of the profession were over, and that soon the old family doctor would be as extinct as the Dodo. For the sake of the ties which sweeten our common humanity I hope this will not happen yet.

Yours faithfully,

A. BURNETT-SMITH (Annie S. Swan).

Points from Letters

POST OFFICE SURPLUS

The profit of £9,000,000 in one year from the Post Office certainly raises hopes in the minds of the public that something more can and should be done for trade, especially in these times of acute depression. The maintenance of the 1½d. rate for inland letters is not only a grievance but an unnecessary tax on trade. The reduction to 1d. is long overdue. —Mr. A. J. THOROGOOD, Director, Laughland, Mackay and Co., Limited, 9 and 11, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

GOVERNMENTS WHICH IMPOVERISH

The remarkable fitness to our present situation of the following passage from "Devereux," by Bulwer Lytton, struck me so forcibly that I thought others of your readers might be interested:—"Let England beware not only of wars which exhaust, but of Governments which impoverish. A waste of the public wealth is the most lasting of public afflictions and 'the treasury which is drained by extravagance must be refilled by crime' (Tacitus)."—Mr. H. J. SPELLER, 12, Chudleigh-road, Ladywell, S.E.4.

THE BURGHERS OF CALAIS

As an old friend and pupil of Rodin and also as one who had the great privilege of assisting the Master from time to time with his great work of the Burghers of Calais, I much appreciate the efforts being made to find a more suitable site for these magnificent figures. Failing another site, then the placing of the figures as suggested by a correspondent in *The Times* of September 19 would to some extent enable appreciative visitors to examine them in more comfort than at present. The present absurdly high pedestal, I know, never met with Rodin's approval, and it was most deplorable and ungracious to dispute his opinion as to the right site and position of the figures at the time of his generous gift to England.—Mrs. WILLIAM ELBORNE, Wootton House, Peterborough.

CONGESTED STREETS

To prevent traffic congestion, elementary precautions are being overlooked. So long as the practice of not giving way to overtaking vehicles is permitted, we must have an irregular flow of traffic and certain accidents that could be avoided. In any London street, at any time, obstruction, due to the lazy reluctance of drivers failing to keep to the left may be observed. Omnibuses, taxicabs, private cars, are all offenders. The empty taxicab, moving below average speed, never drives really close to the curb—there is always a waste of several feet; the waste of space is realized when we remember that the average driver requires only a few inches on either side to enable him to pass another vehicle.—MAJOR G. G. ADELEY, United Service Club, Pall Mall.

EAGLES AND DEER

Sir Henry Sharp's letter regarding an eagle which apparently had designs upon a young stag is interesting to me, because when I was compiling my recent book on the life of the golden eagle I consulted most of the stalkers throughout Scotland on this very matter. Most of my informants had never seen an eagle attack a deer, but I had perhaps a dozen replies, either recounting the efforts of eagles (usually a pair) to drive deer over a precipice and thus to render them easy prey, or telling of eagles endeavouring (sometimes successfully) to separate a young animal, or a calf, from a herd of deer and then attack it. To describe in full these stories would, I am afraid, trespass too far upon your space, but they will be found in detail in my book "Days with the Golden Eagle." I also received an account of an eagle attacking one of the flock of migrating wild geese which had the misfortune to cross his beat.—Mr. SETON GORDON, Duntulm Lodge, Island of Skye.

TARIFFS AND RETAIL PRICES

Is it not possible that the mind of the public may be exercised over the taxing of food supplies from another angle than that of relieving unemployment? What is to prevent the retail trader from raising his prices by taking advantage of the duties on the commodities which he sells? Some people remember that not far from here the loaf was charged 1d. more when the duty of 1s. a quarter was imposed upon wheat. If there were some guarantee that the storekeeper was not going to enrich himself at the expense of the public need, and that prices would not be raised, the whole position of tariff reform would assume a new aspect.—Mr. C. TATTERSHALL DODD, The Studio, Grosvenor Lodge, Tunbridge Wells.

BELIEF IN WITCHCRAFT

I have no special knowledge of witchcraft in England, but I have inquired into the subject in India, where it is still extensively both believed in and practised. I served for some years in the Chattisgarh Division of the Central Provinces, where it is more prevalent than in any other part of India. I am sure Mr. W. H. Paynton is quite right when he writes that there is more in it than is commonly supposed. It is clearly linked with hypnotism, clairvoyance, spiritualism, and kindred phenomena, though in a most debased form, as it is usually practised only by the most ignorant. I differ from Mr. Paynton in thinking that "to laugh at the folly of witchcraft is the only way of being uninfluenced by it." In my opinion it is a subject which it would be well worth while to study systematically.—Mr. M. F. WHEN, Reform Club, S.W.1.

VERDI'S OPERAS IN LONDON

Perhaps Mr. Richard Northcott would add to his letter in *The Times* of the 23rd inst., and enlighten us as to why he hopes *La Forza del Destino* will never be staged at Covent Garden again. I was present at a performance of this opera last Wednesday at the National Theater in this town, and experienced the greatest pleasure and enjoyment from start to finish. I confess I am no musical expert, but, as an enthusiastic opera-goer for the past 30 years and more both at home and abroad, I can only say I would far rather see *La Forza* again than I would *Il Trovatore*, *Rigoletto*, or any other of Verdi's, in England, better known operas; and I cannot help feeling that very many of London's unsophisticated opera-lovers would say the same if they were only given the opportunity of forming an opinion.—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. B. PEACOCK, Munich.

LATE FLIGHTS OF SWIFTS

I believe that late broods are the cause of the late flights of swifts. A nest built in the porch of a house in this village fell to the ground on Saturday, September 13. The young flew to trees near by, and for 10 days were to be seen on the wing with their parents. Then they left for foreign parts, leaving us to wonder and wish them good luck.—Mr. ALFRED ALLEN, Combe, near Hungerford.

CAMBERED ROADS

It is interesting to learn from Mr. Scudamore that there is "some scientific reason" for super-elevation at corners (presumably he means on curves), though he thinks this discounted by its invitation to speed hogs and difficulty of construction. To me it seems excessively stupid to continue to construct cambered roads round curves, thereby increasing the dangers of the road for all road users and subjecting all cars to unnecessary strains both to chassis and to tires. Super-elevation provides for the surface drainage on the curves, while on the straight a slight camber can be given without difficulty.—COLONEL E. H. BETHELL, Beech Hill, Englefield Green, Surrey.

THE MUSK AND THE ONION

Your "Farewell to Musk" is a reminder that there are other plants and flowers that are losing their fragrance. For example, the onion is gradually losing its distinctive odour, and the intensely strong-scented onions of last century are apparently non-existent. Do botanists and horticulturists confirm this and can they explain it?—Mr. F. ERNEST SPITAL, Cheltenham.

UNIFORM CHEQUES

May I appeal to the British banks to make their cheques of a uniform design? Every variation in form is a burden to the brain, and the variations are endless. A similar step should be taken in order to make our bills of exchange, insurance policies, and bills of lading more easily understood.—Mr. W. A. EVANS, 41, Arvon-road, Highbury, N.5.

"WRONG NUMBER"

It has always been a mystery to me what becomes of the record of "wrong number" calls, which must involve great annual expense if 1½d. be the real "value" of a call. Do these just fade away into the *Zwischeit*, or are they debited against something or somebody? My own telephone is sometimes not used by me for days or weeks, nevertheless I often receive four or five unwanted "wrong numbers" a day, and these far outnumber the calls I make and receive. A pronouncement from the Telephone Service would be interesting.—Mr. MORGAN WILLIAMS, 13, King's Bench-walk, Inner Temple, E.C.4.

NAMES OF RAILWAY STATIONS

It would add greatly to the interest of railway journeys and would be a convenience to travellers in fast trains if the Continental practice of placing the boards bearing the names of stations obliquely instead of parallel to the line were more widely adopted in this country. —Mr. T. D. FITZGERALD, 12, Manson-place, Queen's Gate, S.W.7.

GOOCH'S

THE MODERN STORE OF KNIGHTSBRIDGE

Great Celebration Week

BEGINS TO DAY at 9 a.m

Visit our Fur Dept.—the New FUR Models ALL reduced to HALF PRICE to meet the Decline in Market Values

THE opening Celebration Week marks a dramatic change in Fur Values at Gooch's—the first to adopt the new Standard of Prices in Good Furs. All Fur Models are reduced —mostly to HALF PRICE.

Send for our New Fur List giving examples of astounding Fur Values—all Models are now reduced-mostly to HALF PRICE

Many are offered at HALF PRICE & LESS

Group 1

A magnificent collection of Coats in various styles and workings. Included are handsome productions in MUSQUASH, MOLESKIN, SEAL CONEY trimmed Skunk, Sable and Natural SQUIRREL, BLACK CALFSKIN, BEIGE SQUIRREL LOCK, SILVER MUSQUASH, GREY SKUNK LAMB, PLAIN SEAL CONEY, etc. The original prices ranged from 20 Gns. to 30 Gns. All offered during Celebration Week at 20gns to 30gns **£15**

Group 2

The handsome Coat illustrated is typical of the wonderful value obtainable at £25. It is of finest quality Chapelle (closely resembling Seal Musquash), luxuriously trimmed Sable Squirrel. Also many FUR MODELS trimmed Skunk, Kolinsky, Summer Weazel, etc. Other models in Natural Musquash, Dyed Musquash, Brown Pony, Natural Squirrel, Mink Peschanki, Moleskin, Blonde Coney, etc. Original Prices ranged from 35 Gns. to 50 Gns. All offered this Week at 35gns to 50gns **£25**

A typical example of the £25 Group—trimmed Sable Squirrel **£25**

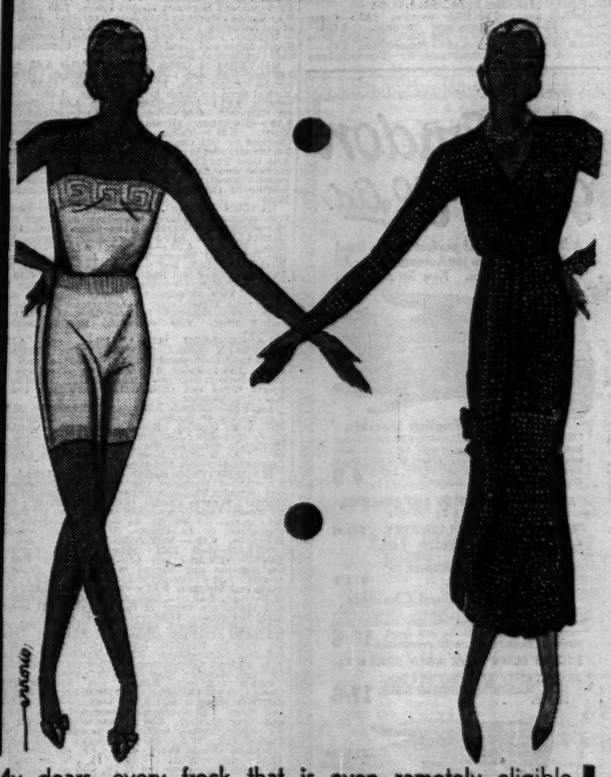
Group 3

Included in this group are a number of beautiful Coats superbly worked. American Broadtail Coat trimmed White Fox dyed to tone in new Cafe shade, Models in Persian Lamb, Sable Squirrel, Natural Squirrel, Black Pony, Scalskin, Moleskin, Mink Marmot, etc. Originally priced from 60 Gns. to 85 Gns. Offered during Celebration Week at 60gns to 85gns **£45**

GOOCH'S—The Modern Store of Knightsbridge—LONDON, S.W.1

'Phone—*KENSINGTON 5100*

modern elegance goes skin deep



My dears, every frock that is even remotely eligible seems to be cut to be worn over nothing at all. For instance, this absolute straight-and-narrow — Molyneux, seen at Jaeger's. I mean, one wrinkle underneath such a frock and one looks a perfect bunch. So Jaeger's—entirely compassionate—have planned the world's most serene beneaths. The closest vest of wool or silk—with an opera-top that will not gate-crash the lowest décolletage. Panties, that tit like mittens—finely rib-knit over the hips, to allow for the new-found waist. Over these one can safely wear even super-fashionable clothes. Clothes, and this is rather a tribute, from the Jaeger Fashion Floor.

Wool: vest 8/11, panties 8/11. Silk and wool: vest 13/6, panties 13/6. Silk: vest 18/6, panties 18/6. All in ivory or pink. The frock, in plum-red, ink-brown or Jaeger's new green, 9 gns. Write for Jaeger's Golden Folder which puts you in touch with all this Autumn's fashion fancies.

JAEGER

SPORTS FASHION FLOOR, JAEGER HOUSE, 352-54 OXFORD STREET, W.1

PROTECTION OF CHURCHES

PRESERVING BEAUTY OF THE PAST

BROADENING OF PUBLIC TASTE

There is much useful and necessary advice and a collection of interesting information in a fourth report on "The Protection of our English Churches," which has just been issued by the Central Council for the Care of Churches.

The Council submit that by far the greater number of our finest and most valuable buildings are covered by an increasingly efficient protective organization. Complete protection cannot be expected for some time. This is inevitable in a system without coercive powers and with only a small grant of money. But the advantages gained by education and persuasion changing public opinion little by little are, it may be claimed, of far greater permanence and value than anything that could be effected by mere compulsion. The safest guarantee for the future of our treasures is the broad artistic outlook which is now becoming generally accepted as a matter of course. Among diocesan advisory committees there is nothing comparable with the former waves of specialized artistic "taste" which condemned work of unfashionable kinds in the past. The productions, not only of medieval times, but of the Renaissance, early and late, are alike jealously guarded, and extreme care is usually taken not to destroy what is good and representative of the best in the Victorian period.

In a comment on memorial tablets the Council say that much of the care now being taken to preserve the beauty of our churches will be in vain if something is not done to check the flow of memorial tablets on church walls, which in a few years will become a terrible disfigurement. It is now widely felt that some serious consideration will have to be given to this question, with a view to some definite course of action in the future. A new public opinion must be created by means of education, as future conditions will demand a considerable change of practice. This obvious and growing difficulty of the multiplication of tablets might be met, perhaps, by substituting a parish Book of Remembrance, kept in a suitable and honourable place, available for inspection, and containing many more particulars of the life of each person commemorated than could possibly be included on any monument.

STAINED GLASS

Reporting on stained glass the Council express the view that a large number of ancient churches, and some modern ones also, are already so darkened that they ought not to have any more stained windows, even of the best. There are many cheap and worthless Victorian windows, besides innumerable examples of dull or so-called "cathedral" glass, which ought really to be made to give place to well-leaded clear glass that admits the pure light of day and allow trees and fields to be seen outside. Concerning walls, it is urged that the right treatment for internal wall surfaces is to distemper them white. This is the treatment adopted by the ancient builders in the first instance, and it is recommended as the safest and best groundwork for all colour decoration.

Attention is drawn to the value of the wonderful series of Renaissance monuments scattered throughout the country. These date, it is stated, from the early years of Queen Elizabeth to the Grecian revival of the Waterloo period. Some are no doubt more curious than beautiful; others are in questionable taste; many are far from being models for imitation. But all are worthy of preservation, and many are of the highest artistic merit. A great number are of coloured marbles or alabaster, in too many cases looking dull and uninspiring owing to years of neglect. Marble monuments, it is suggested, ought to be kept more or less polished. In any difficulty concerning treatment the advice of the Diocesan Advisory Committee should be sought.

Reference is made in the report to harm done to ancient screens, pulpits, and fonts by floral decorations. The use of wires is often injurious to stonework and tins filled with water are always liable to injure valuable woodwork. To decorate a richly carved screen or pulpit, the Council point out, is like gilding gold. Ancient monuments and effigies should not be decorated with flowers. Floral decorations should never be used to obscure anything; they should be used only to add colour or richness where nothing else already exists of this kind.

RECASTING OF BELLS

In all cases where alterations to bells, bell frames, or their supports are concerned the Central Council regard it as essential that the advice of an architect skilled in work of this kind be sought in the first instance before any bell-founder is asked to visit the church. The hope is expressed that diocesan advisory committees will carefully recommend available architects in each locality, whom they know from experience to be competent to deal with towers and bells. The Council say they would very much regret to hear of any bell before 1600 being recast. It is hoped that experiments now being made may demonstrate the possibility of satisfactorily repairing cracked bells without recasting them. A warning is given to incumbents and parochial church councils against risks incurred when old church organs are rebuilt or new ones substituted for old. A few instruments, it is observed, still contain priceless work by "Father" Smith, Renatus Harris, and their pupils, and many organs of much later times contain stops which should most carefully be preserved in any reconstruction of the instrument.

The reports of the diocesan committees set out in detail much useful work accomplished since the publication of the last volume by the Central Council in 1923. The Bath and Wells Committee mention a scheme of renovation carried out at Culbone, "the smallest complete parish church in England, in the woods beyond Porlock, overhanging the sea." The building, it is stated, is of extraordinary interest, and as a result of the renovation the little church has lost none of that interest or charm which make it as attractive in itself as it is beautiful in its surroundings.

The report is published by the Press and Publications Board of the Church Assembly, Church House, Westminster, and the price is 3s.

BANBURY CHURCH FIRE

SOUTH AISLE OF ST. LEONARD'S DESTROYED

Much damage was done on Saturday night to St. Leonard's Church, Banbury, by a fire which began in the vestry. It spread down the south aisle, which was gutted, but the Banbury fire brigade saved the rest of the church.

After the evening service on Saturday the Rev. George Dymond, the perpetual curate, was the last to leave, and he locked the church door and switched off the electric light at the main in the west porch. It is assumed that an electric wire fused in the vestry. The flames quickly spread, destroying vestments and surplices, rose to the roof, and spread down the south aisle, destroying all the Stations of the Cross.

About 50 parishioners helped to dismantle the altar, and everything portable, including the War memorial, was removed into houses opposite to the church. The whole of the south aisle was destroyed, and much general damage was done by water. This is the second church in Banbury to suffer great loss this year, for St. Paul's was struck by lightning and has been closed for six months. St. Leonard's, which was built about 50 years ago, serves the parish of Grimsbury, which is in the borough of Banbury.

A sum of £1,000 is still needed to qualify for a gift of £5,000 promised for the building fund of St. Andrew's in the parish of Christ Church, Luton, when a similar sum is raised.

MR. COOK AND MINERS' WAGES

Mr. A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, speaking at Nuneaton on Saturday, said that some of the coalowners, in their desire to kill the Coal Mines Act, intended to force a wage crisis in the South Wales coalfield, where, on Tuesday next, wage reductions would be demanded. He was raising no scare, and issuing no threat, but he desired to give a timely warning now to the public, a warning given before passions were inflamed and before decisions were arrived at by an outraged poverty-stricken body of workers. His warning was that the miners could not tolerate further reductions in wages. Leaders and rank-and-file were united to a man against any such attempt, and, whatever the consequences, they would resist it. It was, therefore, the responsibility of the country to make known to the owners that it would not tolerate any such attempts.

ATLANTIC FLEET EXERCISES

LIFE IN A TARGET SHIP

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

H.M.S. RODNEY, INVERGORDON, Sept. 28

To-day I was permitted to go on board H.M.S. Centurion, the old battleship which serves as a target for many of the Fleet gunnery practices. She presents even a more battered and patched appearance than when I first visited her two years ago and described her in *The Times*. She is manned by a crew of 270 officers and men, about 70 of whom are left behind in harbour before she goes to sea to be fired at. Reaching the firing ground the remaining 200, having placed the more perishable fittings and personal belongings behind armour, are disembarked into the attendant destroyer, Shikari, which then takes over the control of the Centurion by wireless from a distance of about one mile.

The system of control cannot be described in detail, but many different orders can be transmitted by dialling numbers in much the same way as in an automatic telephone. Connected by several alternative aerials, placed at different spots, in case one or more are damaged, the Centurion can be made to start or stop her engines, to increase speed knot by knot up to her maximum of about 15, and to go astern. She can also be made to alter course in any desired direction and to emit smoke to save herself from heavy punishment. All orders transmitted are acknowledged as though by human agency. By this time we are all accustomed to seeing her under fire, but one never quite loses the feeling of uncanniness when watching her stopping and starting and twisting this way and that as though she had men at the helm and in engine and boiler rooms.

This morning I found the ship's company busy preparing their ship for a shoot by the battle cruisers to-morrow. Most of the actual living spaces are behind armour, though the officers' cabins and wardroom in the stern are always liable to damage and are more or less gutted before going into action. I was shown one breakish hit, where the shot had come in through the unarmoured side to traverse the width of the ship, to pass in through the open door of the captain's cabin, and then out through the opposite side. But the ship presented an extraordinary sight with the many gashes and grooves in her steel decks, her heavily patched funnels, and the fore superstructure with its bridge and sea cabins perforated through and through in all directions. Many bulkheads below which are not actually behind armour are also perforated and riddled by splinters, and, while some of the holes which affect seaworthiness or comfort are patched, others merely have their twisted edges trimmed off with oxy-acetylene. The life of the Centurion's officers and men is peculiar and comfortless, but at any rate they have the satisfaction of knowing that they are doing good work in promoting gunnery efficiency by providing an animate and realistic target.

Another heavy programme of exercises has been arranged for this week, and the Atlantic Fleet will continue its activity until the end of October, when it sails for Portland to give a display for the Dominion Premiers on November 1. Many officers and men are ashore to-day taking exercise, while yesterday football grounds and golf links were well patronized.

"COMING BUSINESS RECOVERY"

GENERAL DAWES ON THE OUTLOOK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELFAST, Sept. 28

General Dawes, the American Ambassador, and Lieutenant-General Sir Travers Clarke were the guests of the Governor of Northern Ireland, the Duke of Abercorn, at Baronscourt, Co. Tyrone, during the week-end, and yesterday they visited Messrs. Harland and Wolff's shipyard and other industrial establishments in Belfast. At the City Hall General Dawes laid a laurel wreath on the Cenotaph.

The Lord Mayor (Sir William Coates) entertained the visitors at luncheon in the City Hall, and said they recalled with pride the names of eminent men from that little province who had played a noble part in shaping the destinies of the United States. He believed that no fewer than 13 of the Presidents of America were descendants of Ulster stock.

General Dawes said that in Messrs. Gallaher's office that day he saw conspicuously exposed the motto "Don't argue." That was a motto which should prevail in international relationships, and he recommended it to all those fault-finders both in Great Britain and America who did not seem to think that the enduring tie which bound together the English-speaking peoples was a tie of blood and nothing else. (Cheers.) Speaking of the world-wide industrial and trade depression, he said that such a depression was due always to a sudden change in the attitude of the world's people. This changed attitude was often explained in the different countries as being the result of diverse causes, including unwise national policies, undue speculation, over-production, under-consumption, and political or social upheavals. These, however, were more the effects of the change of general attitude than the causes of it.

"After a hectic period induced by a regrettable combination of over-confidence and misdirected energy, the reaction and return to the normal view of things cause, first, a business collapse, then a period of stagnation, and then the period of recuperation. Business mankind is now in the stage of recuperation. We know that in a general way under the law of action and reaction the periods of under-activity in business are somewhat proportional in length to the periods of over-activity preceding them. That time is now considerably over a year behind us when the public suddenly 'turned over' from exhilaration and that confidence in the future which is the basis of prosperity to that lack of confidence which is the basis of business depression. I do not think the business of the world left its normal trend earlier than 1927, two years before the collapse of prices in 1929 on the leading Stock Exchanges of most nations. If I am right in this, other things being equal, may we not hope to see the normal trend of world business resumed by the summer or fall of next year, which will mark the end of the after-two-year period? Exceptional local conditions may in this or that country advance or retard the healing effect of a returning world business confidence, but nothing is more certain than coming business recovery. The business fool in 1929 was he who had no fear. The fool now is he who has no hope."

Lord Craigavon, the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, said that the Ambassador's wise words would carry weight everywhere, and the business community would be greatly cheered by the optimistic views he had expressed.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT BECKENHAM

Lady Stamp laid the corner-stone of a new Congregational Church, which is being erected at Elmer's End, Beckenham, on Saturday afternoon. The building of this church is the outcome of an arrangement arrived at with the other Free Churches in the district that Congregationalists should provide for the Free Church people in a defined area. The cost of the new building will be approximately £4,600, and towards this a substantial sum has already been raised. After Lady Stamp had performed the ceremony a service of thanksgiving was conducted by Dr. F. W. Norwood, of the City Temple.

TO SAVE THE IMPLACABLE

The Lord Mayor of London will preside at a meeting at the Mansion House at 3.30 p.m. on Monday, October 20, the eve of Trafalgar Day, to save the Implacable as a national monument and as a holiday training ship for boys. The Implacable, which fought at Trafalgar and was captured later, is now the oldest warship afloat. Admission to the meeting is by invitation, and those interested can obtain particulars from the Secretary, Implacable Fund, 10, Bouverie-street, London, E.C.4.

SAFE STOLEN FROM POST OFFICE

A safe, containing £300 in notes, postal orders, and stamps, was stolen from the post office at 79, Atlantic-road, Brixton, yesterday. Three men were seen driving away from the premises in a four-seater car, and an examination by the police showed that a padlock on the front door had been forced. The safe was a heavy iron one, and must have taken a considerable time to remove.

ROUND THE SHOPS

FURS FOR THE AUTUMN

There are a good many special events in the shops this week and some announcements of special celebrations. Prices generally are very favourable to those buying autumn fashion goods, and this is especially the case with furs, which are now much cheaper than they have been for many years, and in the less expensive skins are also much better made up.

This week also a number of houses are calling attention to alterations made in their arrangement of departments which give greater facilities for shopping. There is a tendency everywhere to wider spacing of departments and open fitments, and also to a more convenient grouping of sections of dress which are related. A great deal of time can be wasted in a large house when busy shoppers have to travel from floor to floor seeking what they want. This is now being avoided as far as possible.

Debenham and Freebody, Wigmore-street, are showing their new collection of model gowns, which is representative of the best of the French collections and contains many gowns specially chosen for difficult figures and others that would be charming for bridesmaids. There is a good deal of black and white, and this is seen in both day and evening dresses. Velvet is a strong feature of the collection, and there is an old-world dress by Molyneux, in black ring velvet with a dropped bertha of guipure lace, which is one of the most attractive. In dark emerald green ring velvet there is an evening *ensemble* by Augusta Bernard with the gown on a becoming princess line that is not too revealing. A distinguished evening dress by Cheruit, with a lovely line, is in black lace with the pattern outlined in cire; a brilliant sash in cerise and sapphire velvet gives a note of glowing colour at the back. In white an Agnes gown has an unusual embroidery of white velvety sequins and is made in a sheathlike design. In a new fine black lace with an embroidered effect there is a lovely frock ending in a short train which continues a flounce from the skirt. Many handsome afternoon *ensembles* show the use of broadtail and fine broadcloth, and there is a delightful afternoon frock in the new crêpe Nicole trimmed with bands of broadtail. New woolien materials are used in novel effects on exclusive day frocks; one of these in fine black has a border of tiny turrets opening over pale pink. The collection is full of interest and is chosen with exquisite taste.

Bradleys, Chepstow-place, are now showing their second collection of the new season's model millinery, and new hats, which are arriving every day this week, show the newest movement in line. An adapted Cossack cap is in knitted wool bordered with Persian lamb. A hat from Suzanne Talbot in black panne is lined with white plumage, and has one long ear at one side. From the same house is an adapted Breton shape, with a mouffion edge and a motif of three coloured rings. A very becoming Agnes hat is in taupe velour, also in a Breton shape, with satin bow at one side. In broadtail tied with ermine is an adapted Eskimo cap that is very smart, and to carry with it is a flat square bag in black crêpe de Chine with an important looking white mount. Some charming jewelry being shown in this department includes the new large jewelled clips and necklaces in coral and diamanté rondels.

Harrods, Brompton-road, have a number of interesting events in their house this week. The piano sale begins and is notable for the fact that it includes a large number of instruments accepted by the Aeolian Company (whose retail business has been acquired by Harrods) in part payment for new instruments. Among the bargains are 73 used instruments by Blüthner, Bechstein, and Steinway. These is a big selection of grands, baby grands, and upright at prices to suit all pockets. Harrods' system of deferred payments allows the delivery of the chosen piano on payment of the first quarterly instalment. This week also there is a big show of furs, which are at much lower prices than have obtained for years. The new gloves are being shown, and the displays of fashions continue throughout the house.

Fenwicks, Bond-street, are showing some very smart autumn coats. In a French novelty material there is a good-looking coat with the new square raised collar in Persian paw, and showing a bolero effect at the back, at the moderate price of 6½ guineas; it is in the new autumn colours, and also in black and navy. There is excellent value in a well-cut coat in broadtail cloth, made with the new collar lined in white broadtail cloth, which also shows inside the cuffs; this costs 8½ guineas. A useful coat in tweed, lined susliki with a musquash collar, is 8½ guineas. Neat *ensembles* in tweed, with the coat showing the new collar in its own material, and with smart lingerie effects on the dress, are 6½ guineas; and at the same price is a very popular diagonal tweed long coat and matching skirt. In the new salons there are what are called "cold castle coats" in fine white coney, in smart shapes for indoor evening wear in chilly houses; these cost 12½ guineas in their smartest form, but there are others cheaper. A cocktail suit in black art satin, with wide trousers and a basqued coat with a pretty blouse, costs 8½ guineas. Among the new evening dresses are some on flowing lines in georgette, with interesting backs, and there is a neatly fitted two-piece in gold lace over gold lamé, at 8½ guineas. A very useful accessory is a charming house jacket made out of a square of gold or silver lamé, printed in blurred flower patterns, at 49s. 6d.

Goochs, Brompton-road, are holding a celebration week, beginning to-day, to celebrate the anniversary of their official opening. There are special values in their 100 departments, and there are many frocks in new styles at special prices. The fur department has some notable half-price offers. There are bargains also in the men's sections, and here, too, the values are unusual and in some cases are half the usual price of the garments. This is a very pleasant store to shop in with its spacious and well-arranged departments, where it is easy to make a choice.

Selfridges, Oxford-street, begin their autumn silk sale to-day, when thousands of yards of crêpe de Chine, chiffon and georgette, satin and satin beauté will be offered at low prices.

Robinson and Cleaver, the Linen Hall, Regent-street, are celebrating their 60 years of business by a record sale of Irish linens and household cottons. They have recently beautified their fine building and increased the facilities for the display of their reliable goods.

Gorringe's, Buckingham Palace-road, have made many improvements in their building and have added to the internal appearance of their house by rearranging a number of departments and opening up avenues leading to various important sections. Daylight has been used to the fullest extent in their Fabric Hall, and the fancy jewelry section, the glove, woven underwear, hosiery, lace, and handbag departments have been greatly improved by the alterations. New autumn goods are being shown in all sections, and the new season's materials are available in the Fabric Hall.

Russell and Allen, Old Bond-street, showed their new season's collection of models at well-attended parades last week. It is an excellent collection with a varied choice of models showing the new line in attractive form. Among the evening gowns was a model in white broderie Anglaise made with simple elegance, its only decoration being a jewelled belt at the normal waistline and jewelled shoulder straps. A *robe de style* in rich black taffeta had immense folds like long panniers at the sides and a bold motif in diamanté. Among the outdoor clothes were a number of distinguished *ensembles* in black, brown, and bottle green trimmed with the fashionable flat furs. A skating suit in black velvet was lined in green, and the skating cap worn with it had a green motif at one side. Fur flowers were among the novelties. A wedding dress in a new heavy white suède satin was much admired; it was made on princess lines and had a train in white georgette.

The London Glove Company, Cheapside and New Bond-street, are ready for the winter season with a big range of warm gloves, fur-lined and fleecy-lined, and with fur tops and fur backs. There are important price reductions and excellent values in these winter necessities for men and women. For women there are nappa gloves in dark tan with woollen lining and strap at wrist, at 5s. 6d. a pair, and in nappa with fleecy lining and fur tops there are practical gloves at 5s. 11d. A novelty is to be found in real English cape gloves in shades of navy, green, or red, with warm wool lining at 8s. 11d. a pair. For travelling there is a special "Traveller" glove in best quality tan cape, lined throughout with selected lamb's wool and with a long gauntlet, at 21s.; and there is a big selection of lined doeskin, some lined with fur, and others with warm woollen lining. For men, there is a choice of wool and fur-lined gloves and fur-backed gloves; and children's gloves are also stocked in winter styles, such as fur-back mitts.

The offertories at the Harvest Festival to be held at St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street, E.C. (with St. Mary Woolchurch Haw), next Sunday, will be given to the Church Missionary Society.

MOTOR-COACH SERVICES

MANY NEW LICENCES

MINISTER OF TRANSPORT'S ANNOUNCEMENT

The Minister of Transport, Mr. Herbert Morrison, announces that his attention has been drawn to the fact that in various parts of the country a number of new omnibus and motor-coach services have been started during the past few months, which in many cases do not appear to meet any obvious public need.

"The institution of some of these new services," he states, "may be due to a desire on the part of operators to establish a claim to consideration under the conditions which will obtain when the new system of licensing and control of public service vehicles, set up under Part IV. of the Road Traffic Act, 1930, comes into operation. Again, some local authorities may be granting licences to ply for hire in a somewhat wholesale manner on the assumption that, as their functions as licensing authorities will shortly come to an end, the exercise of further control on their part is unnecessary."

In his speech on the third reading of the Bill in the House of Commons on July 23 the Minister asked local authorities, who are licensing authorities, to exercise their powers with care and responsibility right up to the time when the provisions of Part IV. of the Act come into force. The Minister feels it necessary to repeat the warning which he gave, on the same occasion, that the Traffic Commissioners will not be bound by the action of licensing authorities or of operators of public service vehicles in the past, and least of all in relation to licences to ply for hire which have been issued or services which have been established during the last few months.

LONDON SERVICES

While figures are not available the expansion of services to which the Minister refers has been very marked in the summer months of this year. Services running into and out of London have been substantially increased, and in a number of instances are obviously competitive in character. It was stated a few days ago that motor-coach companies saw in the express services which are being developed by the London General Omnibus Company the threat of a traffic "war," and they complained that the introduction of more coaches was unnecessary and would lead to congestion. The L.G.O.C. have placed, approximately, 150 coaches on a number of services running to various points within a radius of some 30 to 40 miles, and the number may be increased to 200, but the company deprecate any suggestion of a "war." There are so many coaches running between London and Brighton now, and competition for traffic is so acute, that return fares from Monday to Friday in the week have been cut to as low a level as 4s. to 5s., according to the starting point.

In other parts of the country there has been a great increase, both in local and long-distance services. The traffic into such places as Bournemouth is now exceptionally heavy. In Bristol, where a number of companies are operating coach routes, very low fares are quoted for journeys to many parts of the South and West of England. Similarly, in the Midlands and the North there is severe congestion on some of the main and secondary roads to which the motor-coach traffic is a large contributor. When the Stockton-on-Tees Corporation Bill was before a Select Committee of the House of Lords in July the powers asked for included the running of special omnibus services over unspecified routes over a wide area outside the borough, but this clause was struck out.

Some of the new services serve a really useful purpose, but it is already obvious that in many districts too many licences have been granted in recent months, and that the safety and convenience of passengers and other users of the roads would be bettered by a considered reduction of the number of coaches running.

TWO CHILDREN ELECTROCUTED

Two children were found dead from electric shock on the Southern Railway near their homes at Isleworth on Saturday. They were Colin D. Rae, 8, of Woodlands-gardens, Isleworth, and Iris Syrett, 9, of Riverside-walk, Isleworth.

THE NEW CITY SHERIFFS

GUILDHALL CEREMONY

The new Sheriffs of the City of London, Mr. Alderman Maurice Jenks and Mr. Deputy D. George Collins, took office at Guildhall on Saturday.

The Lord Mayor of London attended in state, and presided over a meeting of the Livery "in Common Hall assembled." After making the declaration the new Sheriffs had chains of office placed upon their shoulders. Subsequently the inaugural "breakfast" was given at Merchant Taylors' Hall, where the Sheriffs were joint hosts.

Sir Newton Moore, in submitting the civic toast, said that the Lord Mayor of London occupied a unique position which was not comparable with the Chief Magistracy of any other city. His territory occupied just a square mile, but within that area were the headquarters of all those great organizations—industrial, commercial, and financial—which were at the root of the organization of the Empire.

Alderman Sir George Truscott replied.

Mr. William Graham (Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company), in replying to the toast of the Livery Guilds, proposed by Mr. Raymond W. Needham, K.C., said they were the foundation of the governance of the City, as their members elected the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and other officers. The work of the City Guilds to-day was not confined to conviviality. Education and charity received the greatest possible support. Many of the large public schools owed their position to the guilds of the City. There were St. Paul's, Merchant Taylors', Holt, Oundle, and Tonbridge, to mention only a few. In 1222 there was a great battle in the City between the Goldsmiths and the Merchant Taylors. After much bloodshed, the Sheriffs appeared and took away 13 Merchant Taylors, who were executed. That act on the part of the Sheriffs had long been forgiven, and Sheriffs were now welcome in the Hall.

Sir Louis Newton gave the health of the retiring Sheriffs, Mr. Alderman Neal and Major Bowater, congratulating them upon the announcement that knighthoods were to be conferred upon them by the King.

Sir James Martin then asked the company to drink the health of the Sheriffs.

Among those also present were:—

The Earl of Clanwilliam, Lord Ebbisham, the Earl of Drogheda, Sir Vansittart Bowater, M.P., Sir Charles Batho, Sir Kynaston Studd, Sir William Pyrke, Mr. Alderman W. Phené Neal, Sir Arthur Roberts, Sir Percy Everett, Sir William Burton, Sir Stephen Killik, Sir Percival Hartley, Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, Sir Percy Vincent, Sir Stanford London, Sir Harold Downer, Sir George Broadbridge, Sir John Pakeman, Sir Henry McAuliffe, Sir William Thomas, Sir Henry Davenport, Sir Walter Lawrence, Sir Percy Shepherd, Sir Francis Agar, Mr. Anthony Pickford, Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Whitaker, Sir Henry Dixon Kimber, Sir Frederick Rice, Mr. Cyril Gamon, Mr. T. Cato Sayer, Mr. Under-Sheriff Sidney Newton, and Mr. Deputy and Under-Sheriff Jennings.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL

THE PRINCE OF WALES TO OPEN NEW WORKSHOPS

The Prince of Wales, president and chairman of the Council of Almoners of Christ's Hospital, has consented to open the new block of science workshops and a new quadrangle at the school on October 4.

These buildings have been built, and equipped by the Council of Almoners with the assistance of generous gifts from the Corporation of the City of London, the City Livery Companies, and private benefactors, together with a grant from the William Dunn Trustees. The buildings on the quadrangle have been carried out from the designs and under the direction of Mr. Sydney Tatchell, F.R.I.B.A., the architect to the Hospital.

KING GEORGE HOSPITAL AT ILFORD

Lady Muriel Paget presided on Saturday over a representative gathering of those interested in King George Hospital, which is being erected at Ilford (Essex). An important part of the scheme is the provision of a home for the nursing staff, and the foundation-stones of this building were laid on Saturday by Lady Levita, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Cecil Levita, and Mrs. Green, the wife of Mr. A. W. Green, chairman of the committee of management. The first section of the hospital, making provision for 150 beds, is to cost £85,000. The completed hospital provides for 300 beds, and when finished will be the general hospital for a population of a quarter of a million on the eastern side of London.

THE "LITTER LOUT"

DEMONSTRATION IN WEST RIDING

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

A stout blow was struck for the preservation of the beauties of the countryside on Saturday, when a large gathering of "anti-litter" enthusiasts under the leadership of Miss Rachel Kay-Shuttleworth assembled on Newby Moor, near Clapham, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, to hold a demonstration against the unpleasant habits of the large majority of "picnickers" of leaving behind them large quantities of litter and garbage. No more suitable rendezvous could have been chosen for the demonstration, for this is a spot where well on to 400 motor-cars may be counted on any fine Sunday afternoon, all crammed with potential litter, with the result that this lovely common on Monday mornings resembles nothing so much as Epsom Downs after Derby Day.

Those invited were told to bring with them tins, fire-tongs, sacks, and baskets, and to fix propagandist placards to their motor-cars. Thus at 1 o'clock a large fleet of cars made their appearance, the majority of them displaying the most flamboyant of anti-litter literature, and all of them armed to the teeth with all the weapons which might further the cause of orderliness and decency. The proceedings opened with a model picnic lunch, during which the guests took care to see that not one single crumb escaped their vigilance. One zealous Boy Scout was even observed to be stalking a particularly elusive pastry flake with a hatpin which he had borrowed from a Girl Guide friend.

After lunch the party scoured the moor in earnest, and in the space of two hours collected enough paper, broken bottles, and other filth to fill a large pit. There was a very high wind blowing at the time, and some of the less sodden pieces of paper provided some quite exciting sport before they could be pierced on the end of a prong and brought to basket. This, however, only added to the general enthusiasm. The *pièce de résistance* was what was described as "the entrance and demise of the litter lout," a fearsome creature who arrived in a bath chair oozing the most horrible kinds of litter from each of his sack-clothed limbs. Having been condemned to a fiery death, he was duly placed upon the flames. But even at the end the litter lout dies hard, and his final affront to the moor took the form of a disconcerting blast of charred paper, caught in a sudden gust of wind, which it took the combined efforts of the whole party some considerable time to recover.

A small committee was then elected for the forthcoming year and Miss Kay Shuttleworth exhorted all present to spread far and wide the good news of the death of the "lout," and to do their best to foster such a spirit of hatred against him and his descendants that the latter would soon be as universally unpopular as the common expectorator, who in comparatively recent times had flourished as boldly as did the litter lout to-day. She pointed out that public opinion had killed spitting, and she hoped that, led by the society, this pernicious habit would share the same fate. A vote of thanks to Miss Shuttleworth was then moved by Mr. Belsey, the Assistant Commissioner for Boy Scouts in North Lancs, which was seconded by Mr. Barton, of Clapham, and the party dispersed, leaving behind them the smoking remains of the "lout," and a common cleaner surely than it has been for many months.

The hon. secretaries of the demonstration were Miss Rachel Kay Shuttleworth, Miss E. Darlington, of Melling Hall, Carnforth, and Miss B. Savage, of the Vicarage, Barbon, Kirkby Lonsdale. Among others who lent their support were the following:—

Lord Shuttleworth, Lord Henry Bentinck, Colonel Sir Henry and Lady Darlington, Mrs. Farrer, of Ingleborough, Mr. Farrer (Lord of the Manor) and Mrs. Farrer, Mrs. Yorke, of Mearbeck, Long Preston, Mr. and Mrs. C. Barton, of Clapham, Mrs. Pilgrim, of Nelson, Mr. Wills (Scout Commissioner), of Garraval, and Miss Tempest (Girl Guide Commissioner), of Settle.

BLACKBURN TOWN CLERK

Blackburn Corporation on Saturday accepted the resignation of Sir Lewis Beard, Town Clerk for 25 years. Mr. Briggs Marsden, Deputy Town Clerk, was recommended as his successor.

News in Brief

At the Llewellyn (Merthyr) Castle Pit, Troedyrhiw, 200 miners will be reinstated to-day.

Mr. Frederick J. Jackson has been elected Master of the Feltmakers' Company. Mr. W. F. Bonser is the new President of the City Livery Club.

The Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects have decided to increase the annual value of their prizes for secondary schools from £5 to £10 10s.

The Treasury have made an order exempting germanium oxide and scandium compounds from key industry duty from October 1, 1930, to December 31, 1931.

Mrs. A. Spencer Cleaver, who will attempt to fly in her Gipsy Moth aeroplane across America from New York to Hollywood, sailed from Southampton on Saturday in the Berengaria.

The cruiser Conquest, which broke adrift from a tug in the North Sea off the Yorkshire coast while being towed from Portsmouth to Rosyth to be broken up, was towed into the Humber yesterday.

John Hayes, a grocer's assistant, plunged into the River Taff at Merthyr on Saturday and at the risk of his own life succeeded in saving Elizabeth Mahoney, aged 10, who had fallen into the stream.

Sir Richard Squires, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, on Saturday laid a wreath, on behalf of the Government and people of Newfoundland, at the tablet to the 1,000,000 dead of the Empire in Westminster Abbey.

The 6th London Regiment (City of London Rifles), after a service at St. Bride's Church, Fleet-street, yesterday, marched to the Royal Exchange and placed a wreath on the memorial to the men of London who took part in the War.

Mr. and Mrs. John Robert Jarvis, of Cranwell-street, Lincoln, who celebrated the 65th anniversary of their wedding over the week-end, received a congratulatory telegram from the King. Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis are both 85 years of age.

James Lamb, 64, of Angel-yard, Plumptree-street, Nottingham, who was arrested on Saturday night on a charge of using obscene language, was yesterday found hanged in a cell at Nottingham Police Station. A handkerchief round his neck was attached to a lavatory chain.

Miss Florence Lilian Dumelow, aged 15, of Derby, was at Manchester on Saturday crowned railway queen of Great Britain, in succession to Miss Molly Brown, of Preston. The ceremony, which was performed by Mr. Jack Hayes, M.P., was part of the annual railwaymen's carnival, and over 50,000 people were present.

Imperial and International Communications, Limited, announce that on and after October 1 daily letter telegrams will be accepted for Formosa, Chosen, Japanese Sakhalin, and Japanese islands in the Pacific at a minimum charge of 18s. 4d. for 20 words. A charge of 11d. will be made for each additional word.

The Shaftesbury Society and Ragged School Union will commemorate the anniversary of the death of its first president, the seventh Earl of Shaftesbury, on Wednesday next by placing a wreath at the foot of his statue by the west door of Westminster Abbey, after the 10 o'clock morning service. At Sion College on Wednesday evening a reception and reunion of workers will be held.

At Dover Police Court on Saturday Albert Edward James Jamrack, 24, stockbroker, of Old Park Ridings, Grange Park, London, was fined £45, including £1 10s. costs, on four summonses—two for dangerous driving of a motor-car on September 27 in Dover, one for driving a motor-car without a licence, and one for assaulting Police-constable Pollington by running him down while in execution of his duty.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Applications are invited for the appointment of bacteriologist under the Devon County Council. (p. 3)

A reward of £80 is offered for a quantity of stolen jewelry. (p. 1)

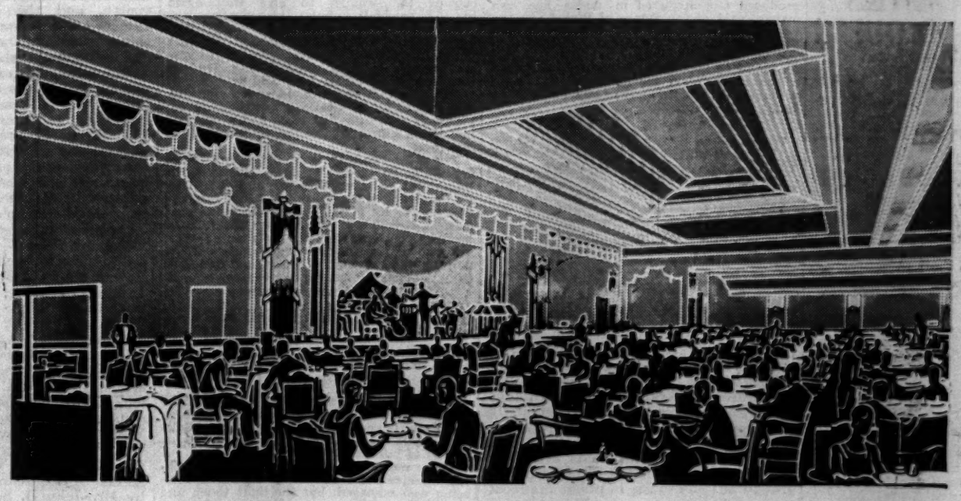
A transport manager is wanted for a London departmental store. (p. 3)

Advertisers want to purchase drawings of Miss Siddal by D. G. Rossetti. (p. 1)

A deputy analyst is required by the Municipal Commissioners of Singapore. (p. 3)

The Government of Bombay invite applications for an appointment as deputy director for the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. (p. 3)

EVERY THREE MINUTES



TROCADERO GRILL ROOM

EVERY THREE MINUTES THE AIR IN THE NEW TROCADERO GRILL ROOM IS CHANGED. AN UNCEASING SUPPLY OF TONIC AIR—CLEANSED AND TEMPERATURED—FRESH AS THE COUNTRYSIDE—PERMEATES THE BUILDING

The Trocadero Grillroom has been reconstructed to meet modern requirements; the tariff has been readjusted to meet present needs.

The Trocadero Grillroom is forty years old yet constantly abreast of the times.

It is spacious, airy, pleasing to the eye, modern in atmosphere and luxuriously comfortable. NEW LIGHTING, NEW DECORATION AND THE SAME INCOMPARABLE COOKING.

TROCADERO GRILL ROOM

WHERE THE AIR IS CHANGED EVERY THREE MINUTES

J. Lyons & Co., Ltd., Proprietors.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(*Editorial Rooms*), *London.*
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

WHEN PRICES JUMP

By CALLISTHENES

Retail prices ought to conform quickly to manufacturers prices. If manufacturers' prices fall, as they are falling everywhere just now, retail prices ought to fall promptly with them.

It is easy enough and perhaps common enough for retail prices to be quick to follow an increase in manufacturers' prices. The manufacturer's price is sometimes up one day and the retail price up the next. One may even come across a prophetic rise.

It is at such times that one will hear the phrase "Business is business," and the necessity for the retail price to conform to the factory price will be explained with conviction—perhaps even with unction.

In this House we take pride in the promptness of our conformity only when it means making our prices lower. Amateur social reformers often talk about the "lag" of retail prices behind producers' prices. Our prices, when a reduction is possible, do not lag—they jump to it.

The silver lining of the present industrial difficulties is the fall in the price of commodities. Whether the fall be the cause or the effect of the difficulties we shall not argue. There is a deal too much argument on the subject as it is. But it is undeniable that in itself the fall in the price of bread and butter and bacon, as well as of innumerable articles of daily wear and daily use, is of advantage to the family in that it seriously reduces the cost of living.

This silver lining is now being pointed out in many quarters, but we believe that the extent and significance of the fall in retail prices were first emphasized in the advertisements of this House, in which we gave half-pages, closely printed, of reductions in price during the last twelve months.

But before announcing the reductions we had carried out our primary duty of being prompt to make them.

In all the long series of reduced import, wholesale and manufacturing prices during the last twelve months there has not been one which we have not followed with maximum promptitude. We have not waited to clear out the stock in hand at the old prices, we have made the stock in hand conform to the new stock. We have been able to do this chiefly because of our enormous and rapid turnover and of the fact that we do not believe in accumulations of stock to last for months.

But though technical skill has been part of the explanation of the quick conformity of our prices to the new low levels, the greater part has been our alert and enduring determination that prices in this House shall always be the lowest economically possible—the lowest, quality for quality, in the whole of retail distribution.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

RNLI
THEIR MAJESTIES
THE KING AND QUEEN
The Patrons of the Institution
have graciously consented to be present at a Matinée in aid of
THE LIFE-BOAT SERVICE
at the
LONDON HIPPODROME
(*kindly lent by R. H. Gillespie, Esq.*),
at 2.30 p.m. on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, to see
AN ALL STAR VARIETY PROGRAMME
Among those giving their services are
BEATRICE LILLIE, GEORGE ROBEY, DEBROY SOMERS' BAND, THE ST. MORITZ SKATERS, WALTER FENNELL, ISOLDE MENGES, MADAME PAULETTE KARMI, of the Paris Opera, FRED LINDSAY, the Whip Wonder, BERYL LAVERICK (Last year's Surprise Item), HENRY AINLEY, MIREILLE PERREY, LADY PLUNKET, FRANK LEVESON, WENDY TOYE, SIDONIE GOOSSENS.
ALL SEATS CAN BE BOOKED.
Stalls, £2 2s., £1 1s.; Dress Circle, £2 2s., £1 1s., 10/6; Upper Circle, 7/6, 5/9, 3/6, 2/4; Boxes (to seat four), £10 10s.
Apply to the Institution (Gerrard 6637).
If you cannot help the Life-Boats by your presence,
PLEASE SEND A DONATION INSTEAD.
62,000 Lives rescued from shipwreck.
11 Lives saved every week for 100 years.
THE EARL OF HARROWBY, GEORGE F. SHEE, M.A.
Honorary Treasurer. *Secretary.*
Royal National Life-Boat Institution,
Life-Boat House,
22, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2

Ladies love
Perrier
its
fresh, clean taste

LAW SOCIETY'S SCHOOL OF LAW

The autumn term of the Law Society's School of Law opened last week and lectures will begin to-day. The subjects to be dealt with during the term will be, for intermediate students—(i.) public law; (ii.) law of property in land; (iii.) contract and tort; and (iv.) trust accounts. The subjects for final students will be—(i.) law of property; (ii.) bankruptcy and company law; and (iii.) general principles of contract. There will also be courses on (i.) equity; and (ii.) common law (torts) for honours students and on (i.) constitutional law; and (ii.) Roman law, for intermediate degree students. The courses on the law of property in land and on contract and tort will be taken in the morning (land 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., contract and tort 10 a.m. to 12 noon) and in the afternoon (4 p.m. to 6 p.m.). Students can obtain copies of the regulations governing the three studentships of £40 a year each, offered by the council for award next July, on application to the principal's secretary.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 7

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

A WEEK OF NEW PLAYS

The rush of new plays continues, and during the present week more than six new productions will be staged in London. The first to be seen will be *Leave It to Psmith*, an adaptation by Ian Hay of P. G. Wodehouse's novel of the same name. This will be staged to-night at the Shaftesbury Theatre, with Mr. Basil Foster as the irresponsible Psmith and Mr. Clive Currie as the Earl, while the part of Eddie Cootes, a "crook," whose education started in Camden Town and ended in Chicago, will be played by Mr. Aubrey Mather. Another well-known Wodehouse character, the "efficient Baxter," will be represented by Mr. Edward Chapman. To-morrow Mr. Somerset Maugham's new comedy, *The Breadwinner*, the action of which is continuous and takes place in the drawing-room of a house at Golders Green, will be produced at the Vaudeville Theatre. The principal parts in the piece will be played by Mr. Ronald Squire, Miss Marie Lohr, and Miss Dorothy Dix. Two other new plays, *The Passing of the Essenes*, by Mr. George Moore, and *Knave and Queen*, by Mr. Edwin Justus Mayer, will be produced on Wednesday. Mr. Moore's play will be staged privately at the Arts Theatre, while the *Knave and Queen*, of which "Jonathan Wild the Great," Fielding's satire, provides the characters, will be done at the Ambassadors Theatre.

The third new theatre to be opened in Central London within a few weeks, the others being the Phoenix and the Cambridge, will be the Whitehall, which stands on the site of the Old Ship Restaurant in Whitehall. This theatre will be opened this evening with the production of Mr. Walter Hackett's play *The Way to Treat a Woman*, which will be transferred there from the Duke of York's Theatre. To-night will also see the production, at the Embassy Theatre, of Mr. Somerset Maugham's comedy *Home and Beauty*, which was originally staged at the Playhouse in August, 1919. Another revival this week will be Miss Dorothy Brandon's *The Outsider*, which will be seen at the Apollo Theatre on Friday, with Miss Isobel Elsom and Mr. Harold Huth in the chief roles. Other productions this week include *It's a Boy*, which has been chosen to open the Strand Theatre on Thursday; and *Man in Cage*, which will be produced at the Grafton Theatre on Wednesday.

The programmes at the Coliseum and Palladium this week offer a fair measure of variety. At the Coliseum the principal contributors include Messrs. Naughton and Gold, Mr. Jack Barty, Miss Winnie Melville, Mr. Derek Oldham, and Mr. Willy Pantzer and his ten comedians; and at the Palladium there are Miss Cicely Courtneidge, Mr. George Wood, and Mr. Peter Dawson.

THE EVERYMAN THEATRE GUILD

The beginning of next month marks the completion of the Everyman Theatre Guild's first year of work, which has included the production of plays by Mr. Bernard Shaw, Ostrovsky, Jean-Jacques Bernard, Georg Kaiser, Ibsen, Mr. Lennox Robinson, and Mr. Philip Johnson. Though it has been a year of strenuous endeavour, often fraught with considerable financial anxiety, it has shown that a closer cooperation between the stage and the playgoer is possible. The Guild will begin its second year's work by the revival of Ibsen's *The Wild Duck*, which was last seen at the Everyman about five years ago. The cast will include Mr. Milton Rosmer, Miss Sybil Arundale, and Miss Barbara Everest.

The Duke of York's Theatre will reopen on Monday, October 6, with Mr. Sydney Blow's new comedy, *All That Glitters*, based on a story by Octavius Roy Cohen.

By arrangement with Mr. Terence Gray, the Festival Theatre, Cambridge, will be under the direction of Mr. Aumer Hall for the October term, beginning on Friday, October 10. The productions, as before, will be in the hands of Mr. Tyrone Guthrie. The opening production will be *Warren Hastings*, by Mr. Lion Feuchtwanger. This will be followed by Benevente's *Constanza* and Andreyev's *The Thought*, both of which will be seen for the first time in England. The rest of the programme includes Ibsen's *A Doll's House*; a new play, by Mr. James Bridie, called *Tobias and the Angel*, and *The Merry Wives of Windsor*. The company includes Miss Gillian Scaife, Miss Flora Robson, Mr. Evan John, and Mr. Roy Malcolm.

Delilah, the play which Miss Edith Evans produced and appeared in under her own management at the Prince of Wales Theatre, was withdrawn on Saturday, after having been performed for only three days. Miss Honor Bright, Miss Evans's business manager, stated on Saturday that Miss Evans had put all her money in the play, and she would now leave managing alone until she had made enough by acting to stage something else.

ENGAGEMENTS THIS WEEK

To-night.—*Leave It to Psmith*, Shaftesbury; *The Way to Treat a Woman*, Whitehall; *Home and Beauty*, Embassy.
To-morrow.—*The Breadwinner*, Vaudeville.
Wednesday.—*The Passing of the Essenes*, Arts; *Knave and Queen*, Ambassadors; *Man in Cage*, Grafton.
Thursday.—*It's a Boy*, Strand.
Friday.—*The Outsider*, Apollo.

BANDS AT CRYSTAL PALACE

CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST

The twenty-fifth annual band contest, in which 189 bands from 33 different counties in England, Wales, and Scotland competed, was held at the Crystal Palace on Saturday. Marking the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the festival, the occasion created new records in regard to the scope of the contests and the number of the musicians and bands attending. London alone supplied 19 bands, while the growth of band music in public appreciation and interest was shown by an attendance estimated at about 40,000.

In reply to a loyal message on behalf of the bandsmen, the King sent the following greeting:—"It has given the King much pleasure to receive once again the loyal and devoted assurances of the working-men musicians assembled at their annual festival. His Majesty sincerely thanks them and sends his best wishes for a successful meeting."

The test piece for the championship trophy was a new composition, the "Severn Suite," written by Sir Edward Elgar, and dedicated to Mr. G. B. Shaw. Sir Edward Elgar was prevented through slight indisposition from attending the contest, but Mr. Shaw paid a special visit. The bands competing for the championship were:—Carlisle St. Stephen's (winners in 1929), Black Dyke Mills, Brighouse and Rastrick, Carlton Main Frickley Colliery, Cresswell Colliery Institute, Crystal Palace, Foden's, Harton Colliery, Irwell Springs, Luton Red Cross, Metropolitan Works, Rothwell Temperance, Scottish C.W.S., St. Dennis, Sowerby Bridge, Wigston Temperance, and Wingates Temperance. The trophy was awarded to Foden's Wagon Works Band, Cheshire (conductor, Mr. F. Mortimer). The test piece, "Severn Suite," consists of four movements—introduction, toccata, fugue, and minuet—and was described by a musical expert as "a pleasant interweaving of melodies, bold modulations, and thrilling climaxes, and typical in some phases of the composer's very individual melodic style."

The Grand Shield test piece was a special score of Wagner's *The Masteringers*, and in the Junior Cup divisions there was a "Concert Suite" by César Cui. The festival concluded in the evening with an organ recital in the central transept by Mr. Gatty Sellars, and a concert by massed bands. The performance was under the direction of Mr. J. H. Iles, the founder of the festival.

The results were as follows:—

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.—1 (1,000 Guineas Trophy) Foden's; 2 (*Daily Telegraph* Challenge Cup), Black Dyke Mills; 3, Irwell Springs; 4, Crystal Palace; 5, Harton Colliery; 6, Scottish C.W.S.

GRAND SHIELD CONTEST.—1 (*Daily Express* Challenge Shield), Horden Colliery; 2 (*The People* Challenge Shield), Heworth Colliery; 3, Crookhall Colliery; 4, Dunlop Works; 5, Coine Borough.

JUNIOR CUP "A" CONTEST.—1, (*Daily Sketch* Challenge Cup), Ripley United; 2 (*News Chronicle* Trophy), Rushden Town; 3, Alexandra (L.M.S.); 4, Great Central and Metropolitan; 5, Manvers Main.

JUNIOR CUP "B" CONTEST.—1 (*Daily Mirror* Challenge Cup), Rugby Town; 2 (*Pearson's Weekly* Challenge Shield), Tewxley and West Drayton; 3, Rowntree's Cocoa Works; 4, Carlisfield; 5, Lytham Station Old.

JUNIOR SHIELD "A" CONTEST.—1 (The Cassell's Challenge Shield), Shirebrook; 2, Coxlodge Institute; 3, Dudley Hill; 4, Bolsam Comrades; 5, Chronicle Minors.

JUNIOR SHIELD "B" CONTEST.—1 (The "Bee" Challenge Shield), Llanelli Temperance; 2, Black Dyke Mills Juniors; 3, Wellingborough L.M.S.; 4, Grangewood; 5, Sheringham Temperance.

JUNIOR SHIELD "C" CONTEST.—1 (The Champion Journal Challenge Cup), West Hull Excelsior; 2, Borstal Imperial; 3, Alon Valley; 4, Stourton Memorial; 5, Brymmawr.

SAVOY THEATRE

"THE QUEEN BEE"

A Comedy from the French of ANDRÉ-PAUL ANTOINE, by JOSÉ G. LEVY

The Husband	FREDERICK LEISTER
The Sailor	MAURICE EVANS
The Woman	IRIS HOEY
	(by kind permission of Alec L. Rea)
The Lover	RICHARD GRAY
The Doctor	ANTONY HOLLES
	(by kind permission of Famous Players Guild)
The Girl	MARJORY CLARK
The Boy	BALLARD BERKELEY

Here is a lesson to playgoers to stay the course. To have left the Savoy Theatre at the end of the sixth scene would have been to carry away an impression of a French farce of commerce, distasteful with that stale distastefulness of which such farces alone are capable, and relieved only by a line of rancid humour here and there. To stay until the seventh was to be rewarded by a clear-cut dialogue between a young man and a girl, not previously seen in the play, who, determined to keep clear at all costs of emotional entanglements, were evidently falling in love with each other. It was not a masterpiece of wit or sentiment, but, having genuine humour and even a little feeling, it seemed by contrast with what had preceded it a gem. The audience, discovering that at last they were in the presence of human beings and that these human beings were being represented very pleasantly by Mr. Ballard Berkeley and with a delightful mingling of shrewdness and repressed tenderness by Miss Marjory Clark, awoke, watched, listened and with grateful enthusiasm applauded.

Of the rest there is little that need be said except that the actors, particularly Mr. Frederick Leister, all fought a losing battle with spirit. Miss Iris Hoey was required to represent, and did lash into unceasing activity, one of those women, familiar in this sort of entertainment, whom only a dramatist could save from being drowned at birth. She drove a boy to suicide; she caused her husband to die of shock (a comprehensible decease) because, when she seemed to have left him, she returned; and she compelled her lover to the tomb by methods of which M. Andre-Paul Antoine shall, so far as we are concerned, enjoy a solitary discussion. And, as if the lives of these people were not enough, we must behold the men rising up in the graveyard to discuss each scene as it passes, not always without a certain cynical sharpness but never with a spark of the originality that might have justified such ghoulish elaboration. It was, however, in the graveyard that the lovers met, an eleventh-hour chance that made the place seem a paradise among a wilderness of drawing-rooms.

ARTS THEATRE

"LA VOIX HUMAINE"

One of the three French plays new to this country presented last night by Mr. J. T. Grein's Cosmopolitan Theatre was *La Voix Humaine*—the only work from the pen of M. Cocteau ever accepted by the Comédie Française. The collaboration of this author with the Francine provoked speculations which the play itself did nothing to satisfy. There was enough of M. Cocteau in it to satisfy his admirers that he had conceded nothing of substance to the classic tradition, but, on the other hand, there was nothing in it which could shock the susceptibilities of the most timid. It was obviously much enjoyed by last night's audience, though some must have made the reservation that it might be shortened with advantage.

It is a monologue lasting for nearly 40 minutes. M. Cocteau's purpose is to give an impression of the suffering of a woman who still loves but is no longer loved. Desiring liberty to explore all the recesses of her mind he chooses from among the conventions open to him the soliloquy, for the telephone into which the woman explains herself to us is little more than a modern gloss on an old device. Of the lover at the other end of the telephone we learn little, but before the end the woman has displayed every aspect of the suffering which her abandonment causes her. The author is too often satisfied to relieve tension by introducing the mistakes of a telephone operator, and at the end he strains credulity by causing the woman to give way again to the suicidal impulse by winding the telephone wire round her neck. But he turns this theatrical business beautifully to account when she says "Ta voix est autour de mon cou." Miss Barbara Couper sustained this long and trying part with acting that was spirited and resourceful. She resisted all temptations to indulge in unnecessary contortions of grief, and at the end had taken a firm hold of the emotions of the audience.

The other two plays were sprightly trifles—*Devant la Porte*, by M. Henri Duvernois, in which Mr. Emlyn Williams and Mr. Guy Pelham-Boulton made good and easy fun, and *L'Occasion*, by MM. Jacques Normand and Georges Rivollet, to which Miss Celia Johnson brought charming vivacity as a very young girl who weighs a very loung Napoleon Bonaparte in the matrimonial scales, and finds him to be lamentably lacking in promise.

WEEK-END CONCERTS

MR. MOISEIWITSCH AT WIGMORE HALL

Mr. Moiseiwitsch, who gave the first of three recitals at the Wigmore Hall on Saturday afternoon, is an accomplished pianist technically, but he does not seem to develop in his powers of interpretation.

There was some solid playing in the Bach-Liszt Fantasie in G minor, the tone-gradations being well managed, but the light touch and phrasing of the fugue were quite out of keeping with the character of the music. It was also difficult to understand the changes of time in the first movement of Beethoven's E minor Sonata, a rhapsodic style of performance which had the effect of obscuring rather than elucidating its highly concentrated design. In some Chopin Etudes Mr. Moiseiwitsch was more successful, but the playing of the Barcarolle was unsatisfactory with its excessive rubato and lack of really poetic feeling. The programme was completed with some Liszt pieces.

Four young musicians of Stuttgart, two violinists, a soprano, and an accompanist, gave a concert at Wigmore Hall on Thursday night. A programme of classics showed that they have the elements of their art but have not yet got anything more than the elements. Miss Else Jennewein and Mr. Eugen Weigele, with Mr. Paul Schwob at the piano, played Bach's double Concerto with honest competence, but the tone was a little rough and the handling lacked finesse. Similarly, Miss Else Jennewein's playing of Corelli's "La Folie" variations showed a right attitude to the music and assured, though not very delicate, phrasing. Miss Emmy Heer has a voice of great power, and she used no restraint in singing arias by Handel and Mozart which called for much more delicate treatment. In sum they were artistically immature, but showed serious intentions and technical foundations on which good style may be built if they will eschew the portamento alike in singing and playing the violin.

WOMEN'S SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The British Women's Symphony Orchestra, which Dr. Malcolm Sargent conducts, announce four concerts during the coming season, of which they gave the first at Queen's Hall on Saturday, thus anticipating their more powerful competitors by several weeks, but encountering the rival attractions of the Promenades. Perhaps on this account they chose an all-Beethoven programme—if Beethoven fills Queen's Hall on Friday nights why not on a Saturday afternoon also? They did their best, too, by well-drilled playing on the part of the strings to deliver goods of the same quality, but their wind players are not yet steady enough. The slow introductions to the "Egmont" Overture and to the Fourth Symphony are a searching test of steadiness of nerve, breath, rhythm, tone, and intonation, and even the drummer, whose judgment compelled admiration, failed to keep her little solo at the end of the slow movement on the even tenor of its way. But apart from this the playing was supple and lively. M. Zlatko Balokovic played the Violin Concerto between the overture and the symphony, but seemed to be ill at ease, not with his accompaniment but with his instrument, for he was out of tune during long stretches of each movement.

THE GLASGOW INSTITUTE

HARMONY OF EXHIBITS

(FROM OUR ART CRITIC)

GLASGOW, SEPT. 27

So successful is the sixty-ninth exhibition of the Royal Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts—at the McLellan Galleries, Sauchiehall-street—as a whole that one is disinclined for some time to lose the general impression in a study of details. Since the conduct of exhibitions, particularly in places removed from the great artistic centres, is a matter of some consequence it may be well for a moment to dwell on the characters which make this one a model of its kind. To begin with it is superlatively well hung, both as regards the spacing of the works and their relationships in colour; without being parochial it is definitely local in flavour; it gives the native artists of all kinds and degrees of talent a fair chance, and at the same time it allows the visitor to form at least a general idea of what is going on abroad.

When it is observed that the material to be arranged consists of local contributions, a selection from this year's Academy, a few contemporary pictures from France and three Raeburns, the success in blending it into a consistent whole is indeed remarkable. Instead of putting their neighbours out of countenance the superior works help to bring out more modest merits—exactly as happens at a successful party. The most striking instance of reconciliation and support is on the first principal wall of the first room. The centre group consists of "L'Enlèvement d'Europe," by Dufresne, a landscape by Cézanne, a still life by Matisse and two heads of women by Marie Laurencin. Immediately to left and right are portraits by Raeburn; "Mrs. Mure of Warriston," in his broad and rather flimsy manner, but with great delicacy of tone, and the more solid "Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Mackenzie Fraser of Castle Raser," undistinguished as regards the head, but superb in the painting of the uniform. The rest of the wall is hung with works by living Scottish and English artists and single examples of Monet and Vuillard.

Without seeing the wall one would have said that the feat of reconciling Raeburn with the French painters named was impossible. As it is, one work positively enhances the others. The differences of style and period are plain, but the permanent artistic values which underlie such differences are brought to the surface, and the whole wall is a striking demonstration of the truth that good artists of any period are much more in sympathy than verbal descriptions of their styles and methods would lead one to suppose. Somebody said, "To name is to destroy," and it is equally true that to specify is often to divide. Here there is brought out an affinity in artistic aim between the "Mrs. Mure" and the Laurencin heads, and there are passages in the Dufresne which parallel the relationship of the black lapel to the scarlet uniform in the portrait of a soldier. Incidentally, the Dufresne is seen to be a much finer picture than it appeared to be at the Lefèvre Galleries, where it was shown some time ago. The interpretation of the legend is light-hearted—there is a steamer in the offing—but the colour scheme, dominated by a red and a yellow cow, is glorious, and the whole thing is extraordinarily consistent in its apparent recklessness.

On analysis the success of this wall is seen to depend largely on echoes and responses in form and colour and the proper distribution of weight, and, though less strikingly, the same principles rule the rest of the exhibition. That something of individual merit has been sacrificed to this consideration of the whole is quite likely, but an exhibition is, after all, an exhibition. It is the total effect that conditions the mood of the visitor, and the benefits of a well-balanced and well-ordered meal are something more than the sum and quality of its individual dishes. If, on detailed examination, the exhibition is found to contain few things of outstanding excellence, there is little that is not, or does not appear to be, artistically respectable. Though it is prevailingly Scottish in flavour, the exhibition shows very well the influences and affinities that have distinguished the successive phases of the native school: the Barbizon and Hague painters in the older generation; the Impressionists in the survivors of the "Glasgow School"; and the Post-Impressionists in such artists as Mr. S. J. Peploe, Mr. F. C. B. Cadell, and Mr. E. A. Taylor. Speaking generally, the contributions from the Academy—such as "Blue and Silver," by Miss Emily Court, "White Lilac," by Mrs. Betty Fagan, "The Lord Melchett," by Sir John Lavery, R.A., and "The Sea Maid's Music," by Mr. R. Anning Bell, R.A.—look the better for their company and disposition. An exception is "Miss H. M. White, LL.D.," by Sir William Orpen, R.A., which suffers badly by comparison with Raeburn's "Thos. Mure of Warriston." Unconscious humour is provided by Mr. John B. Souter in "Imagery," which might be taken to represent the forcing upon a reluctant Southron of a winged haggis. There do not appear to be any striking developments in architecture in the neighbourhood, and the sculpture as a whole is not remarkable, though it includes such delightful things as "Ours Blanc," by Pompon, and "Dawn," in carved oak, by Miss Mary Morton. But the first impression remains the last—that this is an exhibition that every organizer of large mixed exhibitions ought to see.

WALKER ART GALLERY

OPENING OF AUTUMN EXHIBITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 27

SIR GEORGE WASHINGTON BROWNE, of Edinburgh, President of the Royal Scottish Academy, who opened the Autumn Exhibition at the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, to-day, spoke strongly against distortion in art. These distortionists, he said, declared they were harking back to the primitive. How little they understood the dear, delightful, simple-hearted but intensely earnest and sincere primitives who belied them so! No great art had ever been produced or ever could be produced by wilful distortion and consciously bad craftsmanship. Expression in art must continue to change if art was to remain living. There were three simple qualities which seemed to be present in all real art—sincerity of spirit, loftiness of conception, and competent craftsmanship. An abiding work of art could not be produced with the tongue in the cheek. Every object we used in our daily domestic life should be beautiful as well as useful. Until we set ourselves seriously to the realization of this ideal, we could not claim to be a really artistic people.

ALDERMAN H. A. COLE, Chairman of the Arts Committee, replying to criticisms of the exhibition which had appeared in *The Times*, said they were told that they were returning to the end of the nineteenth century. His reply was that they were always in art returning to the end of a century. The suggestion of the critic was that in that exhibition they were somewhat stationary, but that was not so. The new art was difficult to get, and if they got it it would be difficult to know in view of their space where to put it. Therefore, they felt, while giving new thoughts a reasonable position in their gallery, they must largely form their exhibitions on academic art.

REMBRANDT'S "MAN IN ARMOUR"

CURATOR AND ENLARGEMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GLASGOW, SEPT. 28

Surprise was caused in Glasgow by the announcement at the week-end that it had been discovered that an unknown artist had worked on the canvas of Rembrandt's "Man in Armour," which has been in the Glasgow Art Galleries for 50 years, but the fact has been known to the authorities of the galleries for some considerable time. The picture is at present in the hands of a Dutch expert for revarnishing, and it was stated that this expert had discovered that a new edging had been put on the picture by an unknown artist some 70 or 80 years ago whereby its size was increased from 2½in. on one side to 4in. and 5in. on the other. The grafting on of the new canvas was so skilfully done that it was not noticeable to the naked eye, but fortunately the figure and background were not touched in any way, so that the value of the picture as one of the art treasures of the world is not affected in any way.

Mr. J. Eggleton, Chief Curator of the Glasgow Art Galleries, said the addition was discovered by them long before the picture was sent to Holland for revarnishing. They were not sure, however, about the period when the addition might have been made, and they had it X-rayed. The X-ray showed that the new edging had been added 70 or 80 years ago, before the picture came into the possession of Glasgow. It was their intention, stated Mr. Eggleton, once all the facts were secured, to announce publicly that the picture had been enlarged, but one thing was certain. The addition of the new edging made no difference to the value of the picture. Rembrandt's work was there all intact. The picture had been valued at £100,000.

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"Hagen's Call" }		
Song of the Rhine-Daughters		Wagner
Funeral March (Dusk of the Gods)		Wagner
Kundry's Song, "Herzeleide" (Parsifal)		Wagner
Overture, "Tannhäuser"		Wagner
Symphonic Poem, "Don Quixote"		Strauss
Toccata in F		Bach

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PROMENADE CONCERTS
TO-MORROW, at 8.

Symphony in D, No. 35 (Haffner)		Mozart
Piano Concerto in A minor		Schumann
Symphony No. 2, in 5 minor		Borodin
Symphonic poem, "Lamia"	Dorothy Howell	
Symphonic Poem, "Procession du Rocky"		Turina

MAY BUSBY, ROBERT EASTON.
Solo Pianoforte—MAURICE COLE.

PROMENADE CONCERTS
WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 8.

Two Minuets from Serenade in D		Brahms
Concerto, A minor (Violin, 'Cello, and Orchestra)		Brahms
Symphony No. 1, in C minor		Brahms
Suite, "El Amor Brujo"		de Falla
Overture di Ballo		Sullivan

OLGA HALEY.
Solo Violin—ARTHUR CATTERALL.
Solo Violoncello—LAURI KENNEDY.

PROMENADE CONCERTS
THURSDAY NEXT, at 8.

Trumpet Voluntary		Purcell
Oboe Concerto		Eugene Goossens
Piano Concerto		John Ireland
Symphony No. 2, in E flat		Elgar
(Conducted by the Composer.)		
Concerto Grosso No. 12, in B minor		Handel
Overture, "Ruy Blas"		Mendelssohn

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THE OUTSIDER.
By Doroth

Imperial and Foreign News

THE CANADIAN LEADER

MR. R. B. BENNETT'S CAREER

(FROM OUR CANADIAN CORRESPONDENT)

Mr. Richard Bedford Bennett, who arrives to-morrow to take part in the Imperial Conference, is Canada's eleventh Prime Minister since the Confederation, and is the first furnished by the province of New Brunswick. and the fourth from the larger unit of the Maritime Provinces. Representing the ninth generation of his family upon the North American continent, he comes of one of the foundation stocks of the Dominion, for his first Canadian forbears were United Loyalists who settled on the shores of the Bay of Fundy. Richard Bennett's grandfather established at the little seaboard town of Hopewell, on the northern coast of New Brunswick, a prosperous shipyard at which many famous wooden clippers were built in the middle of last century. With the decline of wooden shipbuilding the family fortunes decayed, but the future Prime Minister, who was born in July, 1870, was given the best education that local schools could afford, and after using the teaching profession for a few years as a stepping-stone to a legal career, he served an apprenticeship in a law office, and took a law degree at Dalhousie University in Halifax. Admitted to the Bar of New Brunswick, he was building up a good practice in Chatham, N.B., when, in 1897, he accepted an offer of a partnership in Calgary which brought him into politics as a member of the Legislature of the North-west Territories.

Mr. Bennett first emerged on the national stage as an opponent of the provisions about separate Catholic schools embodied in the new provincial constitutions of Alberta and Saskatchewan. The reputation which he made in this matter won for him the leadership of the tiny band of Conservatives who were elected to Alberta's first Legislature in 1905. For six years Mr. Bennett fought at Edmonton an uphill and almost single-handed fight against the strongly entrenched Liberals, but he grew weary of provincial politics. Having established his financial fortunes on a firm basis he migrated to the political arena at the "reciprocity" election of 1911, when Calgary returned him as a Conservative by a handsome majority.

THE 1911 PARLIAMENT

In his first Parliament Mr. Bennett made no notable mark apart from a wholly creditable revolt against certain railway policies of the Borden Ministry. When he found himself out of sympathy with his leaders upon some of their policies in connexion with the War and the project of a Coalition Ministry he decided at the election of 1917 to withdraw from politics and devote himself to the law practice and extensive business interests which he had acquired. He was with difficulty induced to join Mr. Meighen's reorganized and short-lived Cabinet in 1920, but he did not contrive any serious renewal of his political activities until the General Election of 1925, when he was again returned for Calgary. He then played a prominent part in the stormy session of 1926 and joined the second Ministry as Minister of Finance. His spell of office, however, was again brief.

In Opposition he asserted himself as the ablest politician and most effective Parliamentarian on the Conservative side, and when a national convention of his party essayed in October, 1927, the task of choosing a new leader in place of Mr. Meighen, whose resignation was inevitable after three successive defeats, the vote of an overwhelming majority of the delegates selected Mr. Bennett. He has therefore now led with distinction and ability the Conservative Party of Canada for nearly three years, and as he has not been blessed with any plethora of first-rate lieutenants, the major share of credit for the great victory at the polls which brought the Conservative Party back to office last July belongs to their leader, who was untiring in his political labours and showed great skill in his strategy.

Having become Prime Minister in the prime of his intellectual powers Mr. Bennett brings to his onerous duties a varied equipment: legal skill and political abilities reinforced by a wide experience of large business affairs. Indeed he is the first Prime Minister of Canada who has had this particular experience. A whole-hearted disciple of the principles of Sir John Macdonald, the founder of the Conservative Party of Canada, he has never been anything but a Conservative and a protectionist.

WORK FOR WHEAT POOLS

There has been no such exposure of the more seamy side of Canadian railway finance and its relation to politics as Mr. Bennett made in the Parliament of 1911-1918, when he opposed certain bond guarantees for the Canadian Northern Railway. The sponsors of the cooperative wheat pools of the West can testify that when they were struggling to get on their feet he not only gave them expert legal assistance, but also insisted that the officials of a large elevator company in which he had a heavy interest should help the new movement by putting their storage facilities at its disposal. Some years ago Mr. Bennett made in regard to the management of the public finances and the national debt proposals which were regarded as dangerously radical.

The Prime Minister of Canada has been described by a friendly critic as "a human dynamo." All his adult life has been spent in solving difficult problems and trying to get things done. He will want to get something done at this Imperial Conference. There was a time not long ago when he was regarded as the most fervent Imperialist in Canada, and no Canadian politician of the first rank has been a severer critic of such recent manifestations of the nationalist spirit as the establishment of separate Canadian Legations at foreign capitals. One of Mr. Bennett's favourite phrases is that he has been "mortised and tenoned" in loyalty to the British Commonwealth and what it stands for. If one greater passion than another possesses him, it is a zeal for the preservation of Canada as the repository of the British tradition on the North American continent.

He has been criticized for advocating during the recent election campaign a policy of "Canada First" and an economic nationalism which might seem on the surface to conflict with the idea of a truly cooperative Commonwealth. This policy he defends on the ground that, as North America has become since the War a great centre of economic power, it will be better for the future of the Commonwealth that its North American unit should be economically strong and self-sufficient rather than that temporary succour should be given to some embarrassed British industries by tariff concessions which stunt local Canadian industries. But he has also proclaimed his belief that inter-Imperial trade can only be developed on a lasting basis by a system of reciprocal preferences, and he holds that the conservation of the interests of efficient Canadian manufacturers who can supply the local markets with products of high quality is not incompatible with measures which will divert a great deal of trade now enjoyed by foreign countries to the Mother Country and Dominions.

Although interested in certain industries in Eastern Canada, Mr. Bennett is primarily a Westerner and has a sympathetic knowledge of the present difficulties of the Western farmer. He is deeply concerned about the problem of marketing the prairie wheat crop and has included a group of grain experts in his entourage. Having an open mind on the problem of Imperial trade development, he will certainly press for some solution with a blunt vigour which may startle some of his more cautious colleagues.

Mr. Bennett will waste no time upon legal quibbles about constitutional arrangements, for he thinks that the political solidarity of the Commonwealth has already been dangerously impaired by post-War developments. He will want to concentrate upon the trade problem and to achieve practical and lasting results. The only avowed exponent of Conservative principles at the Conference he may be revealed as the least conservative of the delegates in his proposals.

Most of Mr. Bennett's colleagues will be strangers to him, but it happens that one fruit of Mr. MacDonald's visits to Canada was a warm friendship with the Canadian Prime Minister.

THE SOVIET EXECUTIONS

DISAPPROVAL INSIDE RUSSIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, SEPT. 28

According to reports from Moscow, the shooting of 48 specialists without trial last Wednesday appears to have had a paralysing effect on holders of responsible posts. Nevertheless the Political Bureau has insisted that all establishments shall pass resolutions approving the Ogpu's act and demanding a continuation of the "no quarter" policy against all wreckers of the Five-Year Plan.

The Soviet Press continues to publish resolutions passed "unanimously," including many from scientific and educational establishments. The Academy of Sciences led the way by sending "most fervent greetings to the Ogpu, sentinel of the revolution." A meeting for a similar purpose was summoned by Moscow University, but the majority of the professors and lecturers did not attend. The meeting urged the Soviet Government to inflict the extreme penalty of death on "the agents of capital and the remnants of the Russian *bourgeoisie*," but only 26 professors and lecturers signed the resolution.

The Soviet Press is generally silent about those who do not support the resolutions and strives to give an impression of universal approval. But it records one "disgraceful incident" at the Moscow Teachers' Institute, where two women, named Mikhailova and Ignatischeva, refused to sign the resolution demanding death for the wreckers. An explanation follows that investigations showed that Mikhailova formerly owned a house at Orel, and that Ignatischeva was the daughter of a *kulak* (well-to-do peasant). The authorities decided to remove them from their positions, but half their colleagues protested; this the Soviet Press describes as a new form of wrecking.

Izvestia on Friday published an appreciation of Soviet culture and methods alleged to have been written by Sir Rabindranath Tagore, who has spent a fortnight in the U.S.S.R. Sir Rabindranath Tagore is reported to have said that his heart rejoices, and that he dreams that some day his country may be admitted to blessings and emancipation of spirit such as the people of the U.S.S.R. enjoy. *Izvestia* adds that Professor Einstein's daughter accompanied Sir Rabindranath Tagore, and that the parting with Soviet officials and writers was most cordial.

SOVIET EXPORTS OF GRAIN

BIG CONSIGNMENT TO LONDON

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 28

Every day more and more old cargo ships and oil tankers, flying British, Greek, German, and Italian flags, arrive at Constantinople from Western Europe on their way to Black Sea ports. Many of these ships lie in the Bosporus for several days awaiting instructions as to when to go forward and to which Russian port. Grain exports from South Russia during October are expected greatly to exceed those for previous months, although these were large. In July the total quantity of Soviet wheat, corn, barley, rye, and oats which passed Constantinople was 65,200 tons. In August the figure had risen to 354,600 tons, and during the first 25 days of September it was 356,800 tons. Over 90 per cent. of this produce, it is stated, has gone to Great Britain—the greater part to London—and small quantities to Malta and Gibraltar.

The exports of Soviet petroleum products are also heavy. They amounted to 368,000 tons in July, 313,000 tons in August, and 236,000 tons during the first 25 days of September. Exports of coal and manganese for the same three periods amounted to 206,000 tons, 212,000 tons, and 135,000 tons. Most of this has gone to the United States and Canada. Turkish grain exporters are greatly concerned, but the Government has so far taken no steps in the matter.

A KIMBERLEY TRIBUTE TO SIR DAVID HARRIS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, SEPT. 28

Kimberley honoured one of its oldest citizens on Saturday when a bust of Sir David Harris, subscribed for by Kimberley friends, was unveiled in the presence of Sir David. A keen Volunteer in his early days, and fighting in native wars, Sir David Harris has retained a fatherly interest in the citizen regiment. For a long time and till recently he was chairman of de Beers. He was a member of the Cape Parliament before the Union and of the Union Parliament till the last election, when he retired. He was an intimate friend of J. X. Merriman, Jameson, and Smartt, and a kindly mentor to generations of young Parliamentarians. In his seventy-ninth year he is still hale and hearty and brimming with humour, and he retains his gift of forcible speaking marked by a fund of common sense. Sir David, replying to a speech at the unveiling of the bust, said:—"Men present at their marriage are innumerable, but those who have been present at the unveiling of their bust could be counted on the fingers of one hand."

FRENCH ARTILLERY DUMP EXPLOSION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, SEPT. 28

A shed containing a large quantity of shells at the artillery dump near Lunéville caught fire early this morning and a violent explosion followed. No one was injured. Two sentries reported that they had heard suspicious noises immediately before the fire broke out.

TWO RHODESIAS CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION ON NATIVE POLICY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

VICTORIA FALLS, SEPT. 27

The conference between members of the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia and the elected members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, which opened yesterday at Victoria Falls, met again to-day. The discussion on the Secretary of State's reply to the representations of the elected members in Northern Rhodesia who had protested against the application to Northern Rhodesia of the Memorandum on Native Policy was resumed, and a resolution in favour of immediate steps for the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia under the constitution at present in force in Southern Rhodesia was submitted.

There was virtual unanimity as regards the advantages of amalgamation, but it was felt that the proposal was premature. Certain Northern members advocated the postponement of the subject to a conference to be convened after the reception of the Secretary of State's dispatch and the meeting of their Council in November. Finally the resolution for amalgamation was withdrawn, and the following resolution was passed unanimously and ordered to be forwarded to the Governments concerned:—

This conference is unanimously of the opinion that the application to Northern Rhodesia of the policy of the Imperial Government, as outlined in the Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa, will militate against the best interests of all races in both Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

It was resolved to urge upon the Governments of the two Rhodesias the importance and desirability in any Customs tariff of an effective preference in favour of the manufactured goods of the United Kingdom. On the subject of communications and the Railway Commission the conference adopted a resolution stating that the operation of the railway had not been attended by the results contemplated, and that the Governments concerned be requested to investigate the working of the Act with a view to the introduction of amendments if necessary.

SIR EDWARD GRIGG'S RETIREMENT

FAREWELL WORDS TO KENYA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, SEPT. 28

Sir Edward Grigg, Governor of Kenya, sailed for home from Mombasa yesterday at the conclusion of his tour of the Colony. His term as Governor ends in December, and it is expected that he will devote the remainder of his period of office to conferences with Lord Passfield on the East African question, on which his last duty was to prepare a comprehensive dispatch. The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Monk-Mason Moore, has been appointed acting Governor.

At a farewell dinner at Nairobi, Sir Edward Grigg laid stress on the happy relations of the mixed races in Kenya and expressed the hope that no one would ever make them otherwise.

He said that, according to some publicists, one would suppose that force, oppression, and misery were daily stalking on the land. That was untrue, because Kenya was a happy-hearted country. Speaking of the great issues before the colony, Sir Edward said that although he might change his company he would never change his conclusions. He would strive particularly to do everything to prevent people outside the colony from marring the happy relations between the races. He declared that the doctrine that it was impossible to be "pro-White" without being "anti-native" and *vice versa* was blind, bigoted and un-Christian. He was convinced that the future of Kenya was secure, but only on condition that the British race kept up the standards of their civilization and saw that their children also maintained them. "I say to you: Look after your schools. Do that, and the happiness of all the races of this part of Africa, I believe, will be secure."

The local Press in the course of reviews of Sir Edward Grigg's work for Kenya give a prominent place to his great interest in the education of all the races in the colony.

GOTHENBURG'S TRIBUTE TO ANDREE

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 28

The people of Gothenburg last night paid a great tribute to Andrée and his comrades, when the gunboat Svensksund, which is carrying their remains, put into harbour there. About 100,000 persons had gathered at and around the harbour. All the flags in the town and those of the shipping were flown at half-mast. At the spot where the Svensksund moored [the same quay from which the Svensksund took the explorers to Spitsbergen 33 years ago] four high columns had been raised. They were draped in black and garlanded with boughs of spruce and ribbon in the Gothenburg colours. The quay-side was strewn with spruce boughs, and a catafalque was placed immediately opposite the gangway leading from the Svensksund. Smaller columns were at each end of the catafalque, and on these were placed wreaths from various deputations, while from the top of all the columns flared large jets of gas.

Exactly at 6 p.m. the bells of the town tolled to signalize the entry of the Svensksund into the roads, and they continued to toll until the ship was berthed. Shortly before 6.30 the Svensksund appeared in sight escorted by some 50 ships. The three coffins, draped in the Swedish colours, were aft on the upper deck, surrounded by a guard of honour of the Svensksund's crew, the remainder of the crew lining the ship's sides. As soon as the ship tied up the bells ceased ringing and an orchestra, seated on a specially built dais, played an overture, after which a choir sang to an orchestral accompaniment. M. Sydow, the Governor of the Province, then boarded the Svensksund and made a speech extolling Andrée and his companions. The wreaths having been brought on board, a torchlight procession of schoolchildren filed past the ship to the strains of Charles XV. Dead March. Thereafter the Svensksund's moorings were cast off, and the ship steamed into the darkness, bearing the coffins on their way here.

Group Captain Nanson, commanding the R.A.F. squadron of flying-boats which left Gothenburg to-day, laid a wreath on the coffins on behalf of the Air Force.

FRANCO-ITALIAN NAVAL DISCUSSIONS

Mr. Henderson, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, returned to London from Geneva on Saturday. Referring to the Franco-Italian naval conversations he said:—

My information goes to show that some progress has been made. There is every reason for believing that the conversations will be continued, and, in view of the early meeting of the Preparatory Commission, I cannot too strongly urge upon both Governments the importance of reaching such an agreement as would enable the arrangements for a world disarmament conference to go forward without delay.

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION

MAJOR BURWASH ON HIS FINDS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, SEPT. 27

The fate of Sir John Franklin's ships, Erebus and Terror, remains an Arctic mystery. In conversation with me, Major Burwash, the Canadian geological observer, who reached Ottawa on Saturday by aeroplane from King William Island, said that evidences of Franklin Camp and some relics were found, but no trace of the ships.

Eskimos (he said) believe that one vessel sank off O'Reilly Island, in Queen Maud Gulf. We flew over the vicinity, but the water was too deep to see any wreckage. The other ship was supposed to be lost off Matty Island, but ice floes prevented a view from the aeroplane. The net results of the trip, in so far as the Franklin party is concerned, are that the Jemme report is disproved, but the country which was the scene of the last trek of Franklin's party has been photographed, thus enabling the public more fully to realize the difficulties the gallant men encountered. The relics found, while interesting, are relatively unimportant.

The Jemme report, now discredited, was purchased by the Dominion Government from Judge T. W. Jackson, of Vancouver, who collaborated with Jemme, an American mining engineer now residing at Seattle, for £200. It purported to tell where Franklin was buried.

In an official report to the Minister of the Interior Major Burwash says:—

Victory Point, where the graves of Franklin and others are stated to lie, was most thoroughly examined and found to be barren of any trace of the party. From the character of the terrain it is safe to say the Jemme report is entirely without foundation. On September 5 seven hours were spent examining the coastline in the vicinity of Lady Jane Franklin Point. Evidences of the Franklin camp were found consisting of what evidently had been store *caches*, and possibly the walls of a rectangular tent. This was the area in which the sole written record of the Franklin party was found by Lieutenant Hobson, who accompanied McClintock in 1859. We found nothing except a stone structure here.

On September 6 we examined the coastline northward to Victory Point, and were fortunate in locating a cairn not previously examined. Upon taking down the cairn we were rewarded with specimens of blue naval broadcloth only. At a point opposite this cairn, but close on shore, we located what was evidently a fairly large camp, where more broadcloth, remains of linen, tent ropes of various sizes, and a small barrel stave, a piece of Welsh coal, and the rusted remains of a knifeblade were found. These have been brought to Ottawa.

We left the camp early in the afternoon, continuing our trip southward along the west coast of King William Island. The sea was covered by floe ice, which made landing impossible, except near Victory Point. At Terror Bay clear water was found, and a landing was made and the coastline examined. It was here that Schwatka, an American, who went north in 1869, reported a hospital camp and native stories concerning papers which might have been valuable. Along this section only one large grave was found, which may have harboured two or more bodies. This was carefully uncovered and rebuilt. Photographs of the magnetic pole area and the west coast of King William Island were taken during the flights.

Major Burwash considers the more valuable results of the flight to be the photographing of nearly 2,000 miles of coastline, which hitherto had been poorly charted, and general information concerning the topography, geology, and mineral development of the region between Coronation Gulf and Great Bear Lake. He expressed the opinion that the Franklin party succumbed to over-exertion and pneumonia. Instead of breaking up into small parties, they depended upon combined help. He added:—"Eskimos never think of travelling in large groups. They live off fish, caribou, seals, bear, Arctic hare, birds, and foxes. White men did not appreciate the value of Eskimo help when Franklin perished."

BRITISH DEFENCE OF ANTWERP

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION VISITORS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 28

The members of the Royal Naval Division Association, who arrived at Antwerp on Friday, drove out yesterday in motor-cars, with members of the British colony, to the line of defence of Antwerp, where they fought in 1914.

M. Gevers, formerly liaison officer, and Mr. Griffith and Mr. Aylinter, president and secretary of the Antwerp Branch of the British Legion, were the guides to the party. Visits were paid to the forts of Deurne and Vieux Dieu. Major-General Sir Archibald Paris, president of the Association, described the course of the fighting in which the British Marines were engaged round Antwerp in September and October, 1914, and paid a tribute to the Anglo-Belgian troops.

DE ROSA CONVICTED

SENTENCE OF FIVE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 28

The trial of the Italian De Rosa for the attempted murder of the Prince of Piedmont in Brussels last year ended yesterday. The jury gave affirmative replies to all the questions put to them.

Before the Court retired to consider the sentence, defending counsel made a final appeal for mercy on the ground that De Rosa believed he was serving his country and freedom by his action. After a brief interval the Court accepted the plea of extenuating circumstances and passed sentence of five years' imprisonment. There was no demonstration.

ITALIAN COMMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, SEPT. 28

Indignation and surprise are expressed here at the mildness of the sentence passed in Brussels on De Rosa. Difficulty is experienced in understanding the alleged extenuating circumstances that justify so light a sentence, when it is considered that the attempt was made on the Heir to the Throne of a friendly and allied nation who had gone to Belgium in romantic circumstances, who was at the time of the attempt engaged in honouring the memory of the Belgian fallen, and who has never interested himself in Italian internal politics. At the same time the trial is stigmatized as having been not so much a trial of De Rosa as a political debate on the presumed iniquities of the Fascist régime.

SECURITY AND PEACE

M. TARDIEU ON FRENCH POLICY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, SEPT. 28

In a speech at the opening of the Agricultural Fair at Alençon to-day M. Tardieu, the Prime Minister, defined in somewhat sharp outlines the policy of France towards the problem of peace. His address, primarily intended for an audience of farmers, was mainly devoted to horsebreeding, stock-raising, the price of corn, and the rural aspects of national finance. The customary programme speech, in anticipation of the Parliamentary session, has yet to come. But it was evident that M. Tardieu considered that the pressure of events in Europe necessitated a clear statement of the principles on which the external policy of the Government was based.

The foreign policy of France, M. Tardieu said, was not an improvization. It was not the sport of personal or collective action, but was conceived, and carried out, by successive Governments with the permanent control and ratification of Parliament. The people of France were unanimous in their desire for peace, and were striving to organize it both politically and economically throughout the world, especially in Europe. France intended to continue the pursuit of this aim, and believed still that the basis of this organization was to be found in three factors—security, arbitration, and disarmament. But to-day, as yesterday, France declined to permit the order of these three terms to be inverted. Therefore, pending progress in guarantees by contract supported by the necessary sanctions, she would take such steps as her sovereignty and protection demanded.

Within these limits no country during the last 10 years had been so scrupulous as France in reducing land, sea, and air armaments. No country had shown by acts its good will for moral pacification and conciliation more than France. They had the impression that their example had not been appreciated, and they drew the necessary inference. Without regret, and without fear, France would remain calm, strong, and watchful. The Government was clear in its mind that it had neglected nothing in this respect. It had been the faithful defender of the treaties which constituted the foundations of peace, in the cause of which it had lately, once again, demonstrated its unity of action. It was the view of the Government, also, as the interpreter of the country's will, that it would be imprudent and altogether a mistake to allow the asperities of domestic controversy to hide from foreigners the true face of France, confident in her strength and her right.

M. Tardieu's appeal for a truce in domestic controversies in the face of complications abroad is as much an echo as an exhortation. It reflects what a strong body of French opinion is thinking as the immediate result of the German elections and the plain speaking of Herr Hitler at Leipzig. The crisis in Austria and the repercussions of the breakdown in the Franco-Italian conversations, together with other disturbing factors in Europe, have had the result of stiffening opinion on the question of disarmament. That there exists a genuine desire in France for relief from the burden of armaments cannot be denied, and there is an equally strong desire to come to terms with Germany and Italy if that is possible. But just at the moment the impression is unmistakable that France feels that the advances in both quarters have suffered a rude rebuff, and that for the time being self-reliance is the next best thing.

M. Louis Martin is presiding over the fifteenth International Congress of Anthropology and Prehistoric Archaeology at Coimbra, PORTUGAL. Great Britain is represented by Professor Miles Burkitt, of Cambridge University.

NEW TURKISH CABINET

RECONSTRUCTION BY ISMET PASHA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 28

General Ismet Pasha, at the request of the President of the Republic, has reconstructed his Cabinet as follows:—

*GENERAL ISMET PASHA	Prime Minister
*TEWFIK RUSHDI BEY..	Foreign Affairs
*ABDUL HALIK BEY ..	National Defence
*SHUKRY KAYA BEY ..	Interior
*SARAJOGHLU SHUKRY BEY	Finance
*DR. REFIK BEY ..	Public Health
MUSTAFA SHERIF ..	National Economy
MAHMUD ESSAD BEY ..	Education
ZEKIAI BEY	Public Works
YUSSUF KEMAL BEY ..	Justice

* Held the same office in the last Cabinet.

The last four are new appointments, and the only surprise is that Mahmud Essad Bey, who resigned from the Ministry of Justice during the last days of the old Cabinet, should have become Minister of Education instead of Vassif Bey. Redjeb Bey, who was Minister of Public Works, has succeeded Safvet Bey as Secretary-General of the Popular Party.

The events of the past few days have proved that Ismet Pasha still retains the Ghazi Pasha's confidence, although he has been compelled to sacrifice three of his Ministers. Fethy Bey, the leader of the Opposition, is reported to be satisfied with the situation, and the Liberal Republicans claim that the foundation of their party has been instrumental in forcing Ismet Pasha to make the changes in his Cabinet. Yesterday's sitting of the Grand National Assembly was occupied with formalities, after which the Chamber adjourned until October 2. It is expected that there will now be a lull in the political campaign.

ARGENTINE SITUATION

FORMER MINISTER REMOVED TO WARSHIP

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BUENOS AIRES, SEPT. 28

Señor Gonzalez, the former Minister of the Interior and of War, has been removed from the Police Department to the cruiser Buenos Aires, berthed at Buenos Aires's new port. It is reported that Dr. Irigoyen, the former President, is being transferred there also from the cruiser General Belgrano.

PRINCE LEOPOLD OF BAVARIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, SEPT. 28

Field-Marshal Prince Leopold, brother of the late King of Bavaria, died at Munich to-day in his 85th year.

The Prince was Commander-in-Chief of the German Army in the East in the earlier stages of the War, and won great temporary popularity in Germany by taking Warsaw. His Royal Highness was son-in-law of the late Emperor Francis Joseph. One of his sons married the Duke of Genoa's elder daughter, the other is a Prothonotary Apostolic and one of the Canons of St. Peter's in Rome. Prince Leopold's younger daughter was married in 1893 to the Archduke Joseph, grandson of the last Palatine of Hungary.

The four British flying-boats which have been cruising in the Baltic under Group Captain Nanson have arrived at OSLO.

Telegrams in Brief

A BERLIN telegram states that a bear has reached the Zoological Gardens there by aeroplane from Constantinople.—*Exchange.*

Regulations for the expenditure of the £4,000,000 recently voted to relieve unemployment were issued on Friday by the CANADIAN Government.

A new submarine, the Luigi Settembrini, was launched yesterday at TARANTO. She is 225ft. long and has a displacement of 1,150 tons when submerged.

A CAPE TOWN telegram reports the discovery of a magnificent diamond weighing 202 carats at Gong Gong, Barkly West, by a digger who had not found a single diamond during the previous 18 months.—*Reuter.*

It is announced that the tour of British farmers in CANADA, organized by the British National Union, and now drawing to a close, has proved exceedingly successful. The party is due to arrive at Southampton on October 8.

Our JOHANNESBURG Correspondent reports that at the Durban Roodepoort mine yesterday an empty skip broke loose, plunged 3,000ft. down the shaft, burst in pieces, and pierced another cage, killing four natives and injuring seven others.

Proposals to overcome the immediate financial difficulties of wheatgrowers are being submitted to the Government of WESTERN AUSTRALIA jointly by the Perth Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' and Farmers' Protection Association.

A wreath was placed last Tuesday on the monument erected at BRIG, in the Swiss Canton Valais, to the memory of M. Chavez, the first airman to fly over the Simplon Pass from Switzerland to Italy. The flight took place in 1910. M. Chavez crashed when landing, broke both legs, and died five days later in hospital.

According to a report from Moscow, the airman Chukhnovsky, who played an important part in the discovery of some of the survivors of the Italia expedition off Spitsbergen, has been missing since Wednesday, when he started to fly nearly 1,300 miles to Krasnoyarsk, on the Trans-Siberian Railway, from Dickson Harbour, at the mouth of the Yenessei, in Siberia.

Mgr. Alexander Ernst, a Prothonotary Apostolic and a prominent and popular leader of the Christian-Social and Economic Party, has been appointed Minister of Labour and Social Welfare in HUNGARY in succession to Mgr. Joseph Vass, who died suddenly on September 8. The new Minister has been one of the most active members of the Hungarian Parliament since 1901.

FATHER KOROSHETZ'S RESIGNATION

NEW YUGOSLAV SCHOOL LAW

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, SEPT. 28

An official communiqué issued to-day states that the resignation of Father Koroshetz from the Yugoslav Cabinet has been accepted. In a letter to the King, Father Koroshetz says he does not see his way to continue in office, but that he will always remain faithful to the ideas of unity expressed in the King's manifesto and the Government's declarations. M. Sernetz, Ban of the Drava banat, has been appointed Minister of Mines and Forests in his place.

M. Sernetz, who is a member of the Croat Clerical Party, is thought to have accepted office in agreement with Father Koroshetz, but as he has been for some time a Government official his presence in the Cabinet will not be binding for the Clericals, as was that of Father Koroshetz. Relations between the Government and the Slovene Clericals are not likely to improve much. Yesterday the Government issued a law which forbids any private primary schools, except schools for cripples, taking fees from the pupils, on the ground that they are to be made equal to the State primary schools, which are free. The issue of such a law at the beginning of the school year will put the schools of the Roman Catholic clergy and minorities in a very difficult position.

M. Pirkmayer, Deputy Ban of the Drava banat, has been provisionally appointed Ban.

Other Foreign News on following page

BRADLEYS
CHEPSTOW PLACE, W.2
PARK 120

FINEST VALUE IN FINEST FURS

The WRAP STOLE below is in Persian Lamb, finished with Ermine Tie.
49 Gns
MUFF to match
8½ *Gns*

Also in Sable-dyed Squirrel. WRAP
28 Gns
MUFF to match
6½ *Gns*

The very effective Model Coat above is in Persian Lamb, trimmed with Siberian-dyed Kolinsky.
175 Gns

Bradleys
Chepstow Place W.2
London, W.2
Ten minutes' Taxi from the Hyde Park Hotel

THE GERMAN CABINET

PROGRAMME DRAFTED

GROUP TACTICS

DEMOCRACY ON TRIAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, SEPT. 28

After nearly a week of intensive work the Cabinet has completed its programme. It has had the constant advice of Dr. Luther, the President of the Reichsbank, and Dr. Höpker-Aschoff, the Prussian Finance Minister. Its decisions on all points are stated to have been unanimous. The general programme is being drafted to-day, and will be formally approved at a meeting contemplated for to-morrow afternoon, and will, according to present plans, be published on Tuesday.

An encouraging sign in an otherwise discouraging political situation is the imperturbability with which the Cabinet has ploughed its way through an immense labour, as though confident that the resultant schemes will be put into effect in one way or another. The Chancellor will now approach the Parliamentary groups with a view to securing the necessary support. Although the precipitate "decisions" of several small groups, especially the Economic Party, would seem to render his task hopeless from the outset, it should be recorded that hope has not yet been abandoned by experienced Parliamentarians. Apparently categorical resolutions are cynically regarded as mere tactical moves by individual groups, which are quite capable of changing their minds and wriggling out of the bonds with which they would seem firmly to have tied themselves. This cynicism is a significant commentary on the state of affairs in previous Reichstags, and contributes to an understanding of the revolt of youth against the old parties which has found expression in extremist gains.

The tactics of certain disappointed parties of the Middle and Right were undoubtedly intended at first to force a coalition with the National-Socialists. Precisely to what lengths advocates of this course have gone it would be a difficult and delicate matter to establish, but little seems to have been left undone. The haste with which the *Bourgeois bloc* in the new Brunswick Diet has decided to form a Government with the Nazis is symptomatic.

BRUNSWICK EXPERIMENT

The Brunswick Diet elections were held on the same day as the Reich elections and also resulted in large Nazi gains. The *Bourgeois bloc*, consisting of the People's Party, the Nationalists, and the Land Union, have, together with the Nazis, 20 seats. The Socialists and Communists have 19. The new alliance has formed a programme involving a 10 per cent. reduction of higher officials' salaries, the repeal of the Ministers' pension law, an examination of the possibility of dismissing without compensation officials owing their posts to membership of the Socialist Party, and the preferment of officials reprimanded or passed over when the Socialists were in office. The Nazis are to save the financial independence of Brunswick as they claim to be saving that of Thuringia. If the scheme works at all, further developments in Brunswick, as in Thuringia, will provide a valuable test of their constructive capabilities.

Some prominence has been given, evidently with a view to influencing the Roman Catholic Centre, to a suggestion made by Dr. Seipel, the former Austrian Chancellor, that the old German parties should show themselves loyally democratic and cooperate with the second largest party in the new Reichstag. On the whole, however, since Herr Hitler's embarrassing declarations at Leipzig the tendency to regard the Nazis as ripe for office seems to have abated slightly. Second thoughts have been stimulated by the fact, of no great importance in itself, that Nazi and Communist groups among the employees of the Berlin Traffic Company are combining to organize a one-day strike in protest against recent reductions of staff, and have chosen as the occasion next Thursday, President von Hindenburg's 83rd birthday.

SUGGESTED SOLUTION

The middle-Right parties, having demonstrated for future election purposes their sympathies with the Nazis, and having thought to prove in advance that the new Reichstag (owing to their own hasty resolutions) is unequal to the tasks confronting it, might not be sorry to be relieved of further direct responsibility by the continuance in office of the present Government, perhaps with some changes on a semi-dictatorial basis. This solution, which has hitherto been thought of as a reassuring possibility without being precisely defined, is frankly discussed in a leading article by Dr. J. A. Bondy, in the *Berliner Börsen-Courier* to-day.

Dr. Bondy points out that after the display of out-worn group tactics by the People's and Economic parties, and in view of the Centre's evidently increased distrust of the Nazis after Herr Hitler's declarations, a majority does not seem available "for the programme of the President's advisers." Nevertheless, everything possible must be done to cooperate with Parliament, and Dr. Bondy expresses a widely-entertained thought that perhaps the President himself, if the Chancellor fails, may make a last effort to impress upon the party leaders their great responsibility. But a long delay is unthinkable in view of the economic difficulties.

The writer then quotes the saying of the late President Ebert, who was a Social Democrat: "If I am confronted with a choice between the Constitution and the German people, I shall not let the German people go to the dogs." The Cabinet would have, he suggests, to consider whether it should not try to prorogue Parliament for a time and complete the necessary work of reform on its own responsibility, in order to save Parliamentarianism from complete destruction and prevent a dictatorship by inexperienced politicians hostile to the Constitution, which would inevitably lead to open class and civil war.

For this the Cabinet would have to have an authority such as no Cabinet has enjoyed hitherto. Dr. Luther, the President of the Reichsbank, and Herr Otto Braun, the Premier of Prussia, by far the biggest German State, might be included. With these men and Dr. Brüning, representing the one *bourgeois* and democratic party remaining intact after the elections, with General Gröner, the Minister of Defence, as guarantor of the Reichswehr's loyalty to the State, and with Herr Dietrich as Minister of Finance, such an executive committee of the Cabinet, under the chairmanship of President von Hindenburg, would be a political body capable, as hardly any other, of obtaining the full confidence, not only of the overwhelming majority of Germans, but also of the world outside. Confidence could also be felt that these men would carry out their important and limited task of federal administrative and financial reform with a full consciousness of their responsibility, and would hand back their powers to Parliament not a minute later than was absolutely necessary.

The fact that Prussia (and the other States) would continue to have Parliamentary government and the cooperation of the surveillance and foreign affairs committees of the Reichstag would preserve the people's rights in a certain degree. The article concludes with the hope that the leaders of the new Reichstag and also the National Socialists, who number in their ranks a large section of idealistic German youth, will not confront the nation with such a momentous choice.

LEIPZIG TRIAL

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST HERR BREDT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, SEPT. 28

The trial of the three artillery lieutenants charged with treasonable activities in the interest of Herr Hitler's National Socialist Party was continued before the Supreme Court at Leipzig yesterday. Meanwhile the Minister for Justice, Herr Bredt, has answered the allegation of the *Berliner Tageblatt* that he facilitated Herr Hitler's appearance as a witness and hindered the production of official material confuting his affirmation of the legality of Nazi methods.

The Minister says he refrained from exerting any influence on the case. He merely at the request of the Ministry for the Interior instructed the Public Prosecutor to propose the appearance of a representative of that Ministry as a witness. The *Berliner Tageblatt* says this statement evades the issue. It asks him whether he "at first refused to instruct the Public Prosecutor to call counter testimony to Herr Hitler's evidence and threatened resignation." It says Herr Bredt cannot dispute this statement. The Socialist *Vorwärts* says the Minister only yielded under the condition that the Ministerial representative should make a strictly limited statement. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* calls for a clear answer. These newspapers connect their allegations against Herr Bredt with the wish of his party, the small Economic Party, to coalesce with the Nazis and suggest that Herr Hitler's utterances at Leipzig, had they not been marred by indiscretions, would have given the signal for renewed pressure in the direction of coalition negotiations with him.

The impression gained from recent newspaper reports of the proceedings at Leipzig has almost been that the State is on trial, with the Nazis as its accusers, rather than that the three subalterns were being tried. The examining magistrate who was charged to arrest the officers and conduct their preliminary examination has been the object of so many allegations by defending counsel and by the accused and witnesses that the Public Prosecutor yesterday asked in exasperation who was being tried by the court. The magistrate was said to have treated persons under examination "like criminals." One witness, pressed for details, said that he was not offered a chair and that the magistrate did not respond to his self-introduction as is usual between Germans meeting in normal circumstances. A Nazi leader, Captain von Pfeffer, treated the magistrate with open derision, to the entertainment of Nazis in court.

Captain Jager, an infantry officer formerly stationed at Munich, who met two of the accused Lieutenants, Ludin and Wendt, and two other lieutenants at Hanover to discuss "national and patriotic questions," gave evidence. His testimony, like that of previous witnesses, varied widely from statements made in the preliminary investigation, and he was seriously warned by the President of the Court. At the instance of a member of the bench, who thought he was open to the suspicion of complicity in the alleged treason of the accused, he was not sworn to his evidence.

INCRIMINATING EVIDENCE

The examination was begun of Lieutenant Löhr, stationed with an artillery unit of Jüterbog, whose statements, with those of two other officers, formed the most incriminating part of the indictment against the accused. His evidence, as the President of the Court pointed out, also modified earlier statements. He said Lieutenant Ludin, a mess acquaintance, wrote him a letter [after the visit of the three accused to Nazi headquarters at Munich, at the time of the Nazi "nationalist referendum" against the Young Plan] marked "Please burn!" which led to a meeting in Berlin. As they sat in a restaurant near the Potsdamer-Platz, said Lieutenant Löhr, Lieutenant Ludin spoke of the "national spirit" in the Army and then of the Nazis. They discussed the severe conflict of conscience which officers would feel if the Reichswehr should ever come into conflict with the Nazis. Ludin said the Government [at that time predominantly Socialist] was not "national"; it must be supplanted by another which would revoke the War guilt lie and repudiate the Treaty of Versailles. The Government must possibly even be overthrown by force. The young officers must stand together. They discussed the question of a potential order to shoot on Right insurgents. The question of a dictatorship was mentioned. Later, there was another meeting in Berlin, this time with Lieutenant Wendt, a Lieutenant Fürsen being present. Lieutenant Wendt said the Nazis had "important people and capital behind them." Lieutenant Löhr afterwards sent a registered letter to Lieutenant Ludin saying that he must not count on him (the witness). The hearing was adjourned till Monday.

The 17 Communists charged with the manslaughter of a Nazi "storm detachment leader" having received on Friday terms of imprisonment varying between six years and four months, some Press criticism is directed at the lighter sentences passed on three Nazis who, during a non-political altercation with members of a football club, shot two men dead. They each received two years' imprisonment. At Coblenz on Friday a member of a Nazi "storm detachment" who had stabbed and killed a workman during an altercation of obscure origin was sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

R 101 DELAYED

The airship R 101 was not taken from the shed at Cardington yesterday morning, as was anticipated on Saturday, owing to the uncertain prospects of the wind dropping to the requisite lightness. The order was then issued to the ground staff to be ready to bring the airship out this morning, but this was cancelled late last night owing to an unfavourable weather report.

INVALIDS

Sir Guy Stephenson was stated last night to have had a comfortable day. He was going on very satisfactorily.

No change was reported in the condition of Sir Richard Barnett last night.

The progress of Mr. C. A. McCurdy, K.C., was reported to be maintained.

Mr. P. F. Warner was stated to be a little better yesterday.

REPUBLICANS IN SPAIN

A UNITED PARTY

GREAT MEETING IN MADRID

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, SEPT. 28

The Republicans are perhaps as divided as any other section of opinion in Spain. Recently *El Heraldo* published a list of 18 Republican parties or groups ranging from Clerical-Conservative Republicans to open Sovietists. But the Republicans have secured an advance on the Liberals and Conservatives by being the first to form an alliance and present a united front. The old Bull-Ring here was this morning the scene of the proclamation of this alliance in the presence of thousands of delegates from the provinces who had come up specially to Madrid by road and rail, and preserved admirable discipline in filling and leaving their seats, giving no opportunity to the strong forces of fully-armed police assembled in the vicinity of the Ring to intervene.

The meeting was held behind closed gates. There was no restriction on the orators, except that broadcasting was forbidden, although loud-speakers in the Ring itself were used. The language of the speakers was certainly not ambiguous and held the attention of the listening thousands for three hours. The most picturesque figure was a white-bearded old gentleman, Dr. Corceles, who had been a firebrand in the Revolution of 1867 during the terrible siege of Carthagena. His enthusiasm for the Republican ideal has never flagged. He hopes to see the Third Republic set up in Spain with the separation of Church and State and a volunteer Army in time of peace.

Don Manuel Azana, an elderly gentleman who has admirably translated Borrow's "Bible in Spain," saluted the meeting as the spontaneous Cortes of a popular revolution which was already on the way and would not be checked by blood or fire. On September 13, 1923, the Monarchy, he said, had cut its own throat when it had allied itself with a General in rebellion against the Constitution. This General (the Marqués de Estella) had amnestied another General (Berenguer), who had been condemned by the highest military court in the country for his responsibility in the Moroccan disaster. The King had taken this amnestied General into the Royal Palace, whence he had emerged to cover the retreat of the ruined Dictator and hand the nation over to the very politicians who, in 1923, were not worthy to govern. "Is Spain a chicken farm ruled by monkeys? Down with tyrants!"

WAITING TO MAKE HISTORY

Don Marcelino Domingo, a spokesman of the Radical Republican Party and for Republican Catalonia, spoke in the same style. Spain, he said, was ripe for revolution, and was eagerly waiting to make history. The Bourbon Dynasty, said Don Marcelino, in true conventional style, must be declared outside the law, for it was guilty of corrupting the nation. The Bourbons had brought ruin upon Spain as the Hapsburgs had done. It was time that Spain was governed by herself. Don Marcelino warned his hearers, however, that the Republic, when it came, must be ready not only to overthrow and to destroy, but to build up, consolidate, and defend itself.

Señor Alcala Zamora, the former Minister of War, and the most recent convert from the Liberal to the Republican ranks, also sounded a note of caution and made a call for construction to follow destruction. After attacking the Berenguer Cabinet, which, he declared, was as illegitimate as the Dictatorship of which it was a prolongation, he declared that order, which was imperilled by a continuation of the Monarchy, would be necessary for the Republic to live. Señor Alcala Zamora called upon the Army and the Police to accept the inevitable and side with the Republic rather than shoot down the people. Finally he advised King Alfonso to leave the country quietly with his family and his wealth while there was yet time.

The last speaker was the veteran Don Alexander Lerroux, who in his old style of the stump orator banged the big drum. His conclusion was almost a taunt: "Are Spaniards less than Germans or Russians when it comes to pulling off a Revolution?" Several of the speakers protested against the expulsion of Señor Macia, the Catalan Separatist leader, who was arrested in Barcelona yesterday, conducted to the frontier, and handed over to the French police. This was described as a cowardly act on the part of the Government.

It will be curious to see how these speeches are reported in to-morrow's uncensored Press. Among the audience on the floor of the ring sat a fair-haired señorita in black lace mantilla with a typewriting-shorthand machine on her knees on which she took down the speeches, using just 100 yards of narrow paper.

LABOUR SETBACK IN VICTORIA

HEAVY BY-ELECTION POLL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, SEPT. 28

The by-election in Hawthorn, necessitated by the retirement of Sir William McPherson, has given a decisive victory to the Nationalist candidate, Councillor Gray, over the Labour candidate, Mr. Hulse, by 12,430 votes to 7,116. At the previous election Sir William McPherson polled 10,978 votes and Mr. Hulse 9,614. The Labour defeat was almost as pronounced in Labour's own strongholds as elsewhere; the exceptional interest manifested was shown by the fact that over 90 per cent. of the electorate voted.

This result is regarded as a definite set-back to Labour, administered at the first opportunity occurring since the Premiers' Conference. Mr. Hogan, the Victorian Premier, denies that the vote means disapproval of his Budget proposals, and probably he is right, but he admits that the steep decline in the Labour vote is due to the decisions taken at the recent conferences of the Australian Council of Trade Unions and the Victorian branch of the Australian Labour Party, "and to the supreme authority claimed by some people since those conferences." Nationalists everywhere claim that the result will stem the tide of pessimism and mark the beginning of a new era. Dr. Argyle, Leader of the Opposition, stated that the "people were determined no longer to be put off with promises, and demanded clear and decisive action."

The *Argus*, in a leading article, says that Hawthorn reveals unmistakably a determination not to tolerate further interference with genuine efforts to cope with the economic position at this time of crisis.

Speakers from the newly formed Young Nationalist Party were conspicuous throughout the campaign. Their work was so much appreciated that the offer has been made of their services in the coming New South Wales elections, in which the Hawthorn result should help Mr. Bavin, the Nationalist Premier.

THE TIENTSIN CUSTOMS

MUKDEN, Sept. 28.—In a personal interview here to-day with Chang Hsueh-liang Mr. Lenox Simpson ("Putnam Weale") requested that he should be retained as Customs Commissioner for Tientsin. The request was refused.—*Reuter.*

AGITATION IN INDIA

REACTION AGAINST CONGRESS

MOSLEM WARNING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, SEPT. 28

Although the first report of the casualty list in the fight between about 25 police and a mob of villagers near Panvel, in the Kolaba district, proved exaggerated, the episode was undoubtedly one of the most serious that has occurred during the civil disobedience movement. The Government losses were four killed, including a Mamlatdar (revenue officer), and 17 injured, and on the other side four were killed and 11 injured by rifle fire, of whom one afterwards died.

The immediate cause of the hostilities was the arrest and handcuffing of four ringleaders of a mob estimated to number 5,000 when returning from cutting teak trees in a reserve forest. The police party with the arrested men was caught in a narrow defile between two hills, and attacked with a rain of stones and other missiles by men armed with knives, axes, and other weapons. The Indian police inspector in charge was rescued by Congress volunteers, who, according to his own statement, kept him safely in the jungle while the firing continued for about four minutes. The inspector later escaped clothed in *khaddar*.

CONGRESS AGITATION

The two constables killed were horribly disfigured, their heads being battered and their arms broken, and their bodies show no bullet wounds, although the Congress version of the episode maintains that they were hit by police bullets during the mêlée. But, to do the Congress volunteers justice, they appear to have endeavoured to protect the police party until the attacking villagers, whom they had instigated to break the laws, overwhelmed them. The whole affair appears to have been a sequel to the prolonged agitation conducted by Congress agitators preaching lawlessness throughout the Kolaba district.

The Central Provinces Government, in a Press note dealing with recent affrays similar in character to that at Panvel, shows the pernicious effect of the preaching of Congress doctrines to aboriginal people, and the violence and bloodshed that inevitably result therefrom. The note concludes with an appeal for cooperation to all law-abiding citizens. "The time is past," it says, "when it is possible to stand aside and look on. In face of this fresh evidence of the inevitable result of the civil disobedience campaign, it is now the duty of all lovers of peace and order to assert themselves actively, and make it clear that they will no longer tolerate a movement which is bringing disrepute upon the province."

It will be remembered that the Government of India's latest weekly review said that the prospects that public opinion would play an effective part in the disruption of civil disobedience are now better than at any time since the movement began. The accuracy of that diagnosis was proved during the past week in Bombay City. On Friday night members of the Depressed Classes routed Congress members at a meeting called to condemn the Round-Table Conference and the representatives of the Depressed Classes taking part in it.

MOSLEM HOSTILITY

Dr. Ambedkar, who goes to the Conference as a representative of the Depressed Classes, said that Congress wanted to force its views upon them, but they were fighting for freedom, and would not permit that tyranny. Last night Moslems dispersed a Congress meeting at Mahim, a suburb of Bombay. This was the second time during the week that this had happened. The *Times of India* considers that these events are distinct signs of a vigorous counter-revolutionary movement which will gain ground in proportion as Congress denounces the Conference and the delegates to it.

Mr. Shaukat Ali, in a statement to the Press, said that Congress was using 200 or 300 Moslems to create disunity among the Moslems, and they would accept the challenge to fight it out. Bad blood had been created between Moslems and Hindus, and if Mr. Gandhi and his fellow-workers did not stop their mischievous activities, there would be an outbreak of serious hostilities between Hindus and Moslems all over India. He warned the Police Commissioner that, if demonstrations were made when Mr. Mahomed Ali left for England to attend the Round-Table Conference, there would be a counter-demonstration, and the Moslems would not be responsible if anything untoward happened.

This afternoon's procession passed without incident through the main streets of Bombay, finally dispersing near the Law Courts. It was one of the largest there has been, for although only a few hundreds were actually in the procession, it was swelled by a crowd of attendant spectators to many thousands.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Excise Minister in the Bombay Government, has been invited to attend the Conference as a non-Brahmin representative.

THE MONTAGU DIARY

SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU'S APPRECIATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 27

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, writing in the *Pioneer* on Mr. Montagu's diary (extracts from which appeared in *The Times* of September 8, 9, 10, and 11), welcomes the publication of these impressions gathered on the spot for the education of the then Cabinet.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru points out that there has been a change in the political situation since 13 years ago, but pays a tribute to Mr. Montagu for his free and sincere conversations with Indians, which he calls the secret of his success. He defends Mr. Montagu for the institution of dyarchy, which he considers to have been the limit to which he was able to go in the conditions prevailing. Events have justified his belief that while there was danger in haste, there was greater danger in delay. He recalls his last conversation with Mr. Montagu in 1923, when the latter expressed disappointment at the working of the reforms, and said:—"All the Ministers and Councillors may resign, and it will not produce an effect on English opinion. What is needed is a Viceroy who will resign on an Indian issue." He proceeded to mention Mr. Wood (now Lord Irwin), and Mr. Churchill as men likely to come up to his ideal of a Viceroy.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru expresses gratitude for Mr. Montagu's help in the work of the Imperial Conference of 1923 with reference to Indians overseas. Returning to India before the election, he asked Mr. Montagu whether he was standing. Mr. Montagu replied:—"No. Having gone out of office on an Indian issue, I can stand again only on an Indian issue. The time for that is not yet."

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

LABOUR PARTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

CONSERVATIVE POLICY

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The Cabinet this week will meet to-morrow, in view of the opening of the Imperial Conference on the following day. All the members of the United Kingdom Delegation are now in London, Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, having returned on Saturday from the League of Nations meetings at Geneva. This will be the first Imperial Conference in which a British Labour Government has taken part. At the last Conference, in 1926, Mr. Baldwin was in power. The Irish Free State Delegation are expected to arrive to-day, and the Canadian Delegation to-morrow.

The opening Session will begin at 10 o'clock on Wednesday in the Reception Room at the Foreign Office. Mr. MacDonald will preside, and will welcome the visiting Ministers and indicate generally the work that lies before the Conference. He will be followed by the heads of the other delegations. The proceedings will be private, but a full report of the speeches will be issued later in the day. To-morrow evening there will be the Government dinner and reception at Lancaster House, at which Mr. MacDonald will preside, and on Wednesday evening Prince Arthur of Connaught, accompanied by Princess Arthur, is to preside at the Guildhall banquet which the Royal Empire Society and the other patriotic societies are organizing. The British Government will be represented by Mr. Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. Thomas, the Secretary of State for the Dominions; Lord Passfield, the Secretary of State for the Colonies; Mr. Henderson; Mr. Clynes, the Home Secretary; Mr. Benn, the Secretary of State for India; Lord Sankey, the Lord Chancellor; and Mr. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Apart altogether from the work of the Conference, Ministers have a busy time ahead of them before Parliament opens on October 28. The Labour Party Conference will begin next Monday at Llandudno, and will last throughout the week. Mr. MacDonald hopes to attend, and other Ministers who will be present include Mr. Henderson, Mr. Greenwood, Dr. Addison, and Mr. Morrison. Unemployment is likely to prove the most difficult subject for the leaders to handle. The anxiety which exists among the members of the trade unions and the rank and file of the party is shown by the fact that nearly 45 resolutions on unemployment, and nearly as many amendments, have been placed on the agenda.

OPPOSITION PROBLEMS

There is also likely to be a good deal of political activity in the Opposition parties. With the return of Mr. Baldwin from holiday last night, some new and definite statement of Conservative policy may be looked for soon. Mr. Baldwin will be in touch at once with Mr. Chamberlain, the chairman of the party organization. It is understood that Mr. Chamberlain's recent suggestion of the imposition of an emergency tariff, if the Conservatives were returned to power, was made in consultation with the leader of the party. It seems likely, in short, that two cardinal points in future Conservative policy will be an emergency tariff on certain imported manufactured goods, and the adoption of the quota system for wheat, with a possible extension to other imported foodstuffs.

Another matter to which the early attention of Conservative headquarters must be given is the Gilbertian situation in South Paddington, where the Conservative candidate, Sir Herbert Lidiard, after refusing to go into Parliament with his hands tied, yielded at his adoption meeting last week to the demands of the Empire Crusaders, and promised to vote for "Empire free trade" (whatever the phrase may have conveyed to him), even if it meant opposing the party Whips. For this result Lord Beaverbrook has publicly expressed his gratitude. Apparently, however, Sir Herbert Lidiard's recantation does not meet with the approval of a body styling itself the local branch of the United Empire Party, for Mrs. Stewart-Richardson, who a fortnight ago was adopted by them, has announced her determination to go on with her candidature.

The members of the United Empire Party and the Empire Crusaders seem to be at cross purposes in other parts of the country also. It is understood, for instance, that the so-called South-East Essex Divisional Association of the United Empire Party has decided to oppose Mr. Victor Raikes, the prospective Conservative candidate, in spite of the fact that Mr. Raikes stated, in reply to a United Empire Party inquiry, that he was "a strong supporter of Lord Beaverbrook's policy, which, of course, entails a preference for Empire raw materials." Mr. Raikes, however, not unreasonably added:—"In view of the fact that Empire free trade holds an unimportant place in your programme, while Lord Rothermere, your leader, has on many occasions in the past criticized the taxation of foreign foodstuffs, I cannot feel in absolute harmony with your policy."

CAPTAIN MATTHEWS'S FLIGHT

MACHINE DAMAGED IN FORCED LANDING

BANGKOK, Sept. 27.—Captain Matthews, who left Croydon aerodrome on September 16 in a Puss Moth aeroplane in an attempt to beat Mr. Hinkler's record of 15½ days for a solo flight to Australia, was forced to land at 6.15 last evening at Ban Me, 100 miles north of Muang Don. He was not hurt but the propeller and one wing of his machine were broken in landing and the tail was also damaged. Captain Matthews has a spare propeller with him, and the Siamese Minister for War has sent mechanics from Muang Don to help with the repairs.

Captain Matthews will resume his flight as soon as the repairs are completed, and if he fails to break the record on his outward flight he will attempt to beat it on the return journey.—*Reuter.*

OBITUARY

We regret to announce that the REV. CYRIL ROBERT CARTER, late Fellow and Estates Bursar of Magdalen College, Oxford, died yesterday, at the age of 67.

We have also to announce the death of SIR FRANCIS WATTS, the first Principal of the Imperial College of Agriculture at Trinidad, Mr. J. A. Compston, K.C., and Mr. F. Carlin, one of the "Big Five" at Scotland Yard.

Memoirs appear on page 14.

HEAVY RAIN

OUTLOOK STILL UNCERTAIN

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

Heavy and continuous rain fell over South-East England on Friday night and early on Saturday during the time that a depression was moving southwards from East Anglia to North-West France. As soon as the depression had passed away there was a change to showery weather with bright intervals. Some of the showers, however, were very heavy, and there were thunderstorms in places.

At Jersey an inch and a half of rain fell in the 24 hours ended at 7 p.m. on Saturday. Further thunderstorms occurred on Saturday night and yielded over an inch of rain at several places on the coasts of Essex and Kent. At Harwich there was nearly an inch and a half. There was some more rain yesterday, although the amount was generally small. Outside South-East England the weather during the week-end was mainly fair apart from the showers that occurred on Saturday. There was almost a full day's sunshine yesterday over most of Cornwall and Devon, and in the Channel Islands.

An anticyclone has been nearly stationary to the west of Scotland for two days. It is expected to extend its influence gradually south-eastwards, but it is doubtful whether this change will take place to-day. Over the rest of England and in Scotland and Ireland the weather is expected to vary from fair to dull. Winds will be mainly north-easterly and temperature moderate to rather low, with slight ground frost in places at night.

The River Spey, which broke into the village of Garmouth on Thursday, was still flowing to-day through the outskirts.

High tides have made a breach in the sea wall at Nairn and broken into the partly excavated basin of the new harbour works, washing away thousands of tons of gravel and sand and doing serious damage to the undertaking.

SIR JOHN NORTON-GRIFFITHS

ASWAN DAM CONTRACTOR FOUND SHOT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, SEPT. 28

A great sensation has been caused in Egypt by the news of the sudden death of Sir John Norton-Griffiths, the contractor who was engaged in heightening the Aswan Dam until last Sunday, when he sent orders for the work to be stopped. He was found in the sea with a bullet wound through his head on Saturday morning a short distance from the Casino Hotel at San Stefano, near Alexandria, in front of which he had been paddling in a small canoe. Ibrahim Bey Fahmy, the Minister for Public Works, this morning expressed the deepest regret at Sir John's death. He said that the Egyptian Government was waiting for the contractors to make the next move and intimate whether they wished to break the contract or continue the work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALEXANDRIA, SEPT. 28

Sir John Norton-Griffiths left the Casino Hotel at San Stefano at 7.45 yesterday morning, clad in bathing costume and dressing-gown. He took a surf-boat and paddled out to sea, and after cruising about for three-quarters of an hour returned to the hotel. A few minutes later he went out again and paddled out to sea in his surf-boat. Shortly after, M. Pizzigalli, his newly appointed agent for the work of heightening the Aswan Dam, who is also staying at the hotel, on looking out from his bedroom window, noticed that the surf-boat was floating unoccupied, with a paddle floating some distance away. M. Pizzigalli informed the management, and a boat was sent out. M. Pizzigalli and other observers then saw what might have been a man swimming or floating; to this the boat was directed, and it was discovered to be the body of Sir John with a pistol-bullet wound through the right temple and a wound of exit above the left ear.

The body was brought ashore and identified in the presence of the British Consul by Mr. James Baxter, the local director of Messrs. Norton-Griffiths. The Consul has sealed up Sir John's papers and belongings, and the consular doctor made an autopsy which established that the wound had been self-inflicted. Yesterday evening a cable message was received from Lady Norton-Griffiths directing that the body should be embalmed and sent to England. The inquest will be to-morrow or Tuesday.

Sir John during recent weeks had obviously been suffering from extreme nervous strain, and his friends had felt anxiety about him.

The interests of Messrs. Norton-Griffiths, Limited, are now represented here by Mr. Baxter, who was engaged by Sir John and made local director in consequence of his long experience of the Egyptian Ministry of Finance, to help him with the Aswan Dam. Mr. Baxter has arranged to meet Sir Murdoch Macdonald, the consulting engineer to the Egyptian Government, at the Ministry of Public Works in Alexandria immediately after Sir Murdoch's arrival from London to-morrow, to decide what is to be done. As the firm of Messrs. Norton-Griffiths, Limited, is a company, the contract with the Government is not automatically terminated by Sir John's death; but work must be resumed on the Dam within 14 days of its cessation if the contract is to remain unbroken. All the Ministers are at present at Suez in attendance on the King for the inauguration of the new petroleum docks, and it is unlikely that any decision can be taken before Tuesday.

An obituary notice appears on p. 14.

THE KING AND QUEEN

RETURN OF THE COURT TO LONDON

The Court will leave Balmoral for London to-day after a visit of six weeks. The Royal train will depart from Ballater station at 5.45 this afternoon.

The Princess Royal will leave Mar Lodge for London on Wednesday.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

A second outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the North Riding of Yorkshire was confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture, yesterday afternoon, on a farm at Bilsdale, Stokesley. Nine cattle, 31 pigs, and 100 sheep on the affected farm are to be slaughtered. The first outbreak, which occurred on a farm five miles from the present one, was confirmed on September 20.

TARIFFS AND DUMPING

REPORT TO LEAGUE

COOPERATION IN EUROPE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, SEPT. 28

Signor De Michelis (Italy) yesterday presented to the Second (Economic) Committee his draft report to the Assembly. It summarized the general tendencies of the debate, but made only a perfunctory reference to the important question of dumping by the Soviet Government. Whenever selling became difficult, the *rapporteur* said, owing to lack of purchasing power by the usual customers, there was also a tendency for dumping "to develop formidably" without those responsible for it troubling to maintain any proportion whatever between cost and sale prices. The Second Committee could not fail to be disturbed by the alarming proportions which dumping had latterly assumed, but would prefer merely to condemn once more this unhealthy practice.

With regard to the proposal of the agricultural countries of Europe for obtaining preferential treatment for their grain in return for the promise to take an agreed value of manufactured goods from the purchasing State, Signor De Michelis may be said to have given it the conditional blessing of the Second Committee, but even his cautious language provoked an amendment moved by the Australian, Canadian, Indian, New Zealand, and South African delegations. These oversea producing countries point out that the proposals framed in Warsaw would conflict with the principle of economic equality between States members of the League, and with the recommendations of the Economic Committee of the League on the subject of the application of the most-favoured-nation clause. The passages of the report dealing with the above point are therefore being reconsidered by a drafting sub-committee.

MEASURES AGAINST SOVIET

Whatever may be the final wording of the report, this Assembly has brought out a clear intention on the part of several groups of European nations to get together economically, and to strengthen their bargaining power by the greatest attainable cooperation. Rumania and Yugoslavia, for instance, are understood to be contemplating a complete Customs union, made comparatively easy in their case by the similarity of their agricultural and industrial conditions. The eight agrarian States which met in Warsaw and here are, moreover, likely to continue their attempts to adopt common countermeasures against Soviet dumping, whatever the final wording of the Second Committee's resolution may be; and it is noticeable that this group contains three ex-enemy States—Austria, Bulgaria, and Hungary. The speech of Herr Schober (Austria) to the Assembly foreshadowed a closer relationship, both economic and political, between the countries of the Danubian basin, and it is not thought that the movement will be dropped because of Herr Schober's fall from office.

Finally, the representatives of the Scandinavian States and Holland have been meeting here with the particular purpose of maintaining the operation of the most-favoured-nation clause in economic treaties in its present form. In its reference to the application of this clause, Signor De Michelis's report advocates "a certain amount of elasticity," but "without relaxation of the principle." "Partial adjustments are therefore declared to be admissible, and are recommended." In general the report insists upon the absolute necessity of closer international collaboration. And it proposes that there should be an annual economic conference, to be attended by official representatives of Governments. To this proposal the British delegation has moved an amendment to the effect that Government delegates should meet from time to time "at a moment and in circumstances which may appear most appropriate."

In the Fourth Committee the Italo-German proposal for the establishment of an advisory council to take the place of the Secretary-General in the direction of the Secretariat was defeated by 30 votes to five.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Cambridge	CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE	8.15
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	THE FAR-OFF HILLS	8.30
Daly's	ELDORADO	8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	8.40
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	8.30
Little	JEALOUSY	9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	8.15
Lyric	LET US BE GAY	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	8.40
New	RICHARD III.	8
Palace	FREDERICA	8.15
Phœnix	PRIVATE LIVES	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Prince Edward	SEXTON BLAKE	8.15
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	8.15
St. James's	THE SWAN	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE	8.30
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	8
The Old Vic	HENRY IV. PART I.	7.45
Victoria Palace	VICTORIA VANITIES	8.15
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Winter Garden	FOLLOW A STAR	8.10
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's		3 & 8
Palladium		6.30 & 9

CONCERT

Queen's Hall	B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	8

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	MURDER	1 to 11
Astoria	HELL'S ISLAND	1 to 11
Capitol	YOUNG WOODLEY	12 to 11
Carlton	THE BIG POND	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Dominion	DAWN PATROL	2.

THE TIMES

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1930

Special Articles : PAGE

The Canadian Leader 11
Agriculture : Farming Finance 19
The Singing Tower 15
Paris Fashions 15
The Progress of Science : Synthetic Sugars 19
Obituary : Sir John Norton-Griffiths, the Rev. C. R. Carter, Sir Francis Watts, Mr. J. A. Compston, K.C., Mr. F. Carlin 14

Illustrations :

The Imperial Conference 16

Correspondence :

An American Gift to Britain (Mr. Baldwin) 13
Import Boards (Lord Crawford) .. 13
Men for the Ministry (Earl Grey) .. 13
America and India (Dr. Edward Thompson) 13
Centenary of Lord Leighton's Birth (Sir Alfred Rice-Oxley) 13
Eagles and Deer (Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P.) 13
One Amusement after Another (Mrs. Iremonger-Watts) 13
Administration of Relief (Chairman and Secretary of the Charity Organization Society and Sir Walter de Frece, M.P.) 8
Homer's Ithaca (Mr. R. Sheepshanks) .. 8
Queen Victoria and Sir W. Harcourt (Mr. W. Radcliffe) 8
Too Much Spending (Mr. D. M. Mason) 8
"Wait and See" 8
Doctors' Bills (Mrs. Burnett-Smith) .. 8
A Wheat Quota (Sir William Haldane) .. 19
Arable and Other Farming (Mr. H. Symington) 19
Agricultural Prices (Dr. J. A. Venn) .. 19
Points from Letters :—Post Office Surplus; Governments which Impoverish; The Burghers of Calais; Congested Streets; Eagles and Deer; Tariffs and Retail Prices; Belief in Witchcraft; Verdi's Operas in London; Late Flights of Swifts; Cambered Roads; The Musk and the Onion; Uniform Cheques; "Wrong Number"; Names of Railway Stations 8

Agriculture	19	Law Notices	4
Arrangements	15	Mails & Shipping	22
Auction Summary	18	Naval, Military, and Air Force	7
Broadcasting	7	News in Brief	9
Court Circular	15	Obituary	14
Crossword Puzzle	5	Round the Shops	9
Ecclesiastical	17	Sporting	4, 5, & 6
Estate Market	18	Theatres	10
Finance	20-22	*The Times* of 1830	7
Home News	9	Wills & Bequests	15
Imperial & Foreign	11		

Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate north-easterly or easterly winds; mainly fair but probably occasional local showers; moderate day temperature; slight ground frost inland at night.

Further Outlook.—Mainly fair. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The fourth report of the Central Council for the Care of Churches notes a satisfactory broadening of public taste. Reference is made to memorial tablets, stained glass, and the recasting of bells. (p. 9)

Addressing the conference of works directors, managers, foremen, and forewomen at Oxford yesterday, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher spoke of the need for some provision in our educational system for the adolescent. (p. 17)

The Minister of Transport has announced that in various parts of the country a number of new omnibus and motor-coach services have been started during the past few months, which in many cases do not appear to meet any obvious public need. (p. 9)

The new Sheriffs of the City of London, Mr. Alderman Maurice Jenks and Mr. Deputy D. George Collins, took office at Guildhall on Saturday. (p. 9)

Sir Herbert Samuel, M.P., speaking at a Liberal demonstration near Exeter on Saturday, said the policy of Empire development was right, but there might be an Empire policy apart from tariff manipulation. (p. 18)

Ordinations were held in various dioceses yesterday. (p. 17)

An "anti-litter" demonstration was held on Saturday on Newby Moor, near Clapham, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. (p. 9)

Our Agricultural Correspondent quotes accounts submitted by a competent Lincolnshire farmer to illustrate the present grave position of the farming industry. (p. 19)

The connexion between tars and mineral oils and the causation of cancer is the subject of a report by the Medical Officer of Health for Manchester. (p. 18)

Work in the wireless-controlled target ship, H.M.S. Centurion, is described by a Special Correspondent with the Atlantic Fleet, which is now carrying out Exercises in Scottish waters. (p. 9)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The German Cabinet has agreed on its programme, which will be published to-morrow. Afterwards the Chancellor will begin his conferences with the groups. (p. 12)

The Central Provinces Government has drawn attention to the pernicious effect of the preaching of Congress doctrines to aboriginal tribes in India. Mr. Shaukat Ali has warned the Bombay Police Commissioner that he will not be responsible for the consequences if Congress makes any demonstration at the departure of Moslem delegates to the Round-Table Conference. (p. 12)

A large, but orderly, meeting of Republicans in the Old Bull Ring in Madrid yesterday listened for three hours to a number of speakers who unsparingly denounced the Monarchy, the late Dictatorship, and the present Administration. (p. 12)

The Empire Economic Union has submitted a report to the delegates to the Imperial Conference on inter-Imperial Trade. (p. 12)

The Conference of members of the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia and the elected members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia has adopted a resolution expressing the opinion that the application of the policy of the Imperial Government as outlined in the Memorandum on Native Policy in East Africa would militate against the best interests of all races in both Northern and Southern Rhodesia. (p. 11)

Sir Edward Grigg, whose term as Governor of Kenya expires in December, sailed on Saturday from Mombasa for England. (p. 11)

Sir John Norton-Griffiths, the contractor who had ordered the suspension of the work of heightening the Aswan Dam, on which his firm had been engaged until September 21, was found shot in a canoe in which he had put to sea from his hotel at San Stefano, near Alexandria. (pp. 12 and 14)

SPORT

The Newbury Autumn Cup was won on Saturday by Mr. A. K. Macomber's Brumeux, ridden by G. Richards, and trained by S. Darling at Newmarket. (p. 4)

Arsenal beat Birmingham in an Association Football League match at Birmingham on Saturday by four goals to two. (p. 6)

R. T. Jones won the United States Amateur Golf Championship on the course of the Merion Cricket Club, Ardmore, on Saturday, when he beat E. Homans in the final round over 36 holes by eight holes up and seven to play. (p. 5)

The Goose Match at Harrow School was played on Saturday. (p. 6)

The billiard match between Lindrum and Falkiner was concluded at Thurston's Hall, Leicester-square, on Saturday. (p. 4)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—The Ceylon Loan; the Grosvenor House Issue; Aviation Subsidies; Foreign Interest in Fiscal Policy; the Depression in Nitrate; Gaumont-British Picture Expansion; and Zinc Manufacturing Company's First Year. (p. 20)

In the Money Market on Saturday loans were in fair demand at 1½ per cent.; discount rates were slightly firmer in tendency. Among the Foreign Exchanges both the New York and Paris rates were rather more favourable to sterling. Further depreciation took place in Spanish and Argentine currencies. Gold and silver were unchanged in price. (p. 20)

AN URGENT TASK

The inter-party Committee which is examining the existing system of Unemployment Insurance has now been collecting materials and comparing views for six weeks. The Committee is in character and procedure analogous to a Committee of the Cabinet, and therefore the Government has complete control over the degree of publicity, if any, to be given to its deliberations and decisions. The subject of the inquiry is admittedly difficult, but in a matter involving our national reputation for business methods and for statesmanship an early decision upon the principles of insurance against unemployment should be possible. If agreement upon these principles can be reached, there will be no excuse for withholding immediate publication of this fact, or for refraining from immediately taking the necessary action. If agreement cannot be reached, then it will be useless for the Committee to continue its work, and the public will have every right to know and to compare the divergent views expressed by its members. After all, although the details of unemployment insurance are certainly complicated, the main question which the Committee has to answer is extremely simple—namely, whether the principle of insurance is to be preserved. If the answer is in the affirmative, then the consequential steps necessary to carry out this decision have already been exhaustively canvassed, and the Committee should have no difficulty in defining the principles, both of a reformed system of insurance and of a new system of relief. Agreement upon these principles is at once the maximum and the minimum result which may be hoped for from their efforts. If they agree upon less, their agreement will be practically valueless; but they cannot well be expected to agree upon more. Six members of Parliament, even though two of them happen to be members of the Government, cannot work out the details of a vast legislative and administrative reform. That would be a task involving a far more exhaustive and judicial inquiry by quite a different kind of Committee. There can therefore be no objection to the suggestion, which, it is understood, finds favour among members of all parties, that a Royal Commission should be appointed to perform this more detailed work. But it is essential that the appointment of a Royal Commission should not be merely an excuse to suppress or to delay certain immediate reforms.

The first of these reforms is the establishment of the solvency of the Unemployment Insurance Fund. That fund balances, at the present rates of contribution and benefit, when it has to support 1,240,000 unemployed. The actual number now drawing benefit from the fund is about 1,800,000—the remaining 300,000 on the live register being those who draw their benefit from the Exchequer. The fund cannot therefore be made solvent until well over 500,000 persons now drawing benefit from it, in virtue of having made thirty contributions in the last two years, are excluded by a more difficult actuarial test. That can be done either by returning to the rule that so many weeks' contributions must precede the payment of one week's benefit, or by requiring a number of contributions during the two years preceding a claim which is greater than the thirty now required. It is for the Ministry of Labour to say what number is required to reduce the beneficiaries to 1,240,000. The second urgent reform is to distinguish the payment of benefit from the payment of relief. Merely to transfer 500,000 beneficiaries from the fund to the Exchequer would be a reform which, though technically important, would fail to secure any practical or psychological advantage. There is no insuperable obstacle to the creation of new bodies for the administration of a special form of relief. It is true that the duty of financing and organizing the grant of relief cannot fall upon local authorities. These authorities are busy adjusting themselves to the new machinery of the Local Government Act of 1929, and their resources would in any case be quite unable to meet the claims of between 800,000 and 900,000 new applicants for relief. They are, however, well able to provide local representation and knowledge upon any new bodies set up to provide relief in accordance with the needs of the applicants. If it becomes clear that this second reform will take some time to execute, it is essential that whatever Commission be appointed to examine the problem further should be told to report, not whether it should be executed, but how it can be executed.

When these two substantial reforms have been carried out they will automatically prevent many of the abuses possible under the present system, and notably the exploitation of the fund by individuals. But much more will remain to be done both to put the new system into perfect order, and to deal with other abuses which these major reforms may leave untouched. For example, in the sphere of relief, the nature of the means test and the scale of payments will have to be settled. Provision will have to be made for the rapid transfer of persons from benefit to relief and from relief to benefit. Further steps should undoubtedly be taken to prevent the unemployed from becoming unfit for employment—in itself a potent cause of intractable unemployment. The scandal of innumerable vacant jobs in a country with over 2,100,000 unemployed will have to be secured, and its cure involves some plan by which unemployed persons registered as belonging to insured trades can take work in uninsured trades without falling out of insurance, and by which increased mobility may be given to labour both within and without the insured trades. One of the most startling anomalies in the existing system is that those who want to help are sometimes able to make jobs, and yet cannot find anyone to take them, either because the kind of job they can offer is uninsured or because it is otherwise not legally "suitable" to the labour locally available. It should not be possible that the harvest should be spoiled, as certain farmers in Northamptonshire have stated it has been spoiled, because labour was not available at the right moment, or that the unemployed mill-girls of Lancashire should be debarred from house-work. Another *prima facie* absurdity in the present system is that domestic service of one kind qualifies for insurance and domestic service of another kind does not. These are all problems of administration and legislation which may well require more examination than can be given by the present inter-party Committee. But that Committee has at least the chance to recommend, and therefore the Government may be given the chance to accept, the broad principles of reform. It will thus provide a thorough test of how far each political party is willing to face these problems with justice and courage.

Tinkering at the Covenant

In Geneva this week the Assembly of the League of Nations will pass judgment upon the amendments proposed in the Covenant of the League, ostensibly in order to bring it into harmony with the Pact of Paris. Those amendments were drafted by a committee of jurists appointed on the initiative of the British Government, have already been discussed by the Legal Committee of the Assembly, and are now before a sub-committee which is expected to report to the Assembly to-day. They are not—it is comforting to notice—having a particularly easy passage. In the Legal Committee opinion was divided as to the value of the proposed changes in the Covenant, and even more as to the wisdom of adopting them at the present time. The chief opposition comes from the Scandinavian States, which frankly dislike the proposed extension of the obligations of the Covenant, and consequently of their own obligations—an attitude with which most people in this country will sympathize, though unfortunately it has not been the attitude of the British Government. What are likely to be the effects of a complicated series of amendments proposed to be made in a complicated legal document is a question too intricate and too technical to become the subject of popular discussion; and thus the general public has naturally very little idea of the changes which the British Government propose to make in the Covenant and of the additional responsibilities which they are endeavouring to place on the members of the League and particularly on Great Britain. Although the British Government initiated these amendments, are supporting them and intend to accept them, it is understood that British ratification would depend on the conclusion of a general agreement making disarmament a reality instead of a mere phrase. It is safe to say that, if the country realized what the amendments involved, there would be no chance whatever of their being accepted, much less ratified.

Briefly the object of those who support the amendments is to apply against any nation which goes to war, in any circumstances, the sanctions already provided in the Covenant against a nation which goes to war without submitting its case to public investigation or within three months after the Council of the League has made its report. As it would fall to the British Navy to take the chief part in executing these sanctions by cutting off the trade of the offending nation with other countries, including the United States, there can be no doubt of the great, and indeed dangerous, extension of responsibility the British Government propose to take on their shoulders. The excuse made is that it is necessary to bring the Covenant into harmony with the Pact, to prohibit under the one all exercise of the right to wage war renounced under the other. There is, of course, no such necessity. As MR. ITO, speaking for Japan in the Legal Committee, has pointed out, the Covenant and the League are based on different conceptions, and it is doubtful wisdom to attempt to fuse them. It is sought to "put the sanctions of the Covenant behind the "Pact," but there are many who hold that to do so would be contrary to the very spirit of that voluntary renunciation. Again and again American statesmen, with whom the idea of the Pact originated, have emphasized the essential difference in character between the two documents—the one, as MR. STIMSON has put it, "providing for joint forceful action by the "signatories against an aggressor," the other relying solely "upon the public opinion of "the world and upon the conscience of those "nations who sign it." Only a muddled logic can argue that, because the nations have renounced the right to make war, it follows that they should agree to apply to every nation that goes to war, even with a just case and under great provocation, the penalties provided in the Covenant against particularly flagrant offenders. The amendments are not only unnecessary. They would impose on the signatories additional responsibilities which, in quite possible circumstances, might be a source of great danger, especially as the United States is not a member of the League and not a party to its system of economic sanctions; and, as has been shown by a number of eminent correspondents in our columns, they are more likely to hamper than to help the League in its task of maintaining the peace of the world. The Assembly is clearly in doubt about them, and it would do well to act on the homely wisdom of the maxim "When in doubt, don't." Good work has been done under the Covenant as it now stands, and, though amendments will doubtless prove necessary as time brings experience, there are great dangers in tinkering at it without a necessity that can be demonstrated beyond all cavil.

Too Many Motor Coaches

The intimation just issued by the MINISTER of TRANSPORT that there are in various parts of the country too many omnibus and motor-coach services accords with common observation. There must be many whose suspicions to the same effect have grown to something like conviction lately; but, not having the information at the disposal of the MINISTER of TRANSPORT, they may have been chary of expressing their opinion. Nevertheless ocular evidence afforded by troops of rival concerns, and the congestion which they create on the roads and at points of departure and arrival, are not to be gainsaid. The MINISTER of TRANSPORT now issues a plain warning. When the Road Traffic Act comes into force licences will be granted under a new system; district Traffic Commissioners will take over the duties of local authorities, and from their new point of vantage they may view the present redundancies with a reforming eye.

That is as far as MR. MORRISON'S cautionary statement goes; but the Commissioners will presumably have the weight of his authority behind them, and may even earn the thanks of the transport agencies themselves. As for the public, if it enjoys the facilities of swift and ubiquitous transport, it also has to pay the price for them, often in incessant hubbub and the spoiling of much local quiet and dignity which might, under scientific management, be conserved. Allied to the question of numbers is that of the disposal of long-distance vehicles when they are at rest. That long-distance coaches should take themselves out of the public way when not running was the recommendation made by the Traffic Advisory Committee in their last annual report. In Central London—to go no farther afield—they have been treated hitherto with surprising indulgence.

The Pilgrim Trust

It is announced in a letter from MR. BALDWIN which appears on this page that MR. EDWARD S. HARKNESS, of New York, has placed in the hands of Trustees a large sum of money which is to be spent for the benefit of Great Britain. This gift to the nation is made in terms as generous as the gift itself. It is prompted, the donor tells us, by admiration for the manner in which this country incurred and has borne the burdens of the War. While the actual amount of the trust is, characteristically, left unstated, there can be little hazard in saying that the nation has to thank MR. HARKNESS for a benefaction as emphatic in substance as in manner. In the nature of things it cannot be easy to find a collective voice to express authentically the spontaneity and warmth of a myriad individual responses to to-day's announcement, but MR. BALDWIN'S concluding assurance can be taken literally. This splendid benefaction will be received by his countrymen with unqualified gratitude. It is by no means the first time that British causes have profited by what seems to be the inexhaustible liberality of MR. HARKNESS and his family. Their munificent endowments of Harvard and Yale and of a score of other American institutions have stimulated rather than wearied them in well-doing. St. Andrews University ranks MR. HARKNESS among its chief benefactors; Oxford has had proofs of his good will through Lincoln College and through the Preservation Trust; and the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre will embody it no less. Many British citizens—and the closer intimacy of his people and ours—have been beneficiaries of the Commonwealth Fund, founded by MR. HARKNESS'S mother to give selected men and women from Britain and the Dominions the opportunity of two years' contact with the life of the United States in its Universities.

To all of this the "Pilgrim Trust" is now added. Its purposes have been widely drafted. It is at Britain's disposal "for some of her more "urgent needs" and for any object that may be described as "charitable." So much latitude leaves, though wisely, a great responsibility with the trustees, and they have been so chosen as amply to justify the discretion deliberately conferred on them. They in their turn, being "men of great business," will have to look to their Secretary for much more than a secretary's help in the fulfilment of their trust. Wisdom may say after the event that the appointment they have made was inevitable; but they must not for that reason be grudged congratulation upon the choice of MR. TOM JONES, lately of the Cabinet Secretariat, a trained educationist and economist, versed in practical affairs, mentor to successive Prime Ministers, the trusted friend of all parties in the State. The Trustees will not lack advice. They will not—or not for long—lack information as to a host of deserving movements lacking nothing but a little kindly expenditure. If there is one obvious danger against which, as they are doubtless aware, they will have to guard themselves, it is that of a dispersal of resources. MR. HARKNESS'S gift will have its intended effect in proportion as its administrators succeed in concentrating it upon large and specific needs. By concentration in superior force at the most critical points of our present-day battle they may score a success on a front much wider than their own. They will also be making to MR. HARKNESS the only return in our power by ensuring that his name shall be for ever inseparable in our annals from some definite and victorious phase of the dogged struggle for British recovery.

AMERICA AND INDIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Page 386 of Mr. Hall's book (Appleton and Co.) leaves no room for doubt that he thought the "Black Hole" (1756) was the central event of the Mutiny. His reply gets out of this only by representing Mr. Gandhi's father as a centenarian when his famous son was born. And he still thinks the Black Hole was followed by a "torrent of resentment, outrages, and reprisals." *The North China Daily News and Herald*, by the way, to whose representative he maintained that his "Yilderim assault on Baghdad" actually took place, was not impressed by his defence. Anyone who thinks I may have been hard on Mr. Hall had better look up my quotations in their context. The Lawrence passage is on pp. 260-1, the one about the arrest of Gandhi on p. 414.

His opposition to the dominance of one race by another is commendable. But his writing is overrun with every sort of error; and as long as he shows his present scorn of factual truth I must wish that he would help a cause that I think bad. I have one other major complaint against him; as my countrymen in China know, he spends his life magnifying an exciting quarrel between East and West, when what is needed is to stress the many things that make for their friendship with each other.

Yours, &c., EDWARD THOMPSON.
Scar Top, Boars Hill, Oxford, Sept. 27.

CENTENARY OF LORD LEIGHTON'S BIRTH

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Leighton House Society is making preparations to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Lord Leighton. The society is endeavouring to locate the present owners of works by Leighton with a view to recording them, and will be very grateful if owners of such works will kindly send descriptions of paintings, &c., in their possession to the Hon. Secretary, Leighton House Society, 12, Holland Park-road, W. Yours faithfully,

ALFRED J. RICE-OXLEY,
Chairman, Leighton House Society.
September 26.

EAGLES AND DEER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Before reading the interesting letters in your columns I had not seen any eye-witness's account of an eagle attacking a hind. But I know of a fine specimen of the taxidermist's art in Inverness in which an eagle is shown perched on a hind's neck, attacking the animal's face. Presumably this study was taken from life. It is interesting also that on the title page of Thomas Bewick's "Supplement" to the early editions of Volume I. of his famous "History of British Birds" there is an engraving of an eagle similarly assaulting a hind. I am, &c.,

MALCOLM MAC DONALD.
10, Downing-street, Whitehall, Sept. 25.

AN AMERICAN GIFT TO BRITAIN

MR. HARKNESS AND THE PILGRIM TRUST

A TOKEN OF ADMIRATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Edward S. Harkness, of New York, has placed in the hands of Trustees a large sum of money, which he desires should be spent for the benefit of Great Britain. The Trust Deed gives the Trustees complete discretion to use the fund for any purpose covered by the legal word "charitable," which is a term of wide interpretation. The aim of the donor can be best explained by quoting from the Preamble of the Trust Deed:—

"Whereas it is acknowledged by all that Great Britain in the War spent her resources freely in the common cause, and, in the years that have elapsed since Peace, has sustained, honourably and without complaint, a burden which has gravely increased the difficulties of life for her people And Whereas by the bounty of Providence America has of late enjoyed an ample measure of prosperity and the donor himself has been blessed with worldly means And Whereas the donor feels himself bound by many ties of affection to the land from which he draws his descent And Whereas it seems to him that it is right for a private American citizen to show his admiration of what Britain has done by a gift to be used for some of her more urgent needs And Whereas he is in hopes that such a gift, wisely applied, may assist not only in tiding over the present time of difficulty, but in promoting her future well-being—"

Mr. Harkness has appointed the following as the original Trustees of the Fund:—The Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., the Right Hon. Lord Macmillan, Sir James Colquhoun Irvine, F.R.S., Principal of the University of St. Andrews, Sir Josiah Stamp, G.B.E., and Mr. John Buchan, M.P.

The Trust, which will begin work on October 1, will be known as the Pilgrim Trust. The services of Mr. Thomas Jones, C.H., late Deputy-Secretary of the Cabinet, have been secured as secretary, and the office will be at 10, York-buildings, Adelphi, W.C.

We are confident that this splendid benefaction, inspired by such a purpose, will be received with the warmest gratitude by our countrymen.

I am, &c.,
STANLEY BALDWIN.

*** Mr. Edward Stephen Harkness, the American railway magnate and philanthropist, has already made many generous gifts to the United Kingdom. In October, 1927, it was announced that the previously anonymous donor of £100,000 to the University of St. Andrews was Mr. Harkness; in November of the same year he added £20,000 to the subscription of the same amount already made towards the new Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon; in 1928, Mr. Harkness made two gifts to Oxford—one of £1,000 for the Oxford Preservation Trust, and the other of £5,000 towards the Quincentenary Fund for the erection of new buildings at Lincoln College. To the universities of his own country also he has been a munificent benefactor. In 1928 Harvard received gifts of some £2,500,000 for the creation of "houses," after the type of the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and at the beginning of this year he gave his old university, Yale, a sum said to be between £3,000,000 and £5,000,000 for a somewhat similar project. His mother, Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, has also been a generous donor to the British Empire, and under The Commonwealth Fund, established by her in 1918, there are available for candidates of British descent 38 Fellowships, of an annual value of about £600 each, tenable for two years at certain American universities.

MEN FOR THE MINISTRY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Secretary of the Sponsors Fund writes to me as follows:—

Term begins on October 7, and there are still 94 men, of whom seven are graduates and 79 undergraduates, who have received no help. Can nothing be done?

Wherever one goes, one hears how vital is the need for more clergy, and these 94 men are quite definitely of a high general standard of leadership, specially chosen for qualities of intellect and of character. This is, perhaps, the last time on which readers of *The Times* will receive this particular appeal. They have given wonderful help in a very critical period since 1927, and if only they can help this last batch over the educational stile, they will have been instrumental in adding 670 men to the ministry. They will also have given breathing space to the Church to devise some other more permanent and constructive method of replenishing the ranks of the ministry.

Yours,
GREY.

Church Assembly, Central Board of Finance, Church House, Westminster, S.W.1, Sept. 25.

ONE AMUSEMENT AFTER ANOTHER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As the widowed mother of two sons, the correspondence under the heading of "One Amusement after Another" is of great interest to me. I have made a rule of setting aside a certain sum to be expended each holiday on "amusements," believing that every child, whether boy or girl, should be able to hold his or her own in as many fields of sport as possible. Consequently now at the ages of 16 and 18 my boys can play golf, tennis, billiards, and bridge, and the elder one can ride—all the above having been learnt during the holidays. This has meant some sacrifice for a parent with small means, but I consider it money well spent on a necessary part of a healthy young man's education, and the result more than repays the outlay.

One of the least expensive ways of keeping boys occupied during the holidays is to engage a young tutor-companion. Many undergraduates are glad of a home during the long vacation, and in return for board and lodging will teach games and sports and keep young people amused.

Yours faithfully,
H. M. WATTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your correspondent "Alarmed" in *The Times* yesterday calls attention to the increasing tendency of boys and girls, during the long summer holidays, constantly to demand recreations which cost money. I can describe a prophylactic applicable, at any rate, to a considerable proportion of families.

Four years ago we came to London and, in looking for a house, tried to provide, reasonably, for the future requirements of our two boys—then aged 12½ years and 10 years. To do this we had to pay about £300 more than we desired—actually £1,550. But for this we got 13 miles from town, also a garden of about three-quarters of an acre, partly new, with a tennis lawn, and partly an old orchard.

We cannot afford to go away for summer holidays. Except for visits to relations the boys stay at home and, up to date, have been as good as gold. What do they do? Out of doors they have built (last year) a hut in an old pear tree on which many hours are spent for improvements and repairs; they scour the country on their bicycles; they invite their friends to play lawn tennis and other more or less invented games; they help in improving the garden (last year it was excavating a rock-garden; this year it was mixing concrete and laying crazy pavement). Indoors each has an attic bed sitting-room; both are fond of reading and of the wireless. On an average the "amusement" bill for the two is under £5, so that the original outlay is already half recovered, while the property (not, on the whole, depreciating) remains.

One essential factor has not yet been mentioned. The boys have been lucky in having the companionship of a mother who has worked much, and sacrificed much, without advertisement and without complaint.

Faithfully yours,
September 23. THANKFUL.

IMPORT BOARDS

THE STATE AS TRADER

PROVEN FALLACIES OF THE SCHEME

From Lord Crawford

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The growing tendency of Ministerialists to abandon free trade is satisfactory, though they are still coy about tariffs. Alternatives to the latter are being feverishly canvassed, among them Import Boards, which are to be discussed at the forthcoming Imperial Conference. The Socialist Party devised this solution to help agriculture, and at present it would appear that the Boards will only apply to wheat and meat. The case was first set out in "A Socialist Policy for Agriculture" (October, 1924), and was expanded in "Labour's Policy for Agriculture" (November, 1926), from which I quote. Subsequent statements in Parliament and elsewhere show that this remedy for agricultural depression gains adherents in Government circles. Great things are promised. Farmers are to have a higher price for their wheat, consumers are to pay less for their bread, feeding stuffs too will be less expensive, foreign barleys will be curtailed in English beer; one enthusiast promises that all our milling will be done at home, which means the exclusion of Canadian flour. These and other assurances show a growing confidence and recklessness. But the problem is far from simple.

It is understood that wheat-growers are to get 10s. a quarter above the world parity. A graded import duty would be more flexible and would please farmers equally well, but in order to dodge protection, the Import Board has been devised and is expected to make profits adequate to pay the subsidy as well as to reduce bread prices. This is to be effected by removing speculation (p. 19) and intermediate profits (p. 20), by greater economy in organizing import and supply (p. 22), and by encouraging production by steady prices (p. 23).

SPECULATION ENCOURAGED

These propositions deserve examination. In the first place the fact that the State is buyer will not prevent speculation by producers' rings. The experience of the last few months demonstrates that Governments are as ready to speculate as private traders. The existing speculation in grain by the United States Government is the biggest gamble in history, far more determined and sustained than anything yet recorded. Elsewhere selling pools are animated by the same motives, and prepared to follow the same methods, in order to get the maximum price. And it is our market which is the objective. There would be no such pools or rings were France or Italy or Germany only concerned. When our Government replaces the grain trade and becomes the buyer, the sellers' speculation will be promoted because our position and intentions in world markets will be more easily estimated than under private enterprise.

Another fallacy lies in the belief that huge intermediate profits can be intercepted for the State. Where intermediate profits are made, intermediate services are rendered. Competition is much too acute to invite such services, or to permit such profits, without due return. Useless middlemen do not survive long. The idea that agriculture is to be given prosperity by eliminating the dealer and retailer is ill-founded. There are probably 40,000 bakers and 100,000 dealers in flour, many of them very small traders, who exist because they render services, two in particular being their proximity to the consumer and their provision of credit. The small trader no more deserves elimination than the small farmer.

Nor again is there any *prima facie* reason why the Civil Service should organize wheat imports more cheaply than the private traders. A Government may manage a monopoly, but where commercial problems are involved, complaint is not unusual; *e.g.*, shipping in the United States, matches in France, tobacco in Italy, railways in Australia, mines in Germany, telephones at home. When the competition is international, red tape and inelasticity will prove costly. It is true that the Wheat Commission operated cheaply (p. 22), but it should be remembered that only 4 per cent. of its large staff were Civil servants, and that all over the world much service was unpaid. Volunteer clerks in South America received one peso a year, in New York one dollar. The incidence of Blue-book rates is also overlooked, still more the fact that the British Government controlled most of the ocean tonnage.

Again it is claimed that the scale of operations will enable the new Board to effect large economies in the cost of transporting, handling, financing, and distributing the grain (p. 22); but the scale of operations will not be increased though the distribution may vary. People will not eat more bread because the Civil Service replaces the grain trade. However, occasional losses are foreseen:—"As world prices fluctuate the Board will make losses and profits . . . but these would be balanced" (p. 28). This begs the whole question, and the further statement that the bigger the scale of operations the less the risk is unintelligible. It seems to be assumed that bulk contracts will check price fluctuations (p. 21). This does not necessarily follow. Two bulk contracts made by the Wheat Commission (100,000,000 bushels in the United States and 3,000,000 tons in Australia) had no such effect. The Wheat Board is to "build up reserves when it can buy advantageously" (p. 21)—presumably of foreign grain at port silos. This is not so easy as it sounds, or so prudent. The best reserve lies in cargoes "for orders." This draws attention to the fact that the very important foreign trade conducted in England is ignored by the Labour policy, and of course would perish under Government control. The merchants and shippers, as well as bakers, brokers, flour dealers, and many others displaced by this scheme from their legitimate occupations, would have to be compensated.

POLITICAL CONTROL

The Wheat Board itself is to be "Free . . . as a private concern" (p. 21), but where millions of public money are engaged every week Parliament will insist upon inquiry and control. In fact, a Minister will be responsible to Parliament; "he will appoint (and dismiss) members of the Wheat Board" (p. 21). This also means political rather than commercial control, and will *pro tanto* impair business efficiency. The objective of the Board is "to steady prices over considerable periods . . ." (p. 22). There is no magic in stabilization as such or much comfort to farmers in steady prices at to-day's level. If prices are stabilized high the bread consumer complains, if low the grower is discouraged. Bulk selling having failed to stabilize prices, why should the addition of bulk buying do so? We ought to be told frankly and at the outset if the duty of the Wheat Board is to buy as cheaply as possible.

Apart from the naive idea that help from the League of Nations may be expected (p. 22), it is proposed to—

publish narrow limits of prices within which it would actually sell . . . imported wheat for as long a period as possible. In the first place the period might be for a few months; as experience was acquired and more stable arrangements were made the period would be lengthened (p. 21).

The longer the period the more fully the seller will insure himself against a fall. In the 1924 programme it was proposed to make these forward estimates for three or, if possible, five

years ahead! Even this revised scheme is liable to large errors of calculation. Estimates for five weeks ahead are often wrong, still more for five months, and five years. Thus, in August, 1918, at the moment of harvest maturity, the estimate for the Canadian crop varied between 120 and 250 million bushels. Again, the Indian rice crop of 1919 was estimated to be 12½ million tons less than the crop of 1918. In 1909-10 Russia exported 14,000,000 tons of cereals—last year a fraction. This shows the risk of long-dated forecasts, what dislocation can be caused by climatic or political conditions, and how blindly the Import Board will have to speculate—for it will constantly be buying in advance of market and freight and on guesswork about quality and quantity of the crop.

These prices fixed in advance are expected to "acquire a secure market for the farmer, and what would in effect be a guaranteed price on which he could rely for the sale of his grain" (p. 21). This is illusory. The prices would vary every few months, and the only guarantee worth having is a figure which will encourage the farmer to sow wheat and ensure him a remunerative price when threshed.

The principles laid down for handling wheat would, "so far as circumstances permit, be applied to other agricultural products" (p. 25). The framers of the scheme are unfamiliar with the practical issues involved. All cereal food-stuffs and feeding-stuffs are related, interlocked, and the Wheat Commission, which began by controlling wheat for bread supplies, ended by having to control all cereals and their products, including rice, pulses, farina, starch, sizo, mandioca, and glucose. One-third of our wheat crop is animal feeding-stuffs competing with other non-wheat feeding-stuffs. Wheat therefore cannot be controlled in isolation, as feeding-stuffs are interchangeable. So Government control of all cereals must follow. Many thousands of traders dealing in these things will be displaced by Government action and will require compensation; for traders cannot pursue their business if Government goods can be thrown on the market for political reasons or at non-economic prices.

MILLING

Flour-milling is to be nationalized (pp. 22-3). It is not alleged that our processes are inefficient or that indelicate profits are earned; but "great economies" are to arise from Government management. Another promise causes still more surprise (p. 23). An undertaking is given in guarded terms to reopen inland mills. I venture to say this promise will not be fulfilled. Mills are situated at the ports because so much of our breadstuffs are imported; and it may be recalled that probably half of our home-grown wheat is raised nearer to seaboard mills than to mills 60 miles inland. The idea of reopening inland mills in order to handle a tithe of our consumption sounds fantastic.

As regards bread (p. 23), the price is to be controlled (*a*) by a local authority, (*b*) acting under the direction of the Central Food Council, (*c*) the flour being supplied at a controlled price by the nationalized mill, (*d*) which buys its grist at prices fixed by the Wheat Board. At the same time baking may be conducted by private enterprise, by cooperative societies, by special utility companies, or by the municipality itself. Confusion will follow, but also disparity in quality and price, owing to varying efficiency of the miller and the obstacles to equal distribution of grist. But when the State takes control and pledges its credit, the taxpayer will insist on equal treatment. A uniform quality of flour will be exacted—in other words, a standard grade. The logical issue of a bread subsidy may prove unavoidable with its endless cost and annoyance.

CONSUMERS v. STATE

Meanwhile, a fundamental question is quite overlooked in the "Labour Policy." Is the private importation of grain, feeding-stuffs, or flour to be forbidden? Will consumers be allowed to import these commodities if they can get them more cheaply by doing so? Prices which have been fixed several months (or years) ahead may turn out to be above world parities; it is essential to know if the consumer will be forced to buy at these inflated figures. Will cheap foreign flour or bread-stuffs be prohibited entry, and, if not, how can the price guaranteed to farmers be maintained?

This vast and complicated experiment in State trading, involving nationalization of the grain trade and the milling industry, which entails substantial control of agriculture, and requires great State credits and bureaucratic staffs, is devised in order to evade the odium of import duties, which would be cheaper in organization and more effective on production. An unsuccessful import duty can be increased, reduced, or rescinded quickly, but years may elapse before it is possible to wind up an unsuccessful State trading concern.

While these dangers are domestic and only concern ourselves, the international and Imperial aspects of the scheme deserve grave consideration. To begin with, it is worth pointing out that while we talk about a Wheat Board, the desire of exporters is to sell us flour. This was the case throughout the War in the United States, which even claimed Canadian wheat for Philadelphia mills. Their Wheat Guarantee Act of 1917 laid down that preference should be given to flour rather than wheat. In Australia similar views prevailed, and when in May, 1919, the conversion of wheat to flour was reduced by the home authorities there was a vivacious Press and political campaign, as Australia wanted to maintain full employment in her flour mills and at the same time to enjoy the mill-feeds which at one time were cheaper than hay. These are controversies into which the British Government should not be plunged, and such controversies are inevitable.

One notices an amiable belief that the sale rings abroad are animated by the same motives as the Import Boards at home—steadiness, stabilization and so forth. There is no altruism in these matters, let us face the fact at once. The rings were formed to exact the maximum price and for no other reason. Even during the War an economy campaign here, or a cry for more production, invariably hardened prices:—"Europe will starve, hold out for three dollars." After the War, when prices looked like sagging, prompt efforts were made to reduce the production of grain. In September, 1919, the U.S.A. Government officially pressed the farming community to reduce its winter sowings of wheat by 15 per cent. (compared with 1918) and its spring sowings of 1920 by 12 per cent. (compared with 1919). Europe at the time was poor and pretty hungry. Later on when the forecast was falsified and there seemed some ground for fearing a shortage of food in the U.S.A., there was talk of a differential price for exported wheat. There can be no sentiment in such matters. Wheat is politics and politics is wheat.

Where private enterprise is concerned, such controversies do not arise, but they are created and embittered where the buyer is a sovereign state; they are in fact stimulated by that very fact, for an Import Board is obviously subject to political and diplomatic pressure. If the

(Continued at foot of next column)

Wheat Board reduced its buying prices in Canada without doing so in the U.S.A., or if it raised them in Buenos Aires and not in Australia; or offered a very low parity in Karachi?—One asks the question; one need not give the answer. And many similar questions, many similar dilemmas can be foreseen, the effects of which may before many years are passed prove little short of disastrous. Cannot the project of Import Boards, costly, cumbrous, and full of dangers, be dropped, so that the wheat-growing problem may be approached by methods much more simple and direct?

I am, Sir, your faithful servant,
CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES.
September 25.

Obituary

SIR JOHN NORTON-GRIFFITHS

ENGINEERING AND THE EMPIRE

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Norton-Griffiths, who, as announced on another page, was found shot dead near Alexandria on Saturday, had had a career more than ordinarily picturesque and varied. As governing director of the firm of Norton Griffiths and Co., Limited, he was known best of late years as an engineer and public works contractor of world standing, and was in Egypt at the time of his death in connexion with his firm's contract for the heightening of the Aswan Dam, but before and during the War, as politician and soldier, he was associated, too, with striking activities of a more specifically public nature. He was by profession an engineer, and from an early age began to build up the practice which grew to such dimensions in the end, but a zeal for public service and a vivid personality brought him more to notice at times in other ways. He entered Parliament in 1910, when he was already a member of two large firms of public contractors and engineers, and was there conspicuous for robust patriotism and advocacy of the Empire. For some time during the War he was attached to the staff of the Engineer-in-Chief and originated and planned the mining of Messines Ridge. Later he led a special mission to Rumania for the destruction of the oil and corn stores against the German advance. After the War until his retirement from Parliament in 1924 he was active in the cause of ex-Service men.

John Norton-Griffiths was born in Somerset on July 13, 1871, son of the late Mr. John Griffiths. He had an unsettled youth and left home at the age of 17 to wander to the other side of the world before he began to train himself for a profession. But by the outbreak of the Boer War he was on the way to being established as an engineer in South Africa. He served in that war with the South African Field Force, Brabant's (2nd Division), and later as captain and adjutant in Lord Roberts's Bodyguard, having previously, in the Matabele War of 1896-97, commanded a body of Scouts. He took part in the Paardeberg, Modder River, and other engagements, and was mentioned in dispatches three times and awarded the two medals and clasps.

In the next few years Mr. Griffiths, as he was then, carried out important engineering works in Africa and America, among others being the construction of the first 100 miles of the Benguela Railway in 1905. By 1910, when he entered Parliament as Unionist member for Wednesbury, he had become managing director of Griffiths and Co. (Limited), contractors, and senior partner in the firm of Norton Griffiths, Bruce, Marriott and Co.; and was a member of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Fellow of the Geological Society. Not long after his election he founded the Imperial League of Wednesbury for the purpose of assisting emigration to other parts of the Empire, and soon found himself in the public eye through the advocacy of his scheme, which involved the creation of an entirely new township in Canada. For this purpose he made a special visit to Canada. He was indefatigable, as a member of Parliament, in urging the cause of the Empire; he was vehement and a little theatrical as a speaker, and his meetings were often rowdy.

In 1914, on the outbreak of the Great War, Norton-Griffiths raised the 2nd King Edward's Horse at his own expense. Later, on the staff of the Engineer-in-Chief, he organized the tunnelling companies, for which service he was appointed to the D.S.O. It was in this capacity, also, that he planned the Messines mines. In 1916 he was made G.S.O., first grade, on the special mission to Rumania. With the retirement of the Rumanian forces, first upon Bucharest and then away from the city, it became important to prevent the great stores of oil and corn left thus exposed from falling into the hands of the enemy at a time when they would have been of the greatest use. The task was difficult and dangerous, but was successfully carried out through just those qualities of command, daring, and technical skill that Lieutenant-Colonel Norton-Griffiths possessed. He was made for this feat an officer of the Legion of Honour, and received other foreign decorations.

In 1918 Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Norton-Griffiths (he had been made K.C.B. in 1917) was returned to the House of Commons for Wandsworth Central, and held the seat until 1924, when he retired. He was made a baronet in 1922. He married, in 1901, Miss Gwladys Wood, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Wood, head of the engineering firm of Messrs. Browning, Wood, and Fox. There are two sons and two daughters, and the heir is Mr. Peter Norton-Griffiths, who was born on May 3, 1905.

Sir John, who was a keen supporter of football, was a director of Arsenal Football Club.

MR. F. CARLIN

Mr. Francis Carlin, who died at his home in Englewood-road, Streatham, on Saturday, at the age of 59, was one of the "Big Five" at Scotland Yard, so-called because they were placed in charge of the whole of the Metropolitan area when it was divided into definite districts. Mr. F. Wensley was given final control, and he and his four colleagues became the inner circle of the whole of the activities of the Criminal Investigation Department. The new system, evolved as the result of the experience of the cleverest detectives who have ever been associated with Scotland Yard, was a success from the start. Each of the "Big Five" was able to concentrate his attention in his own area, so that whenever there was a wave of crime he knew exactly the point at which to begin his inquiries.

Superintendent Carlin joined the force in 1890, his first service being in Limehouse. This was at a time when the growth of the Chinese colony in the district gave great anxiety to the authorities, for quite apart from the prevalence of opium smoking there was the problem of the association of white girls with the Chinese. The close contact he then experienced with the traffic in dangerous drugs proved most useful in after years. At the time when the traffic was at its height he was divisional detective-inspector at Vine-street. The campaign of which he had control eventually resulted in the arrest and deportation of Brilliant Chang, a young Chinese, who was the central figure of a gang living luxuriously on the proceeds of selling cocaine to young men and women in whom they inculcated the habit. It was the discoveries made during these investigations that led to the framing of regulations enabling Judges and magistrates to impose sentences of penal servitude on drug traffickers.

Superintendent Carlin was called upon to handle many difficult cases during his long career. Of these, the three outstanding were the Brixton taxicab murder, in which Alexander Mason was sentenced to death for killing Jacob Dickey, a taxicab driver, whom he robbed of £1; the Eltham Common murder, the victim of which was Nellie Trew, a girl employed at Woolwich Arsenal, and the convicted man David Greenwood; and the murder of Eric Gordon Tombe, whose body was found at the bottom of a well at the Welcome Stud Farm, Kenley.

Mr. Carlin, who retired three years ago, wrote his reminiscences, which shed considerable light on many of the crimes he had been called upon to handle. His story of the taxicab crime led to controversy as to the value of the evidence given by a known criminal against Mason. But though the matter was taken up in the House of Commons, a request by Mr. Sullivan for an inquiry into the reliability of the evidence was refused by the Home Secretary, who said that he was not aware of any ground for such a step.

THE REV. C. R. CARTER

FORMER BURSAR OF MAGDALEN

The sudden death of the Rev. Cyril Carter only a few months after his retirement from the responsible office he had held with such authority and acceptance for the last 20 years will bring grief to many generations of Old Magdalen men, to Magdalen tenants in half a dozen counties, and to his numerous friends in the University and City of Oxford, and among the Emeriti of University sport. He had not been known to be in any other than robust health. That massive frame which had carried him in the eighties through the rare conjunction of hard and varied labour which falls to a rowing and Rugby blue seemed not more impaired than his 67 years might well justify, and he still retained among his friends of the age that endearing humour and sociability. As recently as June 28 last, three months after his retirement, he attended the College Rent Audit Dinner, at which a presentation was made to him on behalf of all the tenant farmers, and his speech of acknowledgment lacked nothing of his accustomed vigour. Characteristically it avoided the topic of his own merits, and was a paean on the college. Private cares, however, and above all the recent death of his wife, had told more heavily on him than appeared.

Cyril Robert Carter was born in 1863, the son of the Rev. W. A. Carter, Fellow and Bursar of Eton, and younger brother of "Billy" Carter, who has just resigned the Archbishopric of Cape Town. He was educated first at Eton, of which he was a King's Scholar, and later at Cheltenham, whence he proceeded as a scholar to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Here he quickly made a name for himself on the River and on the Rugby football field. In 1884—the year in which F. I. Pitman went up to Cambridge to break the spell of Oxford victories—he rowed No. 3 in the losing Oxford boat. In the next year, when he rowed at No. 4, Oxford won, and in 1886 he was again in that position when Oxford lost to Pitman's crew. Carter also gained his Rugby blue in 1885, when he played as a forward in the Oxford fifteen which lost to Cambridge by two tries to none. After leaving Oxford he joined the staff of Wellington College, but, after taking Orders in 1891, he returned in 1896 to Oxford as Fellow and Dean of Divinity of Magdalen and there—save for a spell of eight years, until 1910, as Headmaster of Cordwalles School, Maidenhead—the rest of his life was spent as Bursar of Magdalen until his retirement only a few months ago. What Magdalen owes to his care and imagination—not only in the management of the estates, but more particularly in his treatment of the College itself and its surroundings—is familiar to every recent generation of Oxford men. The Walks, the buildings and quadrangles, the playing-field adjoining the College which replaced its unlovely predecessor far down the Cowley-road, above all the gardens and the model gardeners' cottages which he created by the side of the Cherwell, remain as Carter's abiding monument.

He will be missed in Oxford, which had already sharply felt his withdrawal from its daily business and its dining clubs and from the devoted curatorship of its parks and garden. But chiefly he will live in the memory of the Magdalen men whom he coached, directed, bantered, and advised, and in Magdalen itself will be remembered not only as Bursar but as a Dean of Divinity who by none of his predecessors, from Cardinal Wolsey to the present Archbishop of Canterbury, has ever been excelled.

Mr. Carter married in 1900, Maud Talbot, daughter of Sir James Laing. She died only last year.

MR. J. A. COMPSTON, K.C.

Mr. John Albert Compston, K.C., died at Westgate-on-Sea on Saturday at the age of 68.

Mr. Compston, who was the son of the Rev. John Compston, a Baptist minister, was educated privately and at Trinity, Cambridge, and studied first for the profession of solicitor, to which he was admitted in 1890. He practised in Leeds until 1895, when he was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple. Mr. Compston then joined the North-Eastern Circuit, and after first practising at Leeds came to London, when he soon acquired a considerable practice. He took silk in 1912, and later his Inn elected him a master of the Bench. In 1919 he was appointed Recorder of Leeds, from which office he retired two years ago. Mr. Compston held high office in Freemasonry, and was Past Provincial Grand Warden of the West Riding of Yorkshire and Past Assistant Grand Registrar of Grand Lodge. He married, in 1884, Kate, daughter of Mr. G. Graham Denham, of Leeds, and leaves one son and three daughters.

"A. C." writes of him:—

When Compston retired from practice, owing to a breakdown in health, the Bar lost a member who was held in esteem and in affectionate regard not only by his own but also by the younger generation. Exceedingly busy—often overworked—he yet always found time to give others the benefit of his fine knowledge of law and his remarkable memory. A junior invariably found in him a most considerate leader, and by his encouragement and inspiration he has helped many a younger man to acquire confidence in his own work and made his path smooth. Himself an indefatigable worker and the most conscientious of men, he knew no greater pleasure than to praise the work of others, especially the result of painstaking research by his junior. He never hesitated either in Court or in consultation to show his appreciation of whatever the younger and less experienced man might have accomplished. Envy or jealousy he knew not. As an opponent he was most courteous. His intense absorption in his brief, his almost passionate insistence that his client's case should prevail, would never lead him to show temper or ill-humour, even when he felt that his client was being treated harshly or unfairly. He shone as much in putting a case to a jury as when he argued difficult and intricate points of law, and he held the attention of a jury, as he held that of the Judges, as much by his earnestness as by the lucidity of his address or arguments. His practice ranged over a wide field. His preference was probably for commercial work, and the more intricate the problem the more the case would appeal to him; but he was equally at home in a libel action or in any other of the many kinds of actions which flow into the chambers of a busy barrister.

When he reached the goal of his ambition by being appointed Recorder of Leeds, the town in which he had spent his early professional life—first as solicitor and then as barrister—counsel appearing before him found in him a helpful and courteous and prisoners a humane and merciful Judge.

His health failed at a moment when many thought that he was destined to fill the next vacancy on the High Court Bench. It is impossible not to feel that the breakdown was largely due to the loss of two beloved sons—the youngest was killed in action a few weeks before the Armistice, and his second son, a gifted young doctor, died a few years later of illness contracted on active service. His widow and surviving children may find some consolation in the knowledge that all who knew Compston at the Bar will long treasure the memory of a fine lawyer and a charming personality.

MR. H. J. GLANVILLE

Mr. Harold James Glanville, a former member of Parliament for Bermondsey, died at West-hill, Sydenham, yesterday, in his 76th year. He was a County Councillor for Rotherhithe from 1897 until 1910, in which year he entered Parliament as a Liberal. He sat continuously for Bermondsey from 1910 until 1922, when he retired.

Mr. Glanville, who had been seriously ill for some months, was twice married and leaves a widow, three sons, and a daughter. The funeral will take place at Nunhead at 1.30 p.m. on Wednesday.

SIR FRANCIS WATTS

IMPERIAL COLLEGE AT TRINIDAD

Our Trinidad Correspondent announces that Sir Francis Watts, the first Principal of the Imperial College of Agriculture at Trinidad, died on Friday and was buried in the cemetery of the college on Saturday. For some months his health had been broken. Sir Francis was the Commissioner appointed last year to report on the sugar industry of Mauritius, and his report was published last March, at the same time as that of Lord Olivier and Mr. D. M. Semple on the West Indian sugar industry.

Francis Watts was born on November 1, 1859, the son of John Watts, of Ilfracombe, and was educated privately and at Mason's College, Birmingham, which later developed into the University. Almost the whole of his life was devoted to tropical agriculture, and included important Governmental appointments, beginning with that of Analytical Chemist in Antigua in 1889. Nine years later he was appointed Analytical and Agricultural Chemist for Jamaica, and in 1899 for the Leeward Islands. The latter office was subsequently made that of Government Chemist and Superintendent of Agriculture for the Leeward Islands, and Mr. Watts held that post until 1906, when he was appointed Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies. As such he was responsible for many valuable reports and papers issued through his Department, and when, in 1921, the first Principal was required for the Imperial College of Agriculture, the appointment of Sir Francis Watts—he had been created K.C.M.G. in 1917—was as happy as it was obvious. When he retired, in 1924, he was accorded the status of Principal Emeritus, and his advice and help were still available to the college as they were to the sugar industry of the islands which he had served so long and so faithfully. During his various appointments he was a member of the Executive Councils of the Leeward Islands and Antigua, and in 1928 became a member of the Legislative Council of Trinidad. One of his last services to tropical agriculture was his report on the Mauritius sugar industry, issued last March. In it he strongly urged that the Imperial Government should be invited to make for at least five years grants-in-aid to the Colony, calculated to make good the losses which had been incurred after all reasonable efforts had been made by those engaged in the industry. Just before his report was issued to the public the Government announced that they were prepared to share the losses of Mauritius up to a total loss of £200,000.

Sir Francis Watts married, in 1883, Louisa, daughter of Denis Charles Sturgess Payne, and had two sons and two daughters.

MR. W. B. LUKE

The death occurred at Willesden General Hospital yesterday of Mr. William Balkwill Luke, J.P., the "father" of the Willesden Bench, who lived at Leinster House, Kilburn. He was 73 years of age. Mr. Luke was best known for his magisterial work at Willesden since 1896, where he exercised an extraordinary influence over married couples who came to the Court with their differences. Dr. J. S. Crone, a brother-magistrate, commenting on his death, said that Mr. Luke must have reunited thousands of couples in North-West London during his career.

Mr. Luke was born at Honiton, Devon, his father being the Rev. William Luke, who was for many years minister at Percy-road Primitive Methodist Church, Kilburn. He was a Liberal, and twice contested unsuccessfully the Honiton Division. For many years he was in the Valuation Department at Somerset House. His conversion to Rome in 1912 was a great surprise to his Primitive Methodist friends. Mr. Luke was at one time a member of the Willesden District Council and chairman of the Higher Education Committee. He leaves a widow.

REAR-ADMIRAL ACKERMANN

Our Berlin Correspondent writes:—

Rear-Admiral (retired) Richard Ackermann, who died on Saturday in Berlin at the age of 61, was the commander throughout the War of the German battle-cruiser Goeben, which by its escape on August 6, 1914, from Messina and voyage to Constantinople was the decisive factor in bringing Turkey into the Great War, thus extending its area and presumably its duration.

The Goeben was active against the Russian forces in the Black Sea in the earlier War years. She was beached in the Dardanelles after her sortie against the Allied craft in the Aegean of January 20, 1918, and was for weeks the target for Allied air and submarine attacks. She has now been refloated and reconditioned by the Turkish Government. She made her speed trials and gunnery tests only last month in the Sea of Marmora and, as the Yamuz Selim, is the latest addition to the naval forces in the Black Sea, recently reinforced by a Soviet dreadnought and a cruiser from the Baltic.

MR. ELLIS ROBERTS

Mr. Ellis Roberts, who died suddenly at Brighton on Wednesday in his 70th year, was well known as a portrait painter. His subjects included some of the most beautiful and distinguished women of his time. The son of a Staffordshire potter's manager, he served an apprenticeship to the craft of the Five Towns. A scholarship took him to South Kensington, and a travelling scholarship to Rome and Paris. In London he had a hard struggle, but a commission to paint Lady Hilda Keppel, whose portrait he did in pastel, set him on the way to success. Among those who sat to him were Queen Alexandra and other members of the Royal Family, Lady Beatrice Pole-Carew, Constance Duchess of Westminster, the Duchess of Norfolk, Lady Chesterfield, Mrs. Eric Chaplin (now Lady Chaplin), Princess Pless, and the Duchess of Leinster. He was a member of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters and of the Society of British Pastellists.

REV. DR. P. E. RYAN

The Rev. Peter Ernest Ryan, D.D., rector of St. Raphael's Roman Catholic Church, Kingston-on-Thames, was found dead in his study at the Presbytery, Maple-road, Surbiton, on Saturday. Dr. Ryan had been 14 years at St. Raphael's, and during that period his efforts resulted in the building of a new church at Claygate, and another is in course of erection at Tolworth. Recently he had been in indifferent health. The requiem Mass at St. Raphael's will be at 11.30 a.m. on Wednesday.

The death is announced of Miss Margaret Power, O.B.E., matron at St. Dunstan's headquarters. Her work made her known to a very large number of blinded ex-Service men, their families and friends, as well as to many voluntary workers, visitors, and others who have helped St. Dunstan's during the past 15 years.

Mr. Arthur Scholefield, of Alnmouth, Northumberland, who died yesterday, was a well-known commercial figure on Tyneside, an ex-High Sheriff of Northumberland, a former Director of the North Eastern Railway, and ex-chairman of the River Tyne Commission. Mr. Scholefield was joint master of the Percy Foxhounds with the late Duke of Northumberland for six years, a position from which he retired two years ago.

CITY OF LONDON POLICE RESERVE

The City of London Police Reserve held their annual church parade and presentation of medals at Finsbury yesterday, when nearly 1,500 members paraded under Commandant C. B. Lovell. The Rev. E. T. R. Johnston, of St. James's, Garlickhithe, assistant chaplain to the Reserve, conducted the service, and an address was given by Archdeacon Holmes, the chaplain. There were 418 medals presented for long service, 200 long service bars, 89 first aid awards, and challenge cups for drill, golf, cricket, and bowls. The Lord Mayor, who inspected the parade, said it was their largest assembly and he congratulated all ranks on their smartness. They played their part most efficiently and the older men among them were a fine example to their juniors.

HAYLING ISLAND FIRE

Mengham House, Hayling Island, the residence of Mr. W. H. P. Ward, was partly destroyed by fire last night. The outbreak was discovered shortly before 8 o'clock. The fire brigades from Havant and Portsmouth were summoned by telephone, but by the time they arrived the house was well alight. The outbreak occurred in the upper part of the house, which was gutted. Some difficulty was at first experienced by the brigades in obtaining water, but eventually the fire was got under. The valuable contents of the house were saved by being removed by Mr. and Mrs. Ward and their servants, assisted by residents from all parts of Hayling Island.

PITHEAD BATHS IN KENT

£10,000 TILMANSTONE SCHEME

Mr. E. Shinwell, Parliamentary Secretary to the Mines Department, will open the new pithead baths at Tilmanstone Colliery, near Dover, on October 11. The baths, which have cost approximately £10,000, are housed in a building on the main road, opposite the colliery, with which they are to be connected by a tunnel under the road.

The building is divided into three sections: in the centre are the shower cubicles, numbering 60, fitted with a spray for hot or cold water, and on either side are the clothes lockers, one for the dirty, or pit, clothes, and the other for clean clothes. These lockers, which are in two tiers, are arranged in sections, each containing 72, with a total of over 1,000. The men leaving the pit enter the building in their working clothes, deposit them in their lockers (all of which are numbered), pass into the adjoining section where they take their bath, and so into the third apartment, where they dress in their ordinary street clothes, and leave the building by another special exit. This arrangement prevents dirty men and dirty clothes from coming into contact at any time with clean men and clean clothes.

The baths are equipped with a first-aid room for the treatment of more or less minor injuries, a room for attendants, a water-bottle filling room, and another room for boot-cleaning and boot-greasing. This is a contrivance, driven by its own motor, comprising a series of seven rotating brushes, which clean the men's boots while they are on their feet. Steam heating is supplied from the colliery.

The cost has been met by the Miners' Welfare Fund, and it is understood that a charge of 6d. per person per week will be made for the use of the baths to meet expenses.

WEEK-END ACCIDENTS

DEATHS ON THE ROAD

On the Wethersfield road, near Braintree, on Saturday, Mr. Frank Skingsley, of Braintree, his wife, and two children were riding a motor-cycle combination when the side-car struck a heavily-laden motor-omnibus. The three-year-old son of Mr. Skingsley was killed outright, and Mrs. Skingsley received severe injuries, including a fractured thigh.

Flying-Officer Alexander K. Calwell, who, with two other R.A.F. officers, was injured in a motor crash at Seddington, Sandy, Bedfordshire, early on Saturday, died later at Bedford County Hospital. Flying-Officer Hazeldine and Flight Lieutenant Garnons-Williams, the two other occupants of the car, were badly shaken.

James Dunbar, of Alexandra-parade, Glasgow, was killed, and Margaret Starrs, of London (who had been staying at the Y.W.C.A., Bath-street, Glasgow), and Cecil Todd, of Kenmure-street, Pollokshields, were injured, in a motor-cycling smash in Alexandra-parade, Glasgow, on Friday night.

Mr. Walter King, of No Man's Land, after visiting an acquaintance at Downton, Wilts, was riding home on a motor-cycle through the New Forest, when he came into collision with a forest pony, and was thrown to the road. He was picked up unconscious, and died in Salisbury Infirmary on Saturday morning.

While attempting on Saturday night to enter Leigh-road, Leigh, Lancashire, on his bicycle from a side street, James Cadman, 19, mill operator, of Oxford-street, Leigh, was knocked down by a motor-omnibus and killed.

A motor-omnibus overturned near a bridge at Chailey (Sussex) last night after skidding on the wet road and crashing through a bridge. Several passengers were taken to Lewes Hospital.

Four little girls have been detained in hospital with serious injuries, after an accident on the sea-front at Brighton yesterday. They are:—Dorothy Saunders, 16, of Bear-road, Brighton; her 10-weeks-old sister, Rose; Gladys Downer, 15, and Peggy Acton, two, both of Sloane-street, Brighton. They were struck by a car after it had travelled along the pavement for a distance of 70 yards. It is understood that the car mounted the pavement when the driver attempted to avoid a woman in the road.

Two policemen on traffic duty—one at Shepherd's Bush and the other at Earl's Court—were knocked down and injured by motor-cars on Saturday. Neither was seriously injured.

POLICEMAN SENT FOR TRIAL

CHARGE OF STEALING A MOTOR-CAR

POLICE-CONSTABLE JAMES NEWTON LICENSE, 32, of Cecil-road, Rochester, who has been a member of the Rochester Police Force for 10 years, was charged on remand at Rochester Police Court on Saturday with the theft of a motor-car, the property of John Robinson, a commercial traveller, of Hillside-avenue, Strood. He was also charged with being in unlawful possession of 29 keys, including seven skeleton keys, and a pick-lock, and breaking into a shop in High-street, Rochester, and stealing three women's mackintoshes, a woman's black coat, and seven pairs of stockings, the property of Miss Fanny Ratcliffe.

The Town Clerk of Rochester (Mr. J. L. Perceval), prosecuting, said that there might not be sufficient evidence to commit License for trial on the shopbreaking charge. License was the owner of a 1925 Austin car, greyish black in colour, and the car which License was seen driving was a 1930 brown saloon Austin. Mr. Robinson left his car in a square on the evening of September 3, and missed it when he came from a Masonic gathering. License was not on duty that evening. When the car was recovered several changes had been made in its appearance, including a change of colour from brown to black with red stripes, and the registration and licence plates had been transferred from License's old car to the saloon. There was no evidence of stealing, but three police officers had seen License using the car. License had offered different explanations as to how he had got possession of it.

Police-constable C. H. Hardy, giving evidence, said that on September 15 License offered him a lift in the car, and when they reached License's garage they saw his old car minus its number plates.

License, who pleaded "Not Guilty," was committed for trial at the Margate Quarter Sessions.

The other charges were then proceeded with. Inspector Willis stated that when searched License had 29 keys, seven of which were skeleton, and a pick-lock in his possession. On this charge also License was committed for trial to Margate Borough Sessions. The third case of shopbreaking was adjourned until to-morrow.

FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

SIXTH YEAR-BOOK PUBLISHED

The sixth year-book of the International Federation of Trade Unions, which has just been issued, contains a mass of statistical information concerning the international and trade union movements. It is stated that the membership of the national centres affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions in 1928 was 13,516,269, as compared with 13,144,225 in the previous year.

The figures given of trade union membership at the end of 1928 show totals of 35,392,081 for Europe, 6,947,296 for America, 1,018,457 for Australia and New Zealand, 742,194 for Asia, and 90,497 for Africa. The survey reveals that the full total of 44,190,525 was down by 1,996,535 as compared with 1927, the decline being chiefly due to Asia. The European membership increased in the 12 months by 1,455,297. It is noted that the Communist organizations lost considerably in membership in 1928. On December 31, 1927, the membership was 13,670,462 and by the end of 1928 it had fallen to 11,706,906. The report states that this was to be expected. The gigantic number of 2,800,000 trade union members in China, with which the Communists startled the world in 1927, was evidently either greatly exaggerated by report or highly unstable. Europe contains the great bulk of Communist members, the number in 1928 being 11,582,764, but it is pointed out that in Russia trade unions are State institutions, and not independent organizations of workers.

The death is announced in an Exchange telegram from Port Washington, New York, of Mr. Daniel Guggenheim, the American financier, at the age of 74. He was a member of the mining firm of Guggenheim Brothers. He established in 1926 the Daniel Guggenheim Fund of $2,500,000 (£500,000) for the promotion of aviation.

FESTIVAL OF THE GRAPE IN ROME

PICTURESQUE SCENES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, SEPT. 28

Something of the gay colour and light-hearted spirit of the old Rome was recaptured for a few hours to-day during the annual celebration of the Festival of the Grape. Although to-day's ceremonies had been specially commended and blessed by high dignitaries of the Church, there was a touch of the old pagan Nature worship in the processions which wound through thick crowds of onlookers along the principal streets of the capital.

Brightly painted wagons drawn by oxen and laden with vines and clusters of ripe fruit were driven by peasants dressed in the traditional costumes of the neighbouring hill-towns, while the Roman Campagna sent its produce in large panniers carried by small but sturdy donkeys. Baskets of grapes were eagerly bought by the crowds, both from the moving wagons and from the stalls which had been erected at various street corners. In the market of Trajan specially selected table grapes were on sale from 9 o'clock in the morning, and prizes were given for the most decorative stalls.

It had been announced that a special display of country dances would be given in the Piazza di Siena in the garden of the Villa Umberto, which used to be known as the Villa Borghese. For some reason, probably on account of the inclement weather, this item in the programme was not fully carried out, but the procession, none the less, made a brave show as it passed round this beautiful sunken amphitheatre while military bands played lively national marches.

EX-SERVICES WELFARE SOCIETY

NEW HOME FOR NEURASTHENICS OPENED

The new Home for Neurasthenics at South Eden Park, Beckenham, was officially opened on Saturday afternoon by Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, Commander in Chief at the Nore. This home is a further extension of the work of the Ex-Services Welfare Society, which deals exclusively with ex-Service men, of whom there are 32,000 whose neurasthenic condition is officially recognized as due to war service.

Mr. Ralph Millbourn, chairman, traced the work of the society from its inception in 1921 as a very small organization with an income of only £4,000 a year. Since that time he said the voluntary subscriptions had reached £50,000 per annum. At the present time there were 146 patients, and nearly 1,000 men had been practically cured by the society's treatment.

ADMIRAL TYRWHITT said that memories of war fast died away, but peace, which we all wished to maintain, would not let us forget those poor fellows suffering from neurasthenia, with clouded minds and shadowed brains, who were dropping out of the race of life as the result of their self-sacrifice. This society was doing a noble and splendid work in the interests of these men who were victims of the War and after the War were almost ignored.

A letter was read from Mr. F. O. Roberts, Minister of Pensions, who was prevented from being present, stating that there remained the need for an extension of the society's homes, and it was good to know that the Ex-Services Welfare Society was doing so much to meet the particular needs of those who came under its care.

Sir Frederick Milner, the president, in sending his regrets at not being able to attend owing to another engagement, said the prosperity of the society's homes was largely due to the wise counsel and great generosity of Mr. Ralph Millbourn, the chairman, and the assistance of an able committee, who gave up much valuable time to the work.

The wives and families of the patients were afterwards entertained to tea. The Royal Naval Band from H.M.S. Pembroke, Chatham, played selections of music.

THE WEATHER

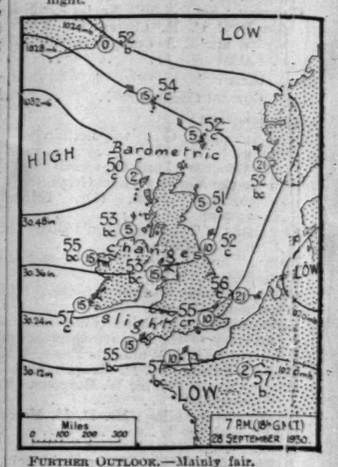
MAINLY FAIR

Meteorological Office, Sept. 28

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—An anticyclone centred off Western Scotland will maintain fair weather generally apart from a probability of occasional local showers in East Anglia and South-east England.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E.—Moderate north-easterly or easterly winds; mainly fair, but probably occasional local showers; moderate day temperature; slight ground frost inland at night.



FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Mainly fair.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL (crossings from Southampton, Newhaven, and Weymouth).—Moderate north-easterly or easterly winds; fair; sea moderate.

STRAITS OF DOVER, SOUTHERN NORTH SEA (crossings from Harwich and Thames Estuary).—Moderate north-easterly or easterly winds; mainly fair, apart from occasional local showers; sea moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—North-easterly winds, 10 to 15 m.p.h. at the surface and 20 to 25 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Weather fair apart from local showers and local mist or fog on the Continent early. Visibility 500 yards locally on the Continent early, improving to four to eight miles generally.

Sun rises, 6.58 a.m.; sets, 6.42 p.m.
Moon rises, 3.49 a.m.; sets, 10.16 p.m.
First quarter, 3.57 p.m. to-day.
Lighting-up time, 7.42 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 7.2 a.m. and 7.25 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, SEPT. 27, 7 P.M.—Bar., 1,017.9mb. (30.06in.), rising; temp., 55deg.; humidity, 75 per cent.; wind, N.E., light; weather, cloudy.

Friday, 7 p.m., to Saturday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 50deg.; rainfall, 3.6mm. (0.14in.).

Saturday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp., 59deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 4.2 hours.

KENSINGTON PALACE, SEPT. 28, 7 P.M.—Bar., 1,023mb. (30.22in.), rising slowly; temp., 54deg.; humidity, 88 per cent.; wind, E., light; weather, dull, rain

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET
LONDON W1

The Out-of-Doors

makes great demands on us these days. We spend a large part of our lives in the open and the desire for nice clothes to spend it in, has led to the establishment of a special department to supply the need. There, there is everything from a jumper to a complete suit, from a closely woven silk frock for Madame to wear in the garden to the roughest tweed stockinette for the wilder countryside, and all remarkable for the perfection of their cut and quiet good taste.

KNITTED WOOLLEN CARDIGAN in tweed effect with gold buttons. In Green mixtures, Blue mixtures, Grey mixture, Fawn mixture, Red mixture, Grey/Blue mixture. Price 29/6

Becoming FELT HAT trimmed with Petersham ribbon. In new shades for Autumn wear. Price 29/6

Sent on Approval.

INEXPENSIVE KNITTED CARDIGAN AND JUMPER in fine weight artificial silk and wool on well-fitting lines for sports wear, in White, Black/White, Navy/White, Grey, Fawn, Peach, Lt. Cinnamon, Rust, Dk. Almond, Brown and Hyacinth.

Jumper Price 21/- Cardigan Price 25/6

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

Court Circular

BALMORAL CASTLE, SEPT. 27

The Very Revd. Charles Warr has arrived at the Castle, and the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby has left.

SEPTEMBER 28

The King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Prince George, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in attendance were present at Divine Service in Crathie Parish Church this morning.

The Revd. John Stirton, D.D. (Domestic Chaplain to The King), officiated, and the Very Rev. Charles Warr (Dean of the Order of the Thistle and of the Chapel Royal in Scotland) preached the Sermon.

The Prince of Wales has left the Castle.

The Lord Colum Crichton-Stuart had the honour of Dining with Their Majesties this evening.

Princess Marie Louise left London on Friday for Bagshot Park. She will leave Bagshot to-morrow for Carisbrooke Castle.

The Earl of Inchcape has returned to London from Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Onslow will return to London on Thursday from St. Agnes Lighthouse, Isles of Scilly.

Countess Fitzwilliam will return to 4, Grosvenor-square to-day from Coollattin, Shillelagh, Co. Wicklow.

The Dowager Viscountess Hambleden has returned to 28, Wilton-crescent from Scotland.

Baroness Ravensdale returned to 3, Deanery-street, Park-lane, on Saturday from Russia.

Lord Woolavington has left Northaw House, Herts, for Grove House, Newmarket, where he will be in residence for the next two weeks.

Lord and Lady Blyth will return to London at the end of this week from Blythwood, Stansted, Essex, where they have been since June.

Lord and Lady Clwyd have moved from 32, Queen's Gate-gardens to 16, Southwell-gardens, S.W.7, which will now be their London address.

Lady Foley has left Eastbourne for the Hôtel Meurice, Paris.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Philip Snowden have returned to 11, Downing-street and will be in London during the sittings of the Imperial Conference.

The Premier of Ontario and Mrs. Ferguson will arrive in London to-morrow from Canada.

Sir Ronald Graham left London on Saturday and returned to Rome.

Sir Rennell and Lady Rodd will return to 39, Bryanston-square on October 10 from Naples.

The Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond has returned to Mulberry House, Smith-square, from Ben Damph Forest, Scotland.

Sir Egerton and Lady Hamond-Graeme expect to return to 48a, Curzon-street on October 6 from Scotland.

Sir Henry and Lady Rothband have returned to the Carlton Hotel from Vichy.

Sir Robert and Lady Kindersley will return to 11, Grosvenor-square to-morrow from Plaw Hatch Hall, Sharpthorne, Sussex.

Sir Arnold Gridley, who has just returned after six months' absence in the Tropics, has been operated on for appendicitis at the Cottage Hospital, Chesham. He is progressing satisfactorily, but will be unable to attend to business for some time.

Colonel and Mrs. Kenyon-Slaney expect to arrive at St. James's Court on October 1. (Telephone, Victoria 2360.)

Mrs. Philip Brooke, wife of Captain Philip Acton Brooke, Royal Artillery, and daughter of Lady (Louis) Vaughan, gave birth to a son at Ranikhet, United Provinces, last Wednesday. Both mother and son are doing well.

A ball and special cabaret, under the patronage of the Duchess of Portland, in aid of the Ivory Cross National Dental Aid Fund, is being organized by Mrs. Norman Freudenthal, to take place at the Kit Cat Restaurant on November 4.

The Women's National Liberal Federation ball will be held at Claridge's on Tuesday, December 16.

We have to announce the sudden death on September 26, 1930, of Angus Stormonth-Darling, aged 14 years and seven months, beloved only child of Mrs. C. T. I. Roark, of 52A, Berkeley-square, W. The burial will take place to-day from Lednathie, Glenprosen, Kirriemuir.

FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

GENERAL SIR A. R. H. HUTCHISON

The funeral of General Sir Alexander Richard Hamilton Hutchison took place at the Crematorium, Woking, on Saturday morning. The service was conducted by the Rev. E. A. Hone. The coffin was carried by N.C.O.s and men of the Royal Marines, Plymouth Division, under Captain E. Bowring. Buglers of the Royal Marines sounded Last Post. The mourners included Lady Hutchison (widow), Miss Beryl Hutchison (daughter), Mr. Eric Hutchison (son), Major G. Hutchison (brother), and Miss B. E. Hutchison (sister).

Others present were:—

General Sir Lewis Halliday, V.C. (Adjutant-General, Royal Marines), Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Godfrey (Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Marines), General G. J. Mullins, Brigadier R. F. C. Foster, Brigadier G. Carpenter (Commandant, Plymouth Division), Major-General R. V. T. Ford, Lieutenant-General P. Molloy, Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. B. Bourne, Colonel R. D. Ormsby, C.B.E. (second-in-command, Plymouth Division), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Leslie Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Gillespie, Lieutenant-Colonel Cecil P. Fowney (United Royal Arch Chapter, Freemasons), Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. G. Beard (Globe and Laurel Lodge, No. 4657), Major H. Webber, Captain Eden Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Dyer (representing Mark Grand Lodge), Admiral Grant (Navy Lodge), Vice-Admiral Caulfeild (president, A.R.N.O.), Captain Travers (Navy Lodge), Engineer-Commander Warren (Deputy Master, Navy Lodge), the Rev. W. H. Harding, Hon. C.F. (representing Army and Navy Mark Lodge of Master Masons, No. 249), Major A. G. Sanderson (Gen...al Staff, Royal Marines, London), Mr. A. J. Robinson and Staff-Sergeant C. A. Pond (General Staff, Royal Marines, London). The Fusemere Lodge was represented by 26 of its members, and several other Masonic lodges and chapters were represented.

THE REV. P. H. DITCHFIELD

The funeral service of the Rev. Peter Hampson Ditchfield was held at Barkham parish church on Saturday. The Rev. H. M. Walter officiated, and was assisted by the Ven. R. W. Legg, the Rev. B. Long, Canon G. F. Coleridge, Canon W. H. Whiting, the Rev. J. Anderson, the Rev. W. T. Stubbs, the Rev. A. P. Carr, the Rev. J. C. F. Wimberley, and the Rev. L. R. Majendie. Mrs. Ditchfield (widow), through indisposition, and Mr. L. Monk-Smith (brother-in-law) were unable to attend. Mourners present included Mr. and Mrs. John Ditchfield (brother and sister-in-law), Mrs. F. J. Williamson (sister), and Mr. Williamson (brother-in-law), the Misses Monk-Smith (sisters-in-law), the Rev. Arthur Monk-Smith (brother-in-law) and Mrs. Monk-Smith, and Mr. Roget.

Others present were:—

The Rev. W. H. Wright, Major Stapleton, Mr. W. B. Cook, Mr. E. S. Whaley, Admiral J. B. Eustace, Dr. Holden, Dr. E. Ward, Mr. W. C. Blandy, Lieutenant-Colonel Stirling, Mr. John Simonds, Mr. T. Rothwell Haslam, Major and Mrs. H. F. Tanner, the Misses Simonds, Mrs. Haines, Mr. E. Garnett, the Rev. Mr. Maeck, the Rev. F. N. Lewarne, Mr. G. Harris, Mr. R. Humphries, Mr. and Mrs. John Walter, the Rev. Dr. Nairn, Mr. H. C. Ince, Miss Leva Chapman, the Rev. W. N. Blakeney, Major-General Sir Walter Cayley, the Rev. H. Collier, Mr. T. E. Hewitt, Mr. W. R. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Garry, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Simmons, Mr. W. Walker, Mrs. Harwood, Mrs. Bayliss, Mr. F. H. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Sturges, Mr. E. H. Manders, Sir Edward Barry, Mr. R. Rising, Mrs. Harris, St. John, Mr. J. D. Manders, Captain and Mrs. Armitage (delegate from the Authors' Club and Lodge) and Mrs. Armitage, Mr. C. R. Taylor (representing the British Archæological Association), Mr. W. G. Chandler (P.P. Senior Deacon for Berkshire and Secretary of the Downshire Lodge), Mr. T. Rowland Kent (Downshire and Aldermaston Lodges and the Berkshire Masters), Mr. J. H. Mitchell (D.P.G. Grand Director of Ceremonies), and Mr. W. J. Elliott (P.G.S. Berkshire), of the Barries Lodge, Mr. H. M. Lewis (Dorset Lodge), Mr. J. Goddard (Heather Lodge), and Mr. R. H. Eves (Leopold Lodge).

THE REV. DONALD MATHESON

A memorial service to the Rev. Donald Matheson will be held at St. Columba's, Alfred-street, Oxford, on Tuesday, October 7, at 2.30 p.m.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

THE HON. CHRISTOPHER FREMANTLE AND MISS HUTH JACKSON

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in November, between Christopher, second surviving son of Lord and Lady Cottesloe, of Swanbourne, Buckinghamshire, and Anne Marie, second daughter of the late Right Hon. Frederick Huth Jackson and of Mrs. Huth Jackson, of 22, Brompton-square, London.

MR. W. J. ARMSTRONG AND MISS C. E. WHISHAW

The marriage arranged between Mr. Walter Johnston Armstrong, The Leicestershire Regiment, and Miss Constance Enid Whishaw will take place quietly on October 1.

MR. H. C. B. BERENS AND MISS M. MELLARD

The engagement is announced between Herbert Cecil Benyon, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Berens, of Kevington, St. Mary Cray, and Moyra Mellard, niece and adopted daughter of Mr. W. A. Greene, K.C., and Mrs. Greene, of 30, Bryanston-square, W.1.

MR. W. S. YATES AND MISS HACKING

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between William Stewart Yates, Tanganyika Administrative Service, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Yates, of Blackheath, London, and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Major and Mrs. W. B. Hacking, of Rye, Sussex.

CHRISTENINGS

The christening took place at All Saints', Brompton, Yorkshire, yesterday, of the infant daughter of Sir Kenelm and Lady Cayley. The Rev. C. S. Gardner officiated, and the child was named Angela Elizabeth. The godparents were Mr. J. F. Prier de Sacne, Mrs. Coulthurst, and Miss Philippa Brewis.

The christening took place at Christ Church, Hampstead, on Saturday, of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Priestley. The Rev. O. R. M. Roxby officiated, and the child was named Rachel. The godparents were Mr. Hugh Walpole, Miss Rose Macaulay, and Mrs. Ivor Brown.

MARRIAGES

MR. P. HEBER-PERCY AND MISS S. CROFTON-ATKINS

The marriage took place in Exeter Cathedral on Saturday of Mr. Peter Heber-Percy, Royal Artillery, son of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. A. W. Heber-Percy, of 5, Chelsea-embankment, London, and Miss Josephine Sylvia Crofton-Atkins, elder daughter of Brigadier-General and Mrs. C. R. Crofton-Atkins, of Trobridge, Crediton, Devon.

The Bishop of Crediton and the Rev. J. A. Durling officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of ivory silk net with a long, close-fitting bodice tucked to the knees and widening out into a gored skirt and a long train. She wore an enamel, pearl, and diamond pendant and a diamond brooch. The bride was attended by two little girls—Miss Yvonne Brittan and Miss Mary Moore—and by three grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Nadine Crofton-Atkins, Miss Betty Collier, and Miss Margaret Brunner. All the bridesmaids wore long medieval dresses of cloth of gold, lined with crimson. Their gold net Juliet caps were bordered with pearls, and the grown-up bridesmaids carried sheaves of Harrisii lilies, while the little girls each carried a single lily. Mr. Roger Corbett, Royal Artillery, was best man, and the bridal carriage was drawn by a team of six, ridden by officers of the 3rd Field Brigade, Royal Artillery.

A reception was held after the wedding at the Royal Clarence Hotel, Exeter.

MR. C. E. BECKWITH AND MISS D. M. DIXON

The marriage took place on Saturday at Draycot-Cerne Church, near Chippenham, of Mr. Charles Edward Beckwith, 5th Northumberland Fusiliers, only son of the Rev. Ernest and Mrs. Beckwith, of Mortimer Vicarage, Berkshire, and Miss Daphne Maude Dixon, second daughter of Captain the Right Hon. Herbert Dixon, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Dixon, of Orangefield, Belfast, and Draycot-Cerne House, Chippenham.

The Primate of All Ireland officiated, assisted by the Rev. R. E. Neville and the Rev. E. Beckwith.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore an eighteenth-century dress of silk brocade over a jewelled underskirt, trimmed with old lace. Her veil of old lace was held in place by a pearl head-dress, and she carried a sheaf of Madonna lilies. The bride was attended by nine bridesmaids and a little page. The six grown-up bridesmaids were Miss Anne Dixon (her sister), the Hon. Mary Ward, Miss Flammetta Stewart, Lady Elizabeth Meade, Miss Dreda Burrell, and Miss Peggy Pope; the child bridesmaids were Miss Patricia Dixon (sister) and Miss Lavinia and Miss Elizabeth Bingham. Master John Bingham carried her train. The bridesmaids wore yellow silk brocade dresses, over satin underskirts, with head-dresses of ruby, pearl, cream and yellow coloured daisies, and carried bouquets to match the head-dresses. The three child bridesmaids wore picture dresses of cream mousseline de soie, with yellow sashes, with head-dresses and bouquets like the grown-up bridesmaids. They all wore topaz brooches. The page wore a Raeburn coat of ruby velvet with cream satin breeches and hose, and topaz and gold cuff links. Lieutenant James Kilgour, The Northumberland Fusiliers, was the best man. The invited guests included:—

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, Dowager Duchess of Beaufort, Marquess and Marchioness of Lansdowne, Sir Thomas and Lady Dixon, Lord and Lady Clanmorris, Miss Stewart Clarke, the Hon. Lady Cooper, Miss Joyce Cooper, Colonel the Hon. Denis and Mrs. Bingham, Colonel the Hon. Barry and Mrs. Bingham, Colonel and Mrs. Beckwith, Mrs. Edward Beckwith and Miss Betty Beckwith, Miss Beckwith, Captain and Lady Diana Shedden, Lady Diana and Lady Cecilia Wellesley, Lady Mostyn, Lord and Lady Walter Hervey, Colonel the Hon. Algernon and Lady Mary Stanley, Sir Audley Neeld, Lady Una Ross, Lady Katherine Fitzmaurice, the Countess of Suffolk, the Hon. Helen Ward, the Lady Mayoress of Belfast, Mrs. Forestier-Walker, Miss Puller, Major and Mrs. Lowsley-Williams, Colonel and Mrs. Crawshay, Mr. and Mrs. Chenevix-Trench, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Fleming, Colonel and Mrs. Rex Osborne, and Colonel and Mrs. Carrington.

The honeymoon is being spent in France, and the bride's travelling dress of blue marocain was worn with a beige squirrel fur coat and a blue hat.

MR. R. M. A. HANKEY AND MISS STUART-MENTETH

The marriage took place on Saturday at St. Nicholas Church, Godstone, of Mr. Robert Maurice Alers Hankey, eldest son of Colonel Sir Maurice and Lady Hankey, of Highstead, Limpsfield, Surrey, and Miss Frances Bevyl Stuart-Menteth, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Erskine Stuart-Menteth, of Bransfield, Godstone, Surrey. The Ven. H. P. M. Lafone officiated, assisted by the Rev. H. Anson.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white satin beauté, A wreath of orange-blossom held in place her long veil, which was edged with lace and also formed the train. She wore a pearl necklace, the gift of her parents, and carried a bouquet of white lilies. She was attended by six grown-up bridesmaids: Miss Lucy Stuart-Menteth (sister of the bride), Miss Daphne Crookenden, Miss Mona Tennant, Miss Monica Lawson, Miss Honor Luxmoore, and Miss Ruth Goodbody. They wore dresses of duck's-egg blue georgette, with scalloped hems and pouched bodices. They had halos of gold lace in their hair, trimmed with wax flowers to tone with their dresses, and they carried bouquets of apricot-coloured roses. They had blue carved ivory and gold necklaces. Mr. Christopher Hankey was best man to his brother. A reception was held afterwards at Bransfield, Godstone, where those present included:—

Sir William and Lady Stuart-Menteth, Major A. Stuart-Menteth, Miss Lavinia Stuart-Menteth, Mr. and Mrs. Crookenden, Mr. H. and Miss A. Crookenden, the Misses van Goethem, Mrs. Gilbert Ramsay, Mrs. Lalone, the Misses Lalone, Mrs. Wigram, Mr. and Mrs. Greenshields, Mr. W. Ogilvy, Mr. R. B. Raw, Sir George and Lady Bought, Lady Bower, Mrs. and Miss Darroch, Mrs. Fancourt, Lord and Lady Riddell, Mrs. A. F. J. Hills, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hills, Captain Short, Commander and Mrs. Mackintosh, Mrs. R. C. B. Lawrence, Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Warner, Lord and Lady Hollenden, the Hon. Joan and the Hon. Elspeth Hope-Morley, Lord and Lady Ebbisham, the Hon. Margaret and the Hon. Elizabeth Blades, Lady Kenyon, Sir Ernest and Lady Tritton, Sir Benjamin and Lady Cobbe, Lady Tritton, Mr. Blessig, Miss Nye, Mrs. Hawkins, Miss Edmonson, Lady Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Godsal, Mr. and Mrs. Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. Good, Mr. and Mrs. Toswill, Mrs. Arthur Warner, Mrs. Hanbury, Dr. and Mrs. Spon, Major and Mrs. Learoyd, Mrs. Hervish, the Misses Barr, Mr. and Mrs. Smith-Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Gurney Dixon, Mrs. Cartwright, Miss Sellon, Miss Mennell, Mrs. Hilliard, Mrs. Merrison, Mr. and Mrs. J. Benn, Mr. H. Hankey, Major and Mrs. Casey, Mr. and Mrs. Watson.

The Swedish Minister, Colonel and Mrs. Hankey, the Rev. A. G. and Mrs. Spelman, Miss H. Hankey, Sir Herbert Gibson, Mrs. A. Hankey, Mr. John Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hankey, Mr. and Mrs. Lutyens, Mr. C. Benn, Mrs. Porter, Captain Bone, Mr. and Mrs. Cash, Mr. R. du Gardier, Miss Powell, Mr. and Mrs. O'Hanlon, Mr. H. Stephenson, Mr. G. F. Steward, Mrs. and Miss Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Strimz, Mr. C. Levescu-Gower, Mr. and the Misses West, Mr. Swinburne, Mrs. Bayne Powell, Mr. Makins, Dr. and Mrs. Milner, Mr. G. A. Riding, Mr. and Mrs. Howorth, Mr. Neville Brown, the Rev. and Mrs. F. H. Wood, Mrs. Riley, Mr. and Mrs. Harwood, Mr. and Mrs. Shankland, Mr. and Mrs. Ouvry, Mr. and Mrs. Thorp, General and Mrs. Temple, Mr. and Mrs. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Hull, Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. Scott-Moncrieff, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hedley, Dr. and Mrs. Rennell, Colonel and Mrs. Cecil Hanker, Mr. and Mrs. Hammersley, Mr. and Mrs. Pockle, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Paxton Watson, Mrs. Rolls, Dr. and Mrs. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Maw, Mr. and Mrs. Muzy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell Heron, Admiral and Mrs. Im Thurn, Dr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. U. Lambert, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Sir Godfrey Lagden, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Louis and Lady Barnett, Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. K. Pelly, Lady Franklin, General and Mrs. James, and Lady Beale.

The honeymoon is being spent motoring in France, and the bride travelled in a green and white flamingo dress under a green coat trimmed with moleskin, and a small green velvet hat to match.

MR. T. GARNETT AND MISS G. FITZGERALD

The marriage took place on Saturday afternoon at St. James's, Spanish-place, of Mr. Tom Garnett, third son of Mr. and Mrs. William Garnett, of Backwell Hill House, Somerset, and Miss Geraldine FitzGerald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. FitzGerald, of Cape Town, South Africa. Father R. E. Fairhall officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long-sleeved gown of white satin beauté, with a long train formed from the back of the skirt, and a high-necked bodice. A skull-cap of breitzwantz, finished with a spray of lilies at the back, held her long tulle veil in place, and she carried a sheaf of lilies. She was attended by one little girl—Miss Lesbia Johnson—who wore an ankle-length frock of *parfait amour*-coloured net over taffeta, with a little cap of the same net, and carried a basket of shaded red zinnias. There were also six grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Nesta FitzGerald (sister of the bride), Miss Beth Garnett (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Delphine Solon, Miss Sheila Macdonald, Miss Margaret Robertson, and Miss I. Oldham. They wore long, close-fitting dresses of white satin, with capes and skull-caps of breitzwantz. They wore long gloves of *parfait amour*-coloured kid, and had necklaces of large crystal stones of the same colour. They carried sheaves of zinnias shading from red to yellow to tone with their necklaces and gloves. Mr. Richard Bett was best man. A reception was held afterwards at the Connaught Hotel.

MR. G. MACKINNON AND MISS YARDLEY

The marriage took place at Holy Trinity, Crockham Hill, Edenbridge, on Saturday of Mr. Graham Mackinnon, only son of Sir Percy and Lady Mackinnon, High Quarry, Crockham Hill, Edenbridge, and Miss Peggy Yardley, only child of Captain J. H. R. and Mrs. Yardley. The Rev. C. S. Powers and the Rev. H. O. Edwards officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her mother, wore a bouffant frock of ivory tulle, the long train being cut in one with the skirt. Her veil of ivory tulle was held in place by a wreath of orange-blossom and she carried a bouquet of Harrisii lilies. There were four grown-up bridesmaids, Miss Diana Streatfeild, Miss Margaret Mackinnon (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Joan Foster, and Miss Margaret Eve. Their long dresses of ivory ring velvet, touching the ground, were worn with head-dresses of ivory velvet leaves and pearls. They carried bouquets of auratum lilies and wore diamond and sapphire brooches. Mr. Reginald Steele was best man.

A reception was held afterwards at High Quarry, and among the guests were:—

Mrs. J. H. R. Yardley, Miss Aline Mackinnon, Miss Margaret Mackinnon, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Gale, Captain and Mrs. Philip Streatfeild, Miss Diana Streatfeild, Flying Officer V. Streatfeild, Colonel Sir Henry Streatfeild, Mr. and Mrs. R. Loxdale, Mrs. Ernest Stanier, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Mackinnon, the Misses Mackinnon, Major and Mrs. Norman Mackinnon, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Locket, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Holmes, Miss Locket, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Locket, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Birks, the Rev. Ouseley and Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. and the Misses Scrutton, Lord and Lady Inverforth, the Hon. Morton and Mrs. Weir, Sir Edwin and Lady Cooper, Lady Chalmers, Sir Cyril and Lady Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Eustace Pulbrook, Mr. and Mrs. de Rougemont, Mr. and Mrs. Sturge, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Adams, Mr. and Miss Irwin, Mr. R. Steel, Sir Ernest and Lady Benn, Mr. E. S. Lamplough, Mr. and Mrs. Wilding, Colonel and Mrs. Saunders, Dr. Lawrie, Major and Mrs. Foster, D.r. and Mrs. Saunderson Wells, Flying Officer G. Baker Carr, Mr. E. Lindsay Hogg, Flight-Lieutenant Aitcheriey, Mrs. Gurney Fox, the Misses and Mr. Phillips, Captain and Mrs. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. George Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. John Bain, Mrs. Melchers, the Rev. C. S. and Mrs. Powers, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Buzzard, Dr. and Mrs. Laing, Sir Archibald and Lady Hurd, Mr. and Mrs. Mowbray Charrington, Mrs. F. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Eve, Sir Alfred and Lady Booth, Dr. and Mrs. Manson Bahr, Mrs. Leslie Brock, Mr. and Mrs. Pilbrow, Major and Mrs. Gale, Mrs. R. de O. Quincey, Mr. E. Barrow, Lieutenant-Commander Guy Barrow, Captain and Mrs. J. Godfrey, the Rev. Robert and Mrs. Hyde, and Flying-Officer McDougal.

The honeymoon is being spent in the South of France, and the bride travelled in a navy-blue and white spotted crêpe de Chine dress and hat, with a navy-blue coat.

MR. O. STUART TODD AND MISS HICKS

The marriage took place at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, on Saturday of Mr. Oliver Stuart Todd, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Stuart Todd, of Clent Grove, Clent, Worcestershire, and Miss Dorothea Janet Hicks, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Hicks and Mrs. Hicks, of Leylands, Wotton, Surrey. The Dean of Chester officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Mr. Alan Hicks, wore a gown of gold and white brocade, with a train hung from the shoulders, lined with gold tissue. Her tulle veil was held in place by a crystal head-dress, and she carried a bouquet of eucharist lilies and lilies-of-the-valley. The train was carried by Miss Hilary Dewey and Master David Block, who both wore Kate Greenaway costumes of flame-coloured velvet. The bride was also attended by six grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Barbara and Miss Diana Hicks (sisters of the bride), Miss Jean Hicks, Miss Mary Todd (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Betty Grover, and Miss Molly Yates. Their long gold lace dresses were worn with crystal headdresses, and they carried bouquets of zinnias, dahlias, and gladioli. Mr. Henry Lowe was best man.

A reception was held at 52, Pont-street, and among the guests were:—

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Todd, Mr. Alan Stuart Todd, Mr. H. Todd, Mrs. E. Hicks, Miss Emily Hicks, Mr. F. R. Hicks, Mr. H. O. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Cross, Miss M. Hicks, the Rev. F. Bennett and Mrs. Bennett, Lord and Lady Ilkeston, Lieutenant-General Sir William Pitcairn Campbell, Lady Ellis, Mr. A. Y. Stirrat, Mr. A. E. Orde, Mr. Roger Slade, Mr. N. Grazebrook, Mr. Humphrey Slade, Mr. C. Asplin, Miss Fane, Mrs. Harry Block, Mrs. Hutchins, Mr. Charles Johnstone, Admiral Bearcroft, Mr. S. A. Block, the Rev. and Mrs. M. N. Rice, Miss M. Hewitt, Mrs. Ormerod, Mr. and Mrs. Conway Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Chance, Mrs. Hurst, the Misses Hendrick, Mrs. Tilley, Mrs. David Block, Miss Walker, Mrs. Leader, Mr. R. Leader, Colonel and Mrs. Lea, Mrs. Clutton Brock, Mr. and Mrs. H. Clutton Brock, Mr. and Mrs. Trehane, Mr. E. Milbourne, Mrs. Stewart-Smith, Mr. E. B. Stewart-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Scott-Gatty, the Rev. S. N. L. Ford.

MAJOR F. W. WHITE AND MRS. WATSON

The marriage took place very quietly on Saturday at the Chapel of the Savoy between Major F. W. White, M.C., of Harrogate, and Mrs. Katie E. Watson, of Sheringham. The bride was given away by Sir Percy Simmons, K.C.V.O., and Captain Derek Massey acted as best man.

A wedding luncheon was afterwards held at the Carlton Hotel.

MR. H. F. MILNE AND MISS D. K. HARRISON

The marriage arranged between Hugh Fenwick Milne and Dorothy Kathleen Harrison took place very quietly at—All Souls', Langham-place, on Saturday, September 27, 1930.

MR. R. E. JACOBS AND MISS E. FRANCIS

The marriage took place on Thursday, September 25, at the Parish Church, Henley-on-Thames, between Robertson Eynesford Jacobs, of Hampstead, and Edith, second daughter of the late Dr. W. Francis, of Stratford, and Mrs. Francis, of West Hampstead.

MR. R. JAMESON AND MISS LECKIE EWING

The marriage of Mr. Robert Jameson, of Crowborough, Sussex, and Miss Leckie Ewing, of Vernon, British Columbia, took place at Victoria, B.C., on September 24.

SERVICE DINNER

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE

The annual dinner of the Royal Indian Marine was held at the Hotel Great Central on Friday. The principal guest was Rear-Admiral H. T. Walwyn, and other guests were:—Admiral L. Mawbey, Mr. A. A. Dawes, Mr. Charles Hammond, Mr. Cecil Hammond, Mr. Derrick Hammond, Mr. Richard Hammond, Mr. Maurice H. Shearme, and Major W. K. P. Wilson (late I.A.).

Officers present were:—

Lieutenant-Commander H. C. Beauchamp, Engineer Captain R. E. C. Bolton, Captain A. St. C. Bowden, Captain C. Campbell, Lieutenant-Commander W. Campbell, Constant, Lieutenant J. N. E. Coope, Commander H. T. Davis, Engineer Lieutenant-Commander G. R. Ellis, Commander G. Engledue, Captain M. W. Farewell, Captain G. N. Forteath, Commander W. W. C. Frith, Captain C. Gardner, Engineer Commander J. W. M. Godden, Commander B. Gordon, Lieutenant-Commander J. T. S. Hall, Lieutenant F. C. Hammond, Engineer Lieutenant F. W. R. Harrison, Engineer Lieutenant C. Harvey, Captain Sir E. J. Headlam, Lieutenant I. B. W. Heanly, Captain G. S. H. Hewgill, Captain C. S. Hickman, Engineer Commander G. H. Hindman, Captain C. W. R. Hooper, Captain E. C. Horsfen, Captain E. W. Huddleston, Engineer Commander C. J. L. Jones, Lieutenant-Commander H. R. Inigo-Jones, Lieutenant-Commander P. A. Mare, Commander A. G. Maundrell, Commander J. N. Metcalfe, Engineer Lieutenant-Commander G. S. Miskin, Captain W. Mitchell, Captain H. Moreland, Lieutenant M. H. Nott, Captain C. W. Shearme, Engineer Lieutenant-Commander S. B. Trenowath, Engineer Lieutenant G. W. Underdown, Captain J. F. Wilson, Engineer Commander R. Vincent, and Commander C. O. Campbell.

There were also present:—

Captain G. Wilson, president; Captain F. M. Barwick, Engineer Captain A. H. Baxer, committee; and Captain W. K. Thynne, hon. secretary.

Ecclesiastical News will be found on page 17

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

GIFTS TO BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY

Mr. HUGH MORTON, of Meadbwbank, Coppice-road, Moseley, Birmingham, chairman and governing director of Messrs. G. and W. Morton, Limited, boot manufacturers, &c., who died on June 13, aged 64, left estate of the gross value of £654,132, with net personalty £632,721. The estate duty paid amounts to about £180,000, and a further sum of about £25,000 will become payable in legacy duty. He left:—

£25,000 (exclusive of the share in the residuary estate) to Birmingham University, as to £20,000 to be applied in the discretion of the Council of the University for such special or general purposes as the Council may see fit, as to £2,500 for a "Hugh Norton Scholarship," to be awarded annually in connexion with the teaching of law in that University, and as to £2,500 for a "Charles Grant Robertson Scholarship," for a scholarship to be awarded annually in connexion with the teaching of the English language and literature there, "in recognition of my friendship with him and of our happy association in the work of the University."

£2,000 to the British and Foreign Bible Society;

£1,250 to the Birmingham and Midland Hospital for Women, for the dedication of a bed, over which shall be a plate to the effect that it was dedicated by him in memory of his mother, Isabella Morton;

£1,250 to the Birmingham General Hospital for the dedication of a bed, over which shall be a plate to the effect that this bed was dedicated by the testator in memory of his uncle, William Morton;

£1,000 to the Moseley Hall Convalescent Hospital for Children, for a bed to be dedicated in memory of his sister, Helen Morton;

£1,000 to the Moseley Baptist Chapel, as to £500 for the purposes of the chapel and as to £500 for the work carried on by the Hope-street Mission, run in connexion with that chapel;

£1,000 to his housekeeper, — Wilkes, £500 to his housemaid, Bessie Bates, £250 to his gardener, Alfred Bodger;

20,000 Ordinary shares in G. and W. Morton, Limited, to Andrew Goldie, a director of G. and W. Morton, Limited; 2,000 such Ordinary shares each to Alexander Morton, secretary of the company, Thomas Macfarlane, and Alexander Macfarlane; 20,000 Preference and 20,000 Ordinary shares in that company to the directors of the company, upon trust, to apply the income in the establishment or assistance of any association calculated to benefit employees or former employees of the company or their dependents or connexions, including the provision of pensions, gratuities, bonuses, &c.; £100 to each member of the staff employed in the wholesale warehouse of the company at his death who shall have been in the employment of the company or the former firm of G. and W. Morton for the 20 years preceding and not under notice, either given or received, or £50 to each person similarly qualified with between 10 and 20 years' service, or to each other person so qualified but with less than 10 years' service, £25.

He further directed his trustees to offer any of his shares in G. and W. Morton, Limited, not specially disposed of by his will to the managers of the retail shops belonging to the company at a price of 10s. a share, with the provision that no one manager should be allowed to take more than 2,000 shares under this provision.

Subject to numerous specific bequests, he left the residue of his property as to:—

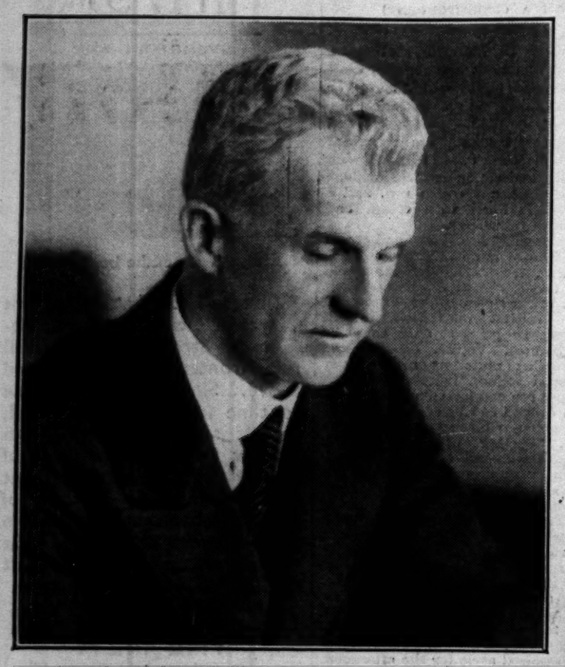
One-half to the University of Birmingham, to be applied for such general or special purposes of the said University as the Council of the University may decide; one-fourth to the Birmingham General Hospital; and one-fourth to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham.

SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, third baronet, of West Hill Lodge, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex, who stroked the Eton eight in 1875 and also competed for the Diamond Sculls, died on March 31, aged 71, second son of Sir John Frederick Croft, second baronet, leaving unsettled property of the gross value of £35,002, with net personalty £31,156.

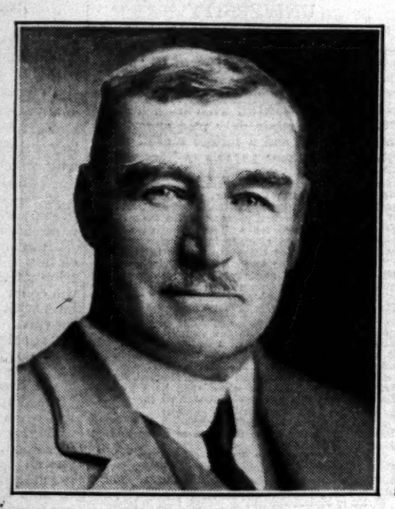
MRS. FANNIE ABRAHAMS, of Westbourne Terrace-road, Paddington, W.2, who died on August 13, widow of Louis B. Abrahams, late headmaster of the Jews' Free School, has left estate of the gross value of £30,983, with net personalty £30,688. Subject to a legacy of £200 to her daughter, she leaves the whole of the property in trust for her daughter for life, and on her death she gives:—

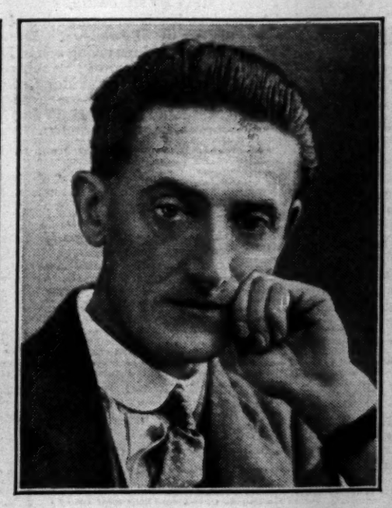
£2,000 to the Royal College of Physicians, England, for founding a lectureship in physiology in memory of her son, Bertram Louis Abrahams; £1,000 to the Westminster Hospital in memory of her son, who was assistant physician there, for a bed to be named after him; £1,000 to the London Hospital for a bed in the Jewish Ward in memory of her son; £1,000 to the London Hospital for a bed in the Jewish Female Ward, to be named after her; £1,000 to the East London Hospital for Children for a bed in memory of her daughter, Rosetta; £500 to the "Maccabeans," London, for a scholarship, in memory of her son, who was for five years hon. secretary thereof; £200 to the Jewish Lads' Brigade for an annual prize for non-commissioned officers and privates, in memory of her son, one of the founders of the Brigade and for 13 years principal medical officer thereof; £100 to the Jewish Free School

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE: LEADERS OF THE DELEGATIONS

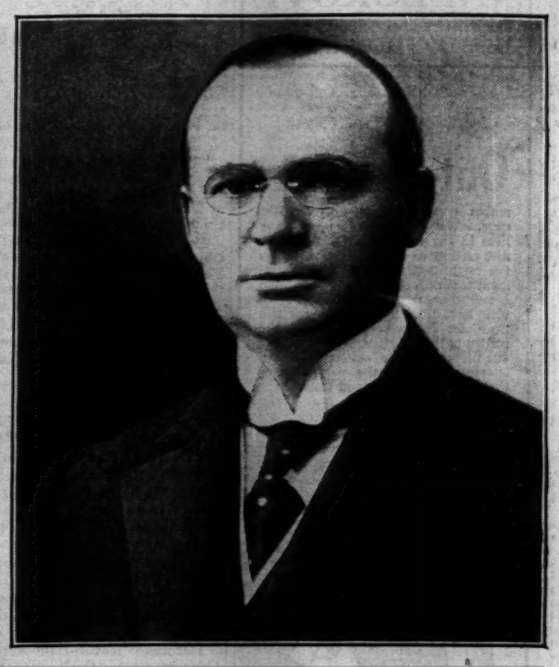


MR. J. H. SCULLIN, the Labour Prime Minister of Australia, who will lead the Australian Delegation at the Imperial Conference. He is one of the best speakers in the Federal Parliament.





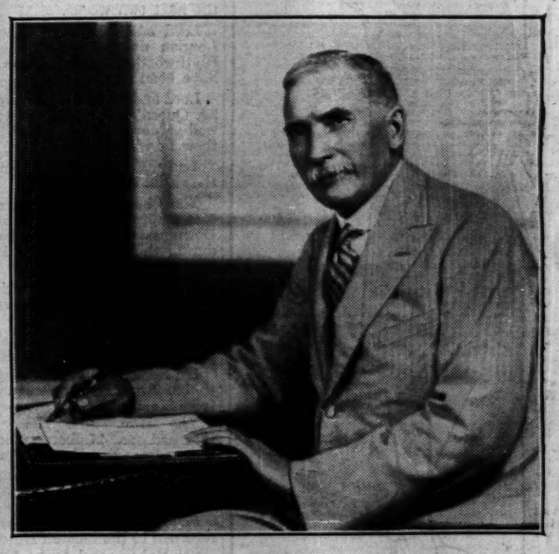
FROM THE DOMINIONS.—The opening ceremony of the Imperial Conference will be held on Wednesday morning next. Delegates are attending from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, Newfoundland, and India. The photographs above, from left to right, are of Mr. G. W. Forbes, Prime Minister of New Zealand, the Maharajah of Bikaner, and Mr. P. McGilligan.



MR. R. B. BENNETT, the Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs and of Finance of Canada. He has held the posts of Minister of Justice and Minister of Finance in previous Conservative Cabinets.

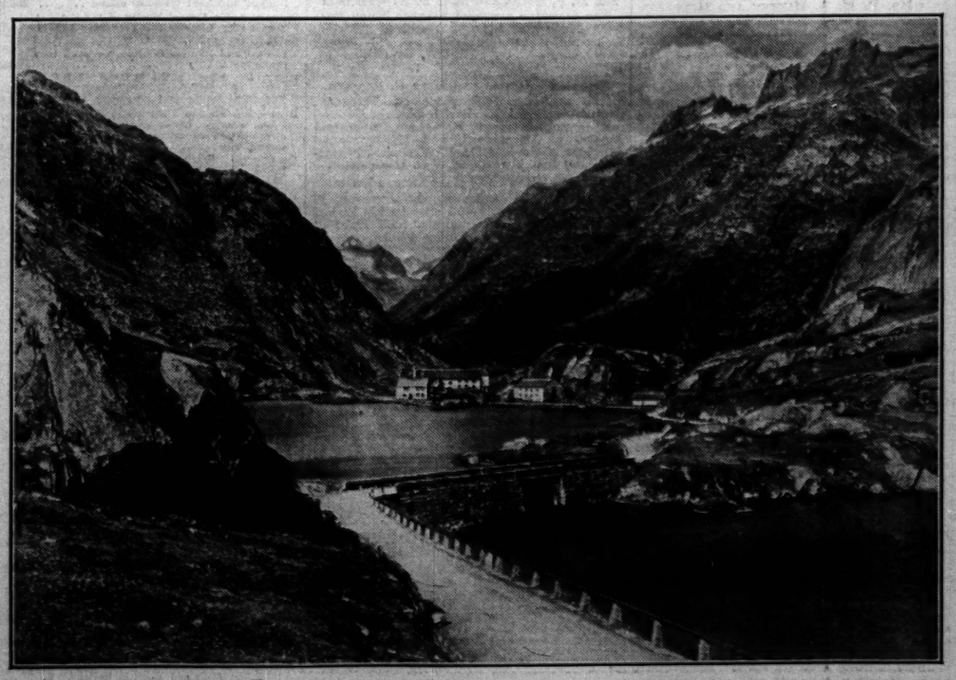
SIR RICHARD A. SQUIRES, Prime Minister and Minister of Justice of Newfoundland since 1928, leader of the delegation from Newfoundland. Sir Richard was previously Prime Minister from 1919 to 1923.

THE RECEPTION ROOM at the Foreign Office, where the opening ceremony of the Imperial Conference will be held. The meeting will be confined to Prime Ministers and Ministers. Mr. MacDonald will make the opening speech and will be followed by each chief delegate.



GENERAL J. B. M. HERTZOG, the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs of the Union of South Africa. He succeeded General Smuts as Prime Minister in 1924 and attended the Imperial Conference in 1926.

A WILTSHIRE WEDDING.—The wedding of Mr. Charles Beckwith and Miss Daphne Dixon, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Herbert Dixon, M.P., took place at Draycot-Cerne Church, Wiltshire, on Saturday. The bridal procession leaving the church after the ceremony.



A SUBMERGED INN.—The Grimsel Hospice, on the Grimsel Pass at a height of 6,155 feet, has been completely covered by the waters of the Grimsel Lake, the level of which has been raised for the driving of turbines of a powerful hydro-electric plant. A photograph of the hospice before the level of the lake was raised.

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Conferences

EDUCATING THE ADOLESCENT

MR. FISHER AND WORKS SCHOOLS

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Warden of New College, addressed the conference of Works Directors, Managers, and Foremen and Forewomen, at Balliol College, Oxford, yesterday.

He asked them not to pay any attention when they heard it said that there was a great deal of time wasted at Oxford. That sort of thing was all nonsense. It might be that their football fifteen or cricket team might not be as good as those of Cambridge, but what did that matter? They did not go there to play football or cricket; they went there to work. Returning to Oxford after a number of years he found a very much higher standard. Nowhere in England was there a greater amount of first-class disinterested work done by young and old than at Oxford. Oxford had never been in a more wholesome position.

Speaking of the need for some provision in our educational system for the adolescent, Mr. Fisher said that in the main it was still true that adolescent education was an unsolved problem in this country and was one of the greatest and most difficult problems with which we had to deal. On the one hand we had an excellent system of elementary schools, and on the other hand a number of universities offering noble opportunities for self improvement and technical colleges. But between these two extremes there was a gap.

Mr. Fisher spoke of the value of part-time education for adolescents engaged in industry by means of works' day continuation schools which junior employees were given time off to attend. Such schools had been started by a number of firms with great success. Whatever educational developments there might be in the future and whatever educational legislation might be introduced, these works' schools must be safeguarded and the erection of more of these schools should be encouraged. He hoped that during the next generation much larger use would be made of the provisions of the Education Act of 1918, which enabled these schools to receive support under the advantages of educational inspection.

Mr. G. MARCHAND, of the Glass Manufacturers' Federation, said there was a feeling that business men had an innate distrust of educational authorities, and that educational authorities looked down to some extent upon the aspirations of business men. Both Oxford and Cambridge were, he believed, at fault so far as their contempt of business and industry was concerned. There was not that close contact between the Universities and business that there should be.

The need for research was emphasized by Mr. A. P. M. FLEMING, of the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company, who addressed the conference on Saturday. His subject was "How to find new industries for Britain." He said that no concern could have an enduring monopoly of anything unless it applied a great deal of its proceeds to research. Every manufacturer to-day was striving to improve his efficiency, and every step in this direction meant a reduction of labour unless existing markets were increased or new industries developed. Unless a country led in science it could not lead in industry, and in the future new scientific discoveries would be developed much more rapidly than in the past.

The subject of price-cutting was dealt with by Mr. H. I. SWAINSTON (Messrs. Wolsey, Limited, Leicester). In an address on "How to Push Sales in a Time of Depression," he said there was a tendency to cut prices down until the product was not worth handling. A Government Commission had already been convened to talk about this particular question, and he believed it was now sitting. Almost every line managed with a branded article had been brought up against the problem. In London to-day it was possible in the confectionery world to buy almost any branded product at from 10 to 20 per cent. below recognized prices. It was a most serious thing in many industries. Mr. Swainston went on to say that it was a colossal impertinence on our part to send our salesmen abroad speaking through an interpreter, or, worse, expecting customers to speak English. This matter had been before the public for a year now, but he had seen nothing done. What a difference it would make if the executives of large firms reviewed once a year the linguistic attainments of each member of the firm, or if a small bonus could be given. If we became foreign-language-minded we should very surely be laying the foundation of a new export market.

THE HUMAN SIDE IN INDUSTRY

WELFARE WORK

The annual conference of the Institute of Industrial Welfare Workers opened at Cambridge on Saturday.

Mr. R. H. GREEN, chairman of the River Thames Dry Dock Proprietors' and Ship Repairing Association, and vice-president of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, submitted a paper, which was read for him by Mr. W. H. M. Jackson. He pointed out that labour might be either well or badly managed, and progressive employers were now recognizing that greater attention must be given to the human side in industry and were evolving methods of organization to suit present conditions. He had come quite definitely to the conclusion that in all large works there must be a department that would co-ordinate and guide many operations and activities in the works on the human side as opposed to the mechanical side. But while the rough-and-ready methods of the past would have to give place to something of a more scientific nature, many successful business men were conservative in outlook and resented any body, such as the Institute, who might presume to tell them how to manage their business.

COSTS AND EMPLOYMENT

When the conference was resumed yesterday the effects of rationalization on unemployment, production, costs, and selling prices were discussed by DR. NORTHCOTT, labour manager for Messrs. Rowntree and Co., Limited. He said that British production costs were something like 40 per cent. above those of our Continental and world competitors, and if this position were allowed to remain nothing but continued unemployment on a level higher than at present could be expected. Nevertheless, there was a reasonable probability that, with wisely directed rationalization, some of these markets could be recovered, or, at least, production within the trades now seriously affected could be carried on at a profit. The ultimate effect of this more healthy situation might be expected to be a greater degree of employment.

The most tragic but inevitable concomitant of rationalization was the reduction in the working force, but this could be regarded as a necessary and unavoidable step, consequent on the action taken by the firm or industry to secure a sounder footing for itself. It was probably better in any instance where three men could do the work of four, that the three should themselves support the fourth one in idleness rather than continue to have four men do the work. The moral effect upon the three remaining men was likely to be distinctly good. On the fourth man there was a pressure to find a new job, and in the prosperous years of American rationalization, from 1924-29, many millions of new jobs were filled. If both industry and the national economy benefited through the displacement of men and woman by rationalization, both owed a duty to the men and women displaced.

SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION OF INSURANCE

The two days' conference of the Scottish Association of Insurance Committees ended at Inverness on Saturday afternoon. Mr. David Bertram (West Lothian) was appointed president for the coming year, and Mr. G. Hill (Glasgow) vice-president. The progress and future of health services in Scotland were spoken of by Miss RITSON (Controller of Insurance, Department of Health for Scotland), who said that, with the new Local Government Act, she hoped that never again would the old conflict of interests be allowed to interfere with the ordered development of the service, which had no other aim than the greatest good of the whole community.

The third jubilee of the opening of the first Sunday school by Robert Raikes is being celebrated in Gloucester this week. On Thursday a statue of Raikes will be unveiled.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

IMPORTANT AID TO AVIATION

Striking examples of the effect of smoke on visibility and aviation were given at the annual conference of the National Smoke Abatement Society at Leicester on Saturday.

Mr. F. ENTWISTLE, superintendent of the aviation services division of the Meteorological Office, said that if all smoke could be removed from this country many more flying days per year would be possible. Pilots flying between Scotland and the south of England frequently encountered smoke haze from the Black Country when over southern Yorkshire. On the London-Continental route an appreciable haze due to the smoke of London was met with over the Channel some miles from the Kent coast, while with easterly winds, smoke haze from the industrial districts of Germany was carried over Southern England. Others factors being equal, an aerodrome should always be placed on the side of the town from which the prevailing wind blew—usually the west or south-west.

Mr. M. G. BENNETT, assistant superintendent of the Meteorological Office of the Air Ministry, said that observations at Falkirk showed that a wind from any of the directions in which industrial areas were situated would reduce visibility from a calculated 250 miles to 20 miles.

Mr. ARNOLD MARSH, secretary of the society, said that smoke was causing a wastage of £150 every minute in material values, but there was the even greater question of its effect upon public health. The society was not without hope of an England with pure, clean air and a real warm sun.

The PRESIDENT, Dr. H. A. Des Voeux, said that public opinion was steadily being converted to their view and would eventually demand that the emission of smoke of any colour in such quantities as sensibly to foul the atmosphere, either of town or country, should be an offence and be put an end to.

There was much amusement when the conference was adjourned for half an hour in order to clear the atmosphere of the smoke which had accumulated from the pipes and cigarettes of the delegates. The room was only about 25 yards long and 12 yards wide, and at either end was a roaring open coal fire. The windows were securely fastened and there were about 100 people present.

When the conference resumed the PRESIDENT appealed "for a little smoke abatement," and while the papers were being read the delegates refrained from smoking.

COAL AS DOMESTIC FUEL

DR. MARGARET FISHENDEN, of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, addressing the conference yesterday, said that in spite of the advances by gas and electrical industries there was no decrease in the quantity of coal burned in open grates because, for inclusive household purposes, it was cheaper than either gas or electricity. The ideal would be to remove by means of low-temperature carbonization the greatest quantity of tar and spirit before using coal for ordinary purposes, but with present methods the price of such coke was necessarily considerably higher than that of coal. Except for the difficulty of ignition, good-quality gas coke was an excellent domestic fuel for most purposes. On the industrial side, Dr. Fishenden said, improved furnace design and the adoption of continuous mechanical stoking had made it possible to burn bituminous coals almost without smoke. Although with the smaller hand-fired furnaces the position was less satisfactory, much could be done even there to decrease the emission of smoke if a uniform depth of fuel was maintained by careful and regular stoking. In the United States, in Canada, and in France investigations into the use of coke as boiler fuel had proved this fuel as efficient as coal.

DR. C. KILLICK MILLARD, Medical Officer of Health for Leicester, who presided, said that as fuel in this country was the life-blood of industry it was vitally important that our existing supplies of coal fuel should be utilized to the best advantage. It was impossible to exaggerate the importance of and the need for scientific research. Research which had already been carried out showed that one way to economy and reform was the substitution of some form of solid smokeless fuel for raw coal. From practical experience in his own house he had found that a low-temperature carbonization coke was a satisfactory substitute for raw coal for domestic purposes. It was desirable, however, that it should be obtainable more cheaply if it were to become really popular.

ADULT EDUCATION

PRODUCT OF WORLD UNSETTLEMENT

Professor J. Dover Wilson, Professor of Education at King's College, University of London, speaking at the conference of the British Institute of Adult Education at Trinity College, Cambridge, on Saturday, said the striking development in adult education since 1903 was a response, natural but largely unconscious, of a democratic community to revolutionary changes in the general character of civilization.

These changes began before the War and caused the War and had in turn been enormously aggravated by the War. It was a commonplace that education in general had been driven along by the twin forces of nationalism and the growing complexity of civilization. Adult education was one of the English replies to Fascism, on the one hand, and Bolshevism, on the other, and was itself the child of the same world situation. The ordinary Englishman was radically and incurably religious, and in the long run he would use adult education for religious ends.

PROFESSOR F. A. CAVENAGH, Professor of Education, University College, Swansea, referred to the effect of education on the "appalling unemployment problem." He asked: "What is the aim of giving education to those out of work and with little prospect of getting work? Is it because we believe in education as something good in itself? I think that that is a tenable position provided the form of education is suitable. It is no use thinking of education as a panacea."

DR. WYNNARD CULLIS, Professor of Physiology at the University of London, addressing the conference yesterday, said she was a teacher in a big medical school and some of her students were now medical practitioners in districts where there was a great deal of unemployment. One of them, her niece, was terribly impressed with what was going on there. The publichouses were full all the time they were open. Betting was taking place freely. Children were getting perceptibly dirtier and thinner. Money given for food was being used in the publichouses. That showed there was something seriously wrong with the education given to those people. She urged the cultivation of the art of reading and the need for healthy exercises.

Mrs. HOPKINSON, of Cambridge, advocated folk dancing as the thin end of the wedge in adult education.

The conference was concluded.

TRANSPORT WORKERS

THE INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT

The biennial congress of the International Transport Workers' Federation was concluded on Saturday at Caxton Hall, Westminster. Mr. C. T. CRAMP, the president, was in the chair. Mr. Cramp and Mr. E. Bevin were re-elected to the General Council as members for Great Britain, Ireland, and Canada, with Mr. A. G. Walkden, M.P., and Mr. J. Henson as deputy members.

One representative each for India and Japan was included in the council, and the PRESIDENT said that that was the first congress of the federation at which representatives of the Far East had been placed on the council. Mr. MOGI (Japan) expressed thanks to the congress on behalf of Indian and Japanese trade unionists. He described the occasion as a historic one in the Eastern trade union movement. They had to face various difficulties. While fighting capitalists they had also to fight the Communists and the Fascists. In their struggle against these groups they needed help from an international centre.

Signor SARDELLI addressed the congress on the situation in Italy. He said the time would come when the workers in Italy would rise against the present Government and regain their independence. In fighting Fascism they were fighting international reaction. There was no longer in Italy freedom of association or freedom to strike, and the huge cooperative movement that had been built up had been entirely destroyed. Laws had been passed such as existed in Russia before the War under the Government of the Tzar. The financial and economic position of Italy was bad, and the Fascists were leading the country to bankruptcy. The overthrow of Italian Fascism was necessary in the interest of the international working classes.

Reports were received from sections of the congress which have had separate meetings. On the report of the seamen's section Mr. J. HENSON said there were 52,000 Indian seamen who found themselves in Europe and whom it was intended to organize.

It was decided that the next congress should be held at Prague.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING

The council of the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning met in London on Saturday, as the guests of the National Housing and Town Planning Council, to make arrangements for the next International Congress, which is to be held in Berlin next year, by invitation of the German Government.

The last congress was held in Rome in 1929, and was attended by about 1,200 delegates from 60 different States, official representatives being sent by 51 Governments.

The federation exists to encourage, promote, and co-ordinate throughout the world the study and practice of housing, and of regional, town and country planning and development, with a view to securing higher standards of housing, the improvement of towns and cities, and a better distribution of population. The oversea members of the council of the federation present at the meeting were:—

Mr. H. Van der Kas, Chief State Inspector of Housing, The Hague; Sir John Sulman, of Sydney, Australia; Landeroberbaurat Dr. S. Frazer, of Düsseldorf; Oberbaurat Dr. R. Heiligenthal, Professor at the Technical High School, Karlsruhe; Dr. E. Schmidt, Essen Director of Ruhr Regional Planning Federation; Stadtrat Anton Weber, Vienna, Alderman for the Housing Department; Herr Dr. Hirtsieper, Prussian Minister of Health; Dr. Scheidt, Chief Secretary to the Prussian Ministry of Health; Dr. Danneberg, President of the Vienna Diet; Arch. ing. Jaeger, Municipal Engineer of the Vienna Town Planning Department; Professor A. Bruggeman, Director of the *Institut d'Urbanisme* of the University of Paris; Arch. Wilhelm Baumgarten, of Vienna; Mr. Kai Hendriksen, Department of Agriculture, Copenhagen; Dr. D. Hudig, Amsterdam Secretary of the Dutch Housing Institute; Mr. Arie Keppler, Director of the Housing Department, Amsterdam.

The delegates were entertained at luncheon by the National Housing and Town Planning Council, the chairman, Mr. W. H. GAUNT, presiding, and brought to see the slum clearance and housing schemes of the London County Council. The Tabard-street area, Southwark, formerly a maze of mean streets, courts, and alleys, now provides housing accommodation in seven blocks of buildings for 2,380 persons in 434 lettings at weekly rents ranging from 9s. 9d. to 23s. 7d. The visitors were particularly interested in two other blocks of buildings, known as Strood House, in which accommodation of a special character is provided experimentally with the object of dealing with the problem of the lodger. Each flat, in addition to the usual living-room and bedrooms, contains a suitable bed-sitting room. Ossulston-street, St. Pancras, another bad slum now in course of clearance and reconstruction, is designed to provide 481 tenants, containing 1,512 rooms, sufficient to house 3,024 persons.

Two estates were also visited—Bellingham and Downham. Bellingham, in the borough of Lewisham, comprises about 252 acres. Two-storey houses to the number of 1,803 have been built and let at weekly rents of 14s. 8d. to 23s. 11d., according to the rooms—three, four, or five. There are also 288 flats of two or three rooms, let at 12s. 6d. or 14s. 8d. A feature of the lay-out is the central open space, named Bellingham-green, which forms the focal point of six roads. There are two churches, two schools, and a licensed refreshment house, Fellowship Inn. The gross outlay on the estate has amounted to £2,358,000. The Downham estate, comprising 491 acres in Lewisham and 61 acres in Bromley, involved a net capital expenditure of £3,575,000. The dwellings consist of 5,659 two-storey houses and 408 flats in buildings of two or three storeys. There are open spaces of 88 acres. The county council has built on the estate seven elementary schools for 5,816 children, a central school for 800, and an open-air school for 130. Bromley Corporation has also built an elementary school for 1,040 children. A site has been reserved for a secondary school. Five sites have been sold for churches and chapels and one for a mission hall.

Among those present to receive the oversea delegates were:—

Dr. Raymond Unwin, President of the International Federation; Mr. John G. Martin, Secretary of the National Housing and Town Planning Council; Mr. J. Scott, Chief Architect, Mr. G. L. Pepler, Chief Town Planning Inspector, Ministry of Health; Mr. E. H. Parkes, Chief Architects' Department, London County Council; Major R. Hardy Syms, Garden Cities and Town Planning Association; Mr. W. Harding Thompson, Royal Institute of British Architects; Mr. S. E. Jackson, Chairman of the Thames Valley Regional Town Planning Committee; Mr. H. G. Griffin, Secretary of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England; Miss M. Jeffery, Agent for the Commissioners of Crown Lands; Miss S. S. Bushell, Welwyn Garden City; Mr. Thomas Barron, President of the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives; Mr. George Hicks, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers; Mr. A. H. Telling, General Secretary of the National Association of Plasterers; and Mr. B. Gilford, Housing Survey Department, National Federation of Building Trades Operatives.

UNIFIED SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

PLEA BY FEDERATION OF CLASS TEACHERS

At the conference at Leicester on Saturday of the National Federation of Class Teachers Mr. RALPH MORLEY, M.P. (a past president), moved a resolution, which was carried, calling for legislation that should lead progressively towards a unified national system of education. The differences in the types of schools, he said, were dictated in the main not by educational necessity, but by class and economic differences. There was probably more snobbery in our educational system than in that of any other civilized nation. Some parents would make sacrifices to send their children to a quite inefficient private school rather than to an efficient council school. This snobbery to a considerable extent deprived the nation of the services of some of the most able men and women, and meant that the best people were often not appointed to the most responsible jobs because accent often counted for more than brains and social position for more than executive ability. Mr. Morley said that he believed the raising of the school age to 15 was, perhaps, the most effective single measure for relieving unemployment.

COUNCILLOR W. B. STEER (Derby) said that the great obstacle to educational progress in England had been, not differences in the schools with regard to religious education, but the stupid quarrels of sectarians. Mr. O. BARNETT (Nottingham) moved that admission to all State-aided schools should be free, the ability to profit by the type of instruction given being the deciding factor in determining to what kind of post-primary school a child should be admitted. Mr. Barnett, whose resolution was carried, said that many of the children in our secondary schools were totally unfitted for the curriculum. Mr. W. H. ROBINSON (Sheffield) moved that all necessary vigilance should be exercised with a view to preventing undesirable external school examinations of children. He pointed out that some children who failed to pass an examination at the age of 11 were shut out for life from various occupations. The resolution was carried. Mr. H. J. LANE (London) put forward a resolution, which was carried, that the number of scholarships won by pupils was no criterion of the efficiency of the teaching or organization of a school. Mrs. PARKER (West Ham) moved that the imposition of a means test upon parents applying for assistance, made necessary by the raising of the school leaving age, would lead to obnoxious inquiries into the financial position of the family. The resolution asked for a uniform grant on account of every child between the ages of 14 and 15. There was some opposition, and the resolution was talked out.

HEAVY OIL ENGINE IN AIRCRAFT

Complete technical success in the perfection of a heavy oil engine which will compare favourably with the petrol engine used in aircraft is anticipated in the report of the Aeronautical Research Committee for 1929-30. (Stationery Office, 1s. 6d. net.) The report states that the chief problem is to make the compression ignition type of engine light enough to compare with the petrol engine. The subject of noise in aircraft has also been examined by the committee, who report that a preliminary measurement shows that the noise within the cabin of an aeroplane is only about one-thousandth greater in energy intensity than that experienced in an express train, and they hope "within a short period to reduce this amount appreciably." The reduction, they add, will have to come largely from a lessening of the source of the noise by a reduction of airscrew tip speed, by the silencing of the exhaust, and by the silencing of engine noises due to tappet rods.

NEW RAILWAY BRIDGE

For 24 hours yesterday the traffic on the main L.M.S. Railway between Burton-on-Trent and Derby was held up while a bridge over the River Dove was removed and a single-span steel structure weighing 200 tons was substituted.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

ORDINATION LISTS

The following Ordinations were held yesterday, in each case by the Bishop in his Cathedral unless otherwise stated:—

ROCHESTER

By the Right Rev. Bishop King, D.D., as Commissary for the Archbishop of Canterbury, Guardian of the See of Rochester during the present vacancy, in the Cathedral Church of Rochester.

DEACONS.—Hoaken, A. C., London Coll. of Divinity—to St. Mary the Virgin, Strood, Kent; Marchant, F. P., Univ. of Leeds, B.A., and Coll. of Res., Mirfield—to St. Botolph, Northfleet, Kent; and Wells Theol. Coll.; Thomas, J. C. F., Keble Coll., Oxford, B.A.—to St. Peter and St. Paul, Bromley, Kent.

PRIESTS.—Ayling, J. C., St. John's Coll., Durham, B.A.; Barnes, K. R., A.K.C.; Bawtree-Williams, F. M., Chichester Theol. Coll.; Geddes, L. F., Pembroke Coll., Oxford, B.A., and Wycliffe Hall, Oxford; Jarvis, D. F., non-Collegiate student in Univ. of Cambridge, M.A.; Taylor, F. L., St. John's Coll., Oxford, B.A., and Wycliffe Hall, Oxford; Wood, F. H. B., Jesus Coll., Cambridge, B.A., and Westcott House, Cambridge.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. L. D. Hammond, vicar of Dartford.

The Gospel was read by Mr. J. C. F. Thomas, B.A.

BRADFORD

In the Church of St. Wilfrid, Lidget Green, Bradford.

DEACONS.—N. Aldous, B.A., Selwyn Coll., Cambridge, and Westcott House, Cambridge, licensed to the Cathedral, Bradford; H. Hammersley, Lichfield Theol. Coll., to Wyke; H. R. Haworth, B.A.Cam., B.Sc.Lon., Selwyn Coll., Cambridge, and Westcott House, Cambridge, to Otley Parish Church; B. Markham, B.A.Leeds, Coll. of Res., Mirfield, to St. Wilfrid's, Lidget Green; H. W. S. Pollard, B.A., Pembroke Coll., Oxford, and Westcott House, Cambridge, to the School Chapel, Sedbergh.

PRIEST.—A. T. Dannerfield, A.K.C. (St. Mary's Church, Bradwood, Kelgeley).

The sermon was preached by the Rev. A. C Vodden, vicar of St. Luke's, Manningham, Bradford.

BRISTOL

At St. John the Evangelist, Clifton.

DEACONS.—Taylor, J. C., B.A., Leeds Univ., and Coll. of Res., Mirfield, to the curacy of St. Mark, Swindon; Wallace, H. E. W., Bible Churchmen's Coll., Clifton, by Commission from the Archbishop of Canterbury for the Colonies.

Gospeller.—Mr. J. C. Taylor.

Preacher.—Rev. F. R. Webb, M.A., vicar of St. John-the-Evangelist, Clifton.

CHELMSFORD

DEACONS.—Birch, H., B.A., Keble Coll., Oxford, and Ridley Hall, Cambridge, to Christ Church, Stratford; Bourne, C. W., A.K.C., to Great Ilford; Bradbury, A., A.K.C., licence to officiate in All Saints' Mission Church for the Deaf and Dumb, West Ham; Druitt, G. F., London Coll. of Divinity, to Walthamstow; Greene, J., B.A., St. Catharine's Coll., Cambridge and Bishops' Coll., Cheshunt, to St. Matthew, Victoria Docks; Griffiths, O. M., London Coll. of Divinity, to St. Luke, Great Ilford; Griswell, H. H., St. Aidan's Coll., Birkenhead, to All Saints', Goodmayes; Harris, R. W. N., Kelham Theol. Coll., to Wanstead; Holiby, E. B., M.A., B.D., Hartley Coll., Univ. of Manchester, to Barking; Lenton, L. G. W., London Coll. of Divinity, to St. Saviour, Forest Gate; Lourenbronnen, G. W., A.K.C., to St. Columba, Wanstead; Slin; Newman, J. S., B.A., Univ. of Leeds, and Coll. of Res., Mirfield, to Holy Trinity, Barkingside; Whitehouse, I., King's Coll., London, to Holy Trinity, Halstead.

PRIESTS.—Bayley, F. E., A.K.C., to St. Martin, Dagenham; Darby, W. S., King's Coll., London; Hacsoult, L. S., King's Coll., London; Mackinnon, A., London Coll. of Divinity; Nor, W., A.K.C.; Penfold, R. F., London Coll. of Divinity; Stevenson, L., B.A., St. John's Coll., Oxford and Ely Theol. Coll.; Wandall, C. H. B., Ridley Hall, Cambridge.

The Gospeller was Mr. Newman. The preacher was the Rev. A. E. Deacon, M.A., rector of Great Hallingbury.

The Bishop was attended by Canon S. L. Brown, D.D., and the Rev. T. G. Stuart Smith, M.A., Examining Chaplains.

CHICHESTER

By the Bishop of Lewes, as Commissary of the Bishop of Chichester, in the Parish Church of Eastbourne.

DEACON.—A. C. Crookshank, Bishops' Coll., Cheshunt, to Eastbourne.

DERBY

DEACONS.—G. S. Fausett, B.A., King's Coll., London, and Coll. of Res., Mirfield, to St. Augustine, Chesterfield; G. J. F. Stokes, B.A., Sidney Sussex Coll., Cambridge, and Westcott House, Cambridge, to St. John Baptist, Staveley; J. D. Hooley, B.A., Univ. Coll., Nottingham, and Univ. of London, and Lichfield Theol. Coll., to Bolsover; H. C. Goodall, B.A., St. Catharine's Coll., Cambridge, and Coll. of Res., Mirfield (by Letters Dimissory from the Bishop of Coventry).

PRIEST.—H. A. Clifford, Dorchester Missionary Coll., to St. John, Long Eaton.

The preacher was the Rev. W. H. Foster-Pegg, B.A., vicar of Edensor, and the Gospel was read by Mr. G. J. F. Stokes, B.A.

SOUTHWARK

DEACONS.—Bates, S., A.K.C. and Caddesdon Theol. Coll., licence to officiate in St. Barnabas' Mission for the Deaf and Dumb, Dartford; Brancomb, W. E. T., B.A., Ridley Hall, Cambridge, and Ely Theol. Coll., to The Ascension, Lavender-hill; Church, H. J., B.A., Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge, and Ridley Hall, Cambridge, to St. John, Upper Tooting; Blackmore, Ors. J. D. B., A.K.C., to Plumstead; Drew, C. H., A.K.C., to St. Mark, Battersea-rise; Graham, G. F., A.K.C., to All Saints', South Wimbledon; Hardcastle, F. R., B.A., B.D., Univ. of London and A.K.C., to Holy Trinity, South Wimbledon; Macbeth, A. R., B.A., Keble Coll., Oxford, and Caddesdon Theol. Coll., to St. Bartholomew, Camberwell; Robertson, R. H. (now known as Roger Hush de Pemberton), B.A., St. Catharine's Coll., Cambridge, and Ridley Hall, Cambridge, to Reigate Priory; Rose, C., to St. Peter, Walworth; Reeve, A. S., B.A., Selwyn Coll., Cambridge and Westcott House, Cambridge, to Putney; Searle, H. C., A.K.C., to St. Paul, Newington; Simmonds, C., A.K.C., to St. Michael and All Angels, South Beddington; Street, K. T., Univ. of Durham and St. Augustine's Coll., Canterbury, to St. Luke, Well Hall, Eltham.

The Gospeller was Mr. A. R. Macbeth, B.A.

The preacher was the Rev. M. F. G. Donovan, M.A., vicar of St. Agnes, Kennington Park.

CHURCH ASSEMBLY

ELECTIONS TO HOUSE OF LAITY

The following have been elected to the House of Laity of the Church Assembly for the Diocese of Blackburn:—

Mr. H. Whittaker, Mr. P. L. Birley, Mr. H. Schofield, Mr. J. Rhodes, *Mr. D. G. Hopewell, *Miss H. Bottomley, *Mr. R. Assheton, Miss G. B. Ayre, *Mr. J. Hall, *Mr. R. Clayton.

* New members.

THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER

The presentation of the parting gifts to the ex-Bishop of Rochester and Mrs. Harmer will be made in the Guildhall, Rochester, on Thursday, October 2, at 3 p.m. The Mayor of Rochester will preside, and Lieutenant-Colonel Boulton will make the presentation. It is stated that owing to the very large number of subscribers it is impossible to send them a personal invitation, and it is hoped that they will accept this public announcement.

"CLAPHAM SECT" MEMORIAL CHURCH

Progress has been made with the fund for the "Clapham Sect" Memorial Church, and though much money is still required there is hope of laying the foundation-stone before many months are passed. The architect's plans are being drawn, and meanwhile the new parish of the Holy Redeemer has been constituted, and an active, aggressive work is going forward around the parochial hall, which has been temporarily licensed by the Bishop for Divine service. The vicar-designate is the Rev. C. P. Turton, 147, Streatham-vale, S.W., and the treasurers of the building fund are Mr. A. F. Buxton, 50, Cornhill, E.C.3, and Barclays Bank, Streatham Common, S.W.16. The population to be served by the memorial church exceeds 11,000.

FRENCH PROTESTANT PASTEURS

The party of French Protestant Pasteurs who have been in England as guests of the British Council of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches concluded their visit to London on Saturday. Conferences have been held with British clergy, at which the question of national security was frankly discussed, as well as the development of international friendship among the young people of the Churches. The visitors were entertained by Toc H on Thursday evening and also visited the Claremont Settlement at Pentonville. To-day they will go to Canterbury, where the visit will be closed with a service in the Huguenot Chapel in the Crypt of the Cathedral.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The REV. C. E. V. HODGE, vicar of Kildwick, has been appointed Rural Dean of South Craven.

The REV. H. SPARLING, M.C., vicar of Beckminster, Grantham, has been appointed vicar of Dent, near Sedbergh.

The trustees of Christ Church, Surbiton, have offered the incumbency (vacant by the preferment of the Rev. G. H. Lunn to St. John's, Deptford) to the Rev. W. E. W. WYCLIFFE-JONES, incumbent of Christ Church, Bromley, Kent, who has accepted the offer.

The Bishop of Durham has appointed the REV. J. L. WILSON, curate in charge of St. John's, Neville's Cross, Durham, to the living of Eighton Banks, Gateshead.

NOTES

The death has occurred at Plymouth of the Rev. A. C. N. Lukin, vicar of Ashley Green, near Berkhamsted.

Bishop W. W. Perrin, formerly Bishop of Willesden, on Saturday dedicated a cross at St. Peter's Church, Harrow, in memory of the Rev. Aubrey D. M. Farrar, D.S.O., son of the late Dr. Reginald Farrar (who died a few years ago while assisting in a typhus-stricken area in Russia) and Mrs. Farrar, and grandson of Dean Farrar.

Lunch-hour organ recitals will be given in St. Clement Danes Church, Strand, by Mr. J. Eric Hunt, F.R.C.O., and Mr. H. C. Warrilow, F.R.C.O., at 1.10 p.m. on October 1 and 8 respectively. The recitals have been organized by the National Institute for the Blind.

On Saturday afternoon, October 4, at 3.15, Miss Kathleen Long will give a piano recital in the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

In a letter to the Diocese of Southwark, to be issued on Tuesday, the Bishop of Southwark (Dr. Garbett) refers to the report of the Lambeth Conference and states:—

It cannot be said that the attitude of the majority of the Conference will encourage birth control by artificial methods. I believe, on the contrary, that the grave warnings and the discriminating counsel of the resolutions passed will lead many for the first time to realize that there is a definite and reasonable Christian view of this problem, and that all decisions on the limitation and prevention of parenthood must be reached deliberately and conscientiously in the sight of God and in accordance with the Church principles of love, self-control, and self-sacrifice.

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To fittingly celebrate this important Anniversary, every department has created Special Celebration Values—Values which in many cases are offered at Half-Price and Less—Values that make this Great Celebration Week a real one for YOU.

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100 Departments Create Celebration Values —and Gooch's High Quality still prevails!

INEXPENSIVE FROCKS

Here are the special Celebration Values in Inexpensive Frocks which we have prepared for you. In addition, all alterations this week—and this week only—will be executed free of charge.

Delightful Style

Elegant GOWN, suitable for all figures. Short bolero and natural waistline with full circular skirt. Finished at left shoulder with flowers of self material. In shades of Apple, Chianti, Parchment, Ivory, Coral or Blue, also Black. Sizes, S.W. and W. Usual Price 6 Gns. CELEBRATION WEEK PRICE **4 Gns.**

Lightweight Suiting

Practical FROCK in Lightweight Fleck Suiting. Fashioned with cape back, vest in Crêpe Suède, finished tabs of self material. Low circular skirt, finished at front with attractive pleating. In shades of Cherry/Beige/White, Brown/Lido/White, or Black/White. Usual Price 6 Gns. CELEBRATION WEEK PRICE **4 Gns.**

Afternoon Frock

Attractive FROCK for afternoon wear in reversible Art Satin. Collar, vest and cuffs in contrasting shade, finished embroidery. Full circular skirt, with fitting hip yoke. In Navy, Lido, Wine, Mahogany, Myrtle, or Black. Sizes, S.S.W., S.W. and W. Usual Price 5 Gns. CELEBRATION WEEK PRICE .. **3 Gns.**

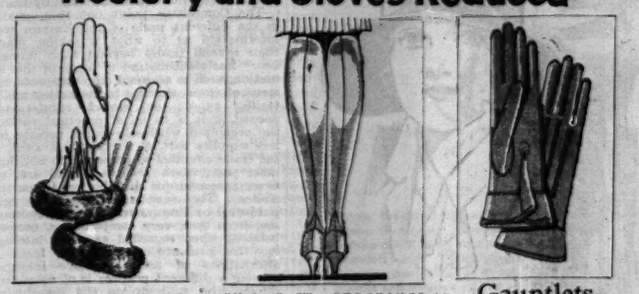
Gown and Coatee

Distinctive GOWN and COATEE of Georgette, suitable for the small or full figure. Semi-fitting bodice with inset backing in front, finished with narrow belt and diamanté buckle. In shades of Flesh, Blue, Wine Royal, also Black. Sizes W. and T.W. Usual Price 7 Gns. CELEBRATION WEEK PRICE **5 Gns.**

A SAVING OF 10/- A PAIR ON LADIES' COURT SHOES

Ladies' COURT SHOES. Of fine Pin Seal. Made on the famous Gooch last, in Brown, Black or Navy. Louis XV. heels. In half-sizes 3 to 8. Usual Price 30/-. CELEBRATION WEEK PRICE, a pair **20/-**

Hosiery and Gloves Reduced



Fur Trimmed

Ladies' fur trimmed GLOVES in degrained leather. British made. Broad and easy fitting. Boulton thumbs and pique sewn seams. Gussets at base of fingers and elastic at wrists. Lined with natural fleecy. In Dark Tan, Brown or Grey. Usual Price 9/11. CELEBRATION WEEK PRICE, a pair **7/11**

"Morleys" Silk STOCKINGS (British made). Service weight, suitable for general day wear. Fully fashioned and reinforced with mercerised thread at tops and feet. Mostly plain. In shades of light, medium and dark Beige, Beaver, Coating, Oak, Florence Nails, Grey and Gunmetal. Made to sell at 9/11, 8/11, and 7/11. (Slightly imperfect.) CELEBRATION WEEK PRICE, a pair 3 pairs for 14/6. **4/11**

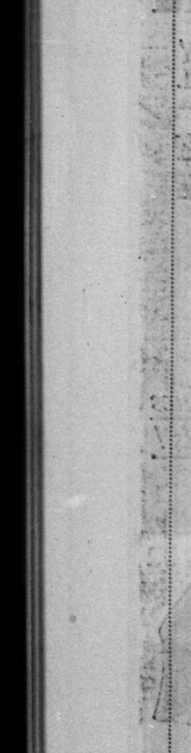
Gauntlets

Ladies' useful Nantwich GAUNTLETS. British made from degrained leather with soft Mocha finish. Broad cut and easy fitting. Lined throughout with natural fleecy. Prix-seam sewn, and made with gussets at base of fingers and wrists. In Dull New Brown and Dark Grey. Usual Price 8/11. CELEBRATION PRICE WEEK a pair **6/11**

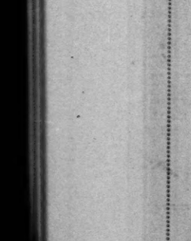
Celebration Values FOR MEN

The Special Celebration Values for Men include many at less than half-price

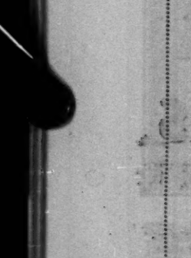
PETER ROBINSON



275. Double-brim Fur Felt Hat made on distinctive lines. Finished with tucks and Petersham Ribbon. Colours: navy, nigger, bottle-green; also in black. Head-sizes: 6¾, 6⅞, 7 and 7⅛ 25/9

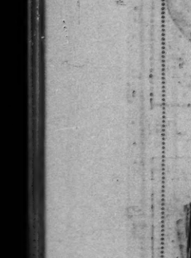


369. Charming Hat of Velour with gathering on the crown, finished with ends at the back. In a variety of colourings, including navy and mastic; also in black. Head-sizes: 6¾, 7 & 7⅛ 38/9



276. Matron's Hat of Panne and Velvet finished with Paris ornament. In brown, navy or black. Medium and large head-sizes. 37/6

296. Becoming Hat of stitched Velvet finished with band and bow at the side. In navy, brown and several other Autumn colourings; also in black. Small and medium head-sizes. 13/9



274. Smart Satin Ribbon Cap finished with knot and ends across the back. In navy, brown or black. Small and medium head-sizes. 27/6

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EMPIRE TRADE

PROPOSED MEANS OF DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC UNION'S REPORT

The delegates to the Imperial Conference have received from the Empire Economic Union a report on inter-Imperial trade, prepared by the Research Committee of the Union. To the report is added a series of appendices giving the heads of suggested trade agreements between the United Kingdom and the Governments of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the Irish Free State, and India. Lord Melchett, who is the president of the Union, in a preface states that the members of the Union do not visualize a Chinese Wall around the Empire, which would entirely exclude foreign trade. On the other hand, they definitely hold the view that an overwhelming case exists for the special stimulation of inter-Imperial trade.

The report states that in relation to population the various peoples of the Empire are far greater purchasers *per capita* of Empire goods than any foreign peoples on a corresponding economic level, and that an increase in the prosperity of any one Empire unit is more beneficial to the rest than a similar increase in the prosperity of any foreign country. Hence, there is already a clear case for each Empire unit to pursue in its purchases a policy calculated to be beneficial to other Empire countries. After describing the various methods which have been adopted for the development of Empire trade, the report examines alternative methods, including import boards, bulk purchases, and a licensing system for imports. Reasons are given for preferring the existing system of tariff preferences, although it is admitted that in a strictly limited number of cases there may be definite advantages in the quota over a tariff system. Wheat and sugar are specified as commodities to which the quota system is specially suitable.

It is suggested that there would be great advantage if the existing preferences given by the Dominions were the outcome of discussions and agreements on the lines of the trade agreements which have already been made, instead of being the result of unilateral decisions by the Governments concerned. The method of a trade agreement has the advantage that the preferences and other kinds of assistance take the forms which are likely to be of the maximum help to each party. Moreover, if the agreements are made for a sufficiently long period, their terms cease to be matters of political controversy, and, accordingly, industry is granted an assured period of certainty.

The report contemplates that each party to an agreement would be free to extend its advantages to other Empire countries, and sets out the bases of such agreements, which are purely tentative and provisional. No attempt has been made to prepare a schedule of British manufactured goods which are to be entitled to free entry into the various parts of the Empire. This, it is explained, could only be done after the fullest consideration between the respective Governments and with the full information which is at their disposal. Furthermore, it would be necessary that representatives of the various industries concerned should confer in order to give effect to the Imperial rationalization which is involved. It would be a necessary part of such agreements that the Dominions concerned should impose duties on similar articles of foreign origin, and the report proposes that these duties shall not be less than 20 per cent., so that British manufactured goods shall have a really effective preference. In respect of those goods which each Dominion is in a position to manufacture with a full, or a reasonable, degree of efficiency, it is contemplated that the duty on British goods shall be substantially less than that on foreign goods. It is also proposed that the United Kingdom shall place Customs duties on foreign imports on those primary commodities which are the chief produce of the respective Dominions.

Further suggestions in the report for the increase of inter-Imperial trade include an Imperial Parcel Post Service; the support, both by the Governments and the peoples of the Empire, of the Imperial and International Communications System; a recommendation by the Treasury that, in the case of oversea loans, precautions should be taken by the issuing houses to see that the loans benefit British industry; and a discussion of the possibility of forming an inter-Imperial currency. The creation of an Imperial Economic Secretariat is strongly favoured, and it is stated that, despite the activities of the various Advisory Committees, the Marketing Board and the Imperial Institute, "the Empire as a whole is less well catered for from the economic point of view than the nations of the world are by the Economic Secretariat of Geneva under the auspices of the League of Nations."

Copies of the report may be obtained, price 6d. each, of Messrs. Simpkin Marshall, Limited, Stationers' Hall-court, E.C.4.

TRADE INTELLIGENCE

The Imperial Economic Committee, in their seventeenth report, recommend the setting up of an Empire Intelligence Service, which would "aim at promptitude and such reasonable accuracy as would meet the requirements of practical men." Such an Intelligence Service would have to be organized trade by trade.

The Committee point out that producers in the different parts of the Empire require information as to what is taking place in their several trades beyond their immediate ken. Early intimation of some of this information, such as seasonal crop prospects, movement of crops, changes in marketing methods, tariffs, export or import regulations, is needed, if it is to be of practical value. In the organized wholesale trades private initiative supplies part, at least, of this want. But the trade circulars so prepared do not, for the most part, reach producers, and are, moreover, prepared for distribution in particular circles. The various and valuable returns published by Empire and foreign Governments are, from their very completeness, necessarily belated, when regarded as trade intelligence for the guidance of producers faced with alternatives of action. Other information serving a different purpose is of value to producers who contemplate the investment of capital in new developments, and accordingly desire to obtain an idea of the future demand for the products they propose to cultivate. To enable them to form a judgment, they require, for their particular product, a review setting forth the production and consumption in the different countries of the world and the developments in sight. It is for these reasons the Committee recommend that an Empire Intelligence Service should be set up.

The Committee also express the opinion that the creation and assimilation of Empire standards in regard to many trades, both of primary production and manufacture, should greatly simplify the promotion of inter-Imperial trade. They hope that under the lead of the Economic Organization of the League of Nations further steps will be taken to secure that trade statistics compiled by the various Governments of the world shall be based on such common rules as will render them more truly comparable.

EMPIRE SETTLEMENT

Commissioner David C. Lamb, of the Salvation Army, has prepared for consideration while the Imperial Conference is sitting a memorandum on Empire migration and settlement.

The present condition of affairs, he says, with thousands of able-bodied men and women unemployed at home and vast rich areas overseas undeveloped, is a danger and a scandal. While no one would wish to transplant unemployables, or unfit or unsuitable persons, the suggestion that unemployment and emigration should not be mentioned lest offence is given in the Dominions can be dismissed. For one thing, it reflects on the good sense of our fellow citizens overseas. Moreover, hitherto they have absolutely controlled the movement of financially assisted emigrants. This control, however, should be beneficially exercised, and, if any movement on a large scale were undertaken, he would regard it as vital that a Deporting Authority should be set up on which the Home Government would be represented, so that all parties to the transfer of an emigrant should be parties also to any proposal for retransfer. Only in this way can the possibility of political fraction arising from disgruntled emigrants be removed.

The real danger, Commissioner Lamb continues, lies in the absence of a big, commonsense, far-sighted policy of the proper distribution of the man-power of the Empire. The respective States offer opportunities of development. Well-considered schemes in which the Motherland would be an active partner might well be embarked upon, and the political danger would almost disappear. At any rate, the growing "world-consciousness" would not be so prominent. The white races will continue to lead if they prove themselves worthy and capable to lead, but not otherwise. Obviously, the native and coloured races must be developed spiritually, socially, intellectually, and economically.

Successful settlement must fulfil three conditions. It must be (*a*) helpful to the individual; (*b*) acceptable to the Old Land; and (*c*) advantageous to the New Country. Failure in any one respect will mean failure in all. Group settlement is the way out for the present generation. The nature of the problem calls for a 10 to 20 years' programme, and having regard to the arrears an intensive effort is an imperative duty. The Empire Settlement Act of 1922, which expires in seven years' time, should be amended and extended now. The 50-50 contribution principle of the Act should be modified; the Secretary of State should be empowered to bear the whole, or any part, of the expenses of any approved schemes, and should appoint an Empire Settlement Board of five persons to carry out, under his control, the provisions of the amended Act.

In conclusion, Commissioner Lamb states that of all the remedies put forward for the immediate and permanent relief of distress arising from unemployment, emigration and settlement still hold the field. An Empire Development Board, charged with the responsibility of planning and executing the transplantation of individuals, families, and groups should be appointed. "If during the past decade," he states, "the Homeland alone has expended in relief of able-bodied unemployed men and women £1,000,000,000, for which there has been absolutely no material gain but considerable moral, spiritual, and physical loss, is it too much to ask that we might contemplate planning for the expenditure during the next 10 years of a like sum on some constructive and productive adventure?

LIBERALISM AND TARIFFS

SIR H. SAMUEL'S QUESTIONS TO SIR W. MORRIS

Sir Herbert Samuel, M.P., speaking at a Liberal demonstration at Kellerton Park, Exeter, on Saturday, said that the conferences which had taken place with the Government in regard to unemployment had advanced, for they had come to close quarters with many of the principal aspects of the problem. Nothing could be a substitute for a general world revival of trade. That had been understood on all sides from the beginning, but there had been under discussion a large programme of immediately practicable measures.

He had reason to believe that within a brief period the country would be informed of the nature of the proposals which were under discussion, and the Liberal Party would declare in due course the specific measures which it desired to see adopted. Many people were inclined to think that the economic position was so bad that any change must be a change for the better. They said, very truly, that a fiscal system was not to be regarded as good merely because it was long established and that alterations in conditions might demand an alteration of policy. All that was true, but it had yet to be proved that there had been alterations of conditions which demanded an alteration of policy. The question before the country with regard to free trade and protection was not the question of the old or new, but a question of good or bad. Those who had travelled on the Continent knew well that the conditions of people in protected countries there were on a much lower standard than here.

There was a meeting of protectionist manufacturers a few days ago, with Sir William Morris in the chair, with a view to founding yet another new organization to advocate a protectionist policy. In the resolutions passed not a word was said about agriculture. No wonder a protest was made by the president of the National Farmers' Union. He (Sir Herbert Samuel) would put three simple questions to Sir William Morris and his colleagues. First, was the farmer to be asked to pay more for many of the things he bought, and not receive more for any of the goods he sold? Secondly, what did they imagine would be the effect of their policy on £400,000,000 worth of British goods bought every year by customers in foreign countries? Did he not know that the wall to shut foreign goods out was the wall that would shut British goods in? Thirdly, when they said that the policy of protection would cure unemployment, what answer had they to the plain fact that unemployment at this moment existed on a vast scale in such protected countries as Germany, the U.S.A., Canada, and Australia? The policy of Empire development was right, but there might be an Empire policy apart from tariff manipulation, and it was to that they hoped the Imperial Conference would give its energetic attention.

MINISTERS AND THE NEXT ELECTION

Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health, speaking at Manchester on Saturday, said that the main issue on which the next election would be fought would not be any single measure. It would be the simple question of whether the people would be prepared to give the Labour Government another lease of life, with greater power, or whether they were going to instal in office again a reactionary Tory Government. The worst Labour Government was bound to be much better than the best the Tories could produce. He felt, on the whole, pretty well satisfied that the Labour Government had done all they could with the opportunities at their disposal. They would have no need to be ashamed when next they faced the electors.

At Edinburgh on Saturday Mr. WILLIAM ADAMSON, Secretary for Scotland, said he did not think that a General Election would come in the next two or three months.

PERSONALITY IN BUSINESS

SCHOLARSHIP ALONE NOT SUFFICIENT

At the second week-end conference of the Metropolitan Building Societies' Summer School at Selwyn College, Cambridge, on Saturday, PROFESSOR J. H. JONES, of Leeds University, spoke on the economic significance of world prices. He said that since 1925 the world price level of gold had steadily fallen. The fall in the export price level had not kept pace with the fall in the world price level, and for that reason the handicap upon our export trade, instead of growing less, had steadily increased. We had endeavoured to bring down the British price level, and so far as we had been successful it had been largely due to the further reductions in the wages of unsheltered workers. World economy in the use of gold was the only means of arresting present tendencies, but even stabilization at existing price levels would not solve the difficulties of Great Britain, where costs and prices had not yet been adjusted.

Mr. HAROLD BELLMAN, chairman of the Metropolitan Building Societies' Association, gave an address yesterday on "Personality." If purely personal qualifications for success were not more important than scholastic achievement, he declared, the world's business affairs could be most efficiently conducted by university professors. As it was we administered our great national businesses for the most part without professorial aid. Every business had its book of rules; but it did not follow that the apprentice with the fattest note-book would drop into the coveted post. Scholarship was not enough. The word continued to offer its prizes to the proficient; but knowledge was not always power. Knowledge applied by a charming and strong personality became a unique achievement. Mr. Bellman said there was an impression that cool and colossal "cheek" rather than ability was responsible for many a success; but personality did not consist in making a noise in the world. Newman's definition of a gentleman as one who never inflicted pain remained unrivalled and set a standard for the business man. It involves a conception of public-spirited service in everyday transactions. In an important letter in *The Times* of September 12, a writer expressed the view that the vast commercial aggregations of this age were more bureaucratic than bureaucracy. There was little reason to doubt the accuracy of the indictment. There was positively no room for the bureaucratic mind in building society work.

IRISH POLICE BARRACKS BURNED

The inhabitants of Moira, Co. Down, were awakened on Saturday morning by a number of loud reports due to an explosion of 1,000 rounds of ammunition in the police barracks, which were on fire. The building was completely destroyed, together with rifles, revolvers, and the whole of the police records for the district. The outbreak was discovered by Constable Dunnican, who ran to the rear of the premises and, hoisting a ladder to the second storey, enabled the other three policemen to escape. The fire started in the office and its origin is unknown; it spread with great rapidity and in a short time the whole building was on fire.

MINERAL OILS AND CANCER

IMPORTANT RESEARCH AT MANCHESTER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, SEPT. 27

The significant work of the Manchester Committee in Cancer Research, which has attracted attention all over the world, particularly in its fruitful investigations into the connexion between tars and mineral oils and the causation of the disease, forms the subject of a new special report by Dr. R. Veitch Clark, Medical Officer of Health for Manchester, issued to members of the Manchester Corporation to-day.

Dr. Veitch Clark says that the scientific papers published by the committee's research workers and the reports of the committee itself have attracted wide notice in English, Continental, and American scientific journals, in home commercial circles, and in the Press, as marking a distinct and practical advance in the problem of the cause and prevention of cancer. The special work now being pursued by the committee is the investigation of the cancer-producing properties of mineral oils and the possibility of removing harmful compounds from them in such a manner that they can be used commercially without increasing their cost or diminishing their lubricating qualities. They have also investigated the cancer-producing properties of some animal and vegetable oils.

Dr. Veitch Clark recalls the comment of the *British Medical Journal* that this work at Manchester has apparently captured a key position in the struggle against cancer. Among those commercially interested are two of the largest oil-producing companies in the world, which have recognized the importance of Manchester's endeavours to find a safe lubricating oil at reasonable cost. Both companies have sent their medical and scientific directors to see the work here, and are anxious to help it as much as possible.

During the past 12 months tars have been prepared at a range of increasing temperatures in order to ascertain at what precise temperature cancer-begetting compounds are formed in commercial tar and shale retorts. It appeared that the carcinogenic compounds begin to be synthetized between 500deg. and 600deg. centigrade, and that the maximum yield is at a temperature between 800deg. and 900deg. centigrade. "We have continued our investigations on the concentration of the active principle in our synthetic tar, the potency of which is gradually being augmented. We have now tars which are at least 100 times as powerful as shale oil. A few compounds which are apparently pure, or almost pure, have already been isolated from the above-mentioned tars, and attempts are being made to determine the chemical constitution of the compounds." Dr. Clark says that, according to a method that has been devised for the estimation of carcinogenic potency, the potency of shale oil is increased approximately fourfold, and the potency of natural petroleum oils about fiftyfold, by increasing the number of applications of the suspected agents. These results, he says, lead to the conclusion that natural petroleum oils have a cancer-begetting activity nearer to that of shale oil than had previously been imagined.

LANOLIN AS PREVENTIVE

It is the intention in the future to use more frequent applications as a routine method for the diagnosis of the cancer-begetting power of different mineral and other oils. "Applying the standard experiment, we have found that samples of olive oil, neatsfoot oil, and sperm oil tested by us did not produce cancer. This is in keeping with the results obtained by various observers working with other animal and vegetable oils. The natural skin fat is an important factor in the prevention of experimental cancer. We have found that if lanolin (a natural animal fat) is applied to the skin in the interval between synthetic tar applications, the development of tumours is substantially delayed. In the case of shale oil lanolin has, in our experiments, given almost absolute protection when its applications are at least twice as frequent as those of shale oil. When alternate applications of shale oil and lanolin are given, the protection is much less marked." The committee do not consider that they are in a position to express publicly any opinion on proprietary brands of lubricating oil, the constitution of which is unknown, but they report that certain oils have so far been found to be non-cancer-producing.

The necessary accommodation for the scientific staff of the Cancer Committee is provided by the University of Manchester, and the research work on cancer done there is to be supervised by a consultative committee consisting of six members of the University and six members of the Committee on Cancer. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company are sending one of their research chemists to Manchester to assist in investigating the nature of the cancer-producing properties of mineral oils and tar; Shell-Mex are providing mineral oils in forms which the Manchester Cancer Committee's scientific staff desire to test, and they are also sending crude oils. The staff has had to be enlarged to deal with the increased work arising out of these materials provided by the oil companies, and also in order to expedite the investigation of the problem of mule-spinners' cancer, which is an urgent problem for all cotton workers and employers. Of the £21,500 allotted to the Cancer Committee for its cancer study out of the funds yielded by the Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales Cancer Appeal, the sum of £2,000 has been allocated for the study of the uses of radium in the treatment of cancer. Further funds are needed, Dr. Veitch Clark states, to extend the researches of the committee into the effect of mineral oils in causing cancer, for the clinical study of cancer in all its forms, and for the education of the public in the great importance of early treatment of the disease.

CARNEGIE TRUST GRANTS

TERMS FOR REORGANIZATION OF MUSEUMS

It was announced at the annual conference of the Museums Association in June that the reorganization of the smaller public museums would be aided by grants from the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust. The Carnegie Trustees are to devote £7,000 to this purpose within the next five years, and they are now prepared to receive applications for grants from small museums administered by public authorities. The following conditions will be strictly observed:—

1. The grants will not exceed £250 to any one museum.

2. The museum authorities must show that they are prepared to adopt some definite policy and are reorganizing their institution on the lines recommended by Sir Henry Miers in his 1928 report to the trustees. They must show that they are prepared to provide an adequate annual revenue for the upkeep of the institute under the new policy.

3. The grants to be confined to towns with between 10,000 and 70,000 inhabitants. They will be given in respect of capital expenditure only on the pound for pound basis. They will not be available for the erection or structural alteration of buildings or for ordinary current expenditure. They are to be expended on special outlays (*e.g.*, purchase of cases, employment of temporary staff) in connexion with the reorganized schemes in respect of which they are sanctioned.

4. Each museum applying must have, or be prepared to appoint, a competent curator.

Applications should be addressed in the first instance to the Secretary, Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, Comely Park House, Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland.

BAG SNATCHER AT HOUSE OF COMMONS

ARCHIBALD JOHN MCKIM, 44, cleaner, of 5, Beauchamp-road, Lavender Hill, S.W., was charged at Bow-street Police Court on Saturday with stealing a lady's handbag containing £16 in Bank of England notes, a silver cigarette case, and other property valued together at £18, the property of Miss Jean Alexander, a visitor from Scotland. McKim pleaded "Guilty." Detective Leslie said McKim was employed as a cleaner in the Serjeant-at-Arms Department of the House of Commons. Miss Alexander was out sightseeing, and while she was walking along one of the corridors at the House, McKim snatched a handbag which she was carrying and ran off with it. The lady screamed and McKim was followed. He ran through a doorway and was seen to throw the bag away. When caught McKim said he did not know what made him do it. In reply to the MAGISTRATE (Mr. Fry), Detective Leslie said McKim had been employed at the House of Commons for some years. He was a married man with three children; he was not in debt or in want, and there was no necessity for him to do such a thing. A remand was ordered for further inquiries.

The Estate Market

SALES THIS WEEK

INVESTMENTS

Besides the residential properties specified in *The Times* last Wednesday (p. 17) as being for sale at St. James's-square, by Messrs. Hampton and Sons, and at Hanover-square, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, there will be some offered at the Mart this week.

An acre in Cobham is for sale to-morrow by Messrs. Charles Osenton and Co., and a lease in Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, by Messrs. Wilson and Co.

Messrs. Herring, Son and Daw will sell No. 1, Palace-road, Streatham Hill, a freehold, another detached house in Beulah-hill, Upper Norwood, and Clapham Park freeholds. The firm has a block of 14 flats, let at £8,400 a year, and City investments for private sale.

A Chelsea freehold shop in King's-road, with a large hall, a freehold in Sydney-street, Chelsea, and a Kensington freehold in Drayton-gardens, will be submitted at the Mart to-morrow by Messrs. Wheeler and Atkins. Another auction is that by Mr. William J. Ross of three acres of freehold land adjoining the "tube" at Golders Green, and a house in Fellows-road, Hampstead.

The chief auction on Thursday is by Messrs. Chesterton and Sons of the Boot Trade Benevolent Society's extensive almshouse site in Mortlake, houses in Church-street and Addison-road, Kensington, being in the same list.

On Wednesday Messrs. Mandley and Sparrow (St. Albans) have three or four residential properties to offer, subject to private treaty in the meanwhile. One of almost three acres has been privately purchasable at £4,000; and the others in St. Albans are at about £1,600 to £1,850 each, freehold, in large gardens.

Wimbledon Park and Putney freeholds will be offered by Messrs. Langly Smith and Co. at their Putney sale room on October 2, acting as to No. 336, Upper Richmond-road, with Messrs. Wilson and Co.

Freeholds in Kingston-on-Thames, New Malden, and Hampton Court await offers to-morrow locally through Messrs. Trythall and McGahey (Kingston-on-Thames), as specified in *The Times* of Thursday (p. 23).

On Thursday at King-street, St. James's, Messrs. Goddard and Smith will offer Park Cottage and over an acre in Park Street Village, near St. Albans, in one or two lots; and on October 16 a house and 44 acres at Wicken, Essex, as a whole or in lots.

Lewisham freehold shops, in Lewisgrove and Lee High-road, will be sold on October 16, at Coleman-street, by Messrs. J. Trevor and Sons. The site is 10,800 square feet.

Messrs. Knight and Co. (Cromwell-road) offer vacant possession of No. 1, Campden House-terrace, Church-street, and a house in West Cromwell-road, after the auction to be held on October 7 at the Mart. The long leases are at low ground-rents.

AUCTION SUMMARY

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.
SALES THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
Protheroe and Morris	67, Cheapside, E.C. (12.0)	Bulbs
H. E. Harmer	6-8, Old Bond-st., W. (2.30)	Rare Postage Stamps

CARS OF 1931

NEW 6-CYLINDER TRIUMPH

(FROM OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

The Triumph Scorpion, just announced, is a new small 6-cylinder model which marks a definite attempt to combine luxury and economy.

The car is sold as a 4-seated coachbuilt saloon, with two wide doors, which are hinged forwards. The rear quarters of the body are curved, and the roof cantrail is rounded, the roof and the roof-tail being covered in fabric. There is a luggage container in the back of the body, and this is recessed for the spare wheel. The windscreen is a single piece and adjustable, the windows slide, and safety glass is used all round. The front seats are independently adjustable and the backs fold. A sliding roof is fitted. The upholstery is pneumatic and the seats are covered in leather. Wells are let into the floor to give proper leg room for the rear passengers. The price of the car is £321 10s. The six cylinders have dimensions of 56.5mm. and 80mm., which make a capacity of 1,202 c.c. The pistons are of aluminium alloy, the connecting rods are of duralumin, the crankshaft and the camshaft each run in four bearings, and the camshaft is driven by a roller chain which also drives the dynamo, and outside adjustment is possible. The valves are at the side, and ignition is by battery and coil, with a handy and high-up distributor and make-and-break. The water circulation is helped by a pump and the cooling by a fan, and there are automatically governed shutters in front of the radiator which, with its narrow-edged shell, is neat. The oil is fed under pressure to the various bearings. The square-sectioned inlet and exhaust manifolds are on the near-side, the mixture is heated, and the exhaust pipe is taken down centrally.

Six-cylinder engine, single-plate dry clutch, and three-speed gearbox form a unit which is held at four points with rubber bushes. The clutch is withdrawn by a graphite thrust block. The propeller shaft is divided, the forward section having metal universal joints and being open, and the after part in a torque tube which is anchored to the cross-member at its centre by a stirrup with a silentbloc bush. Final drive is by underhung worm in a banjo case. As on the Super Sevens, Lockheed hydraulic four wheel brakes with automatic adjustment are used. The hand brake works on the transmission. The springs in front are half-elliptical and quarter-elliptical at the back with shock absorbers. Steering is by worm and wheel. Wheelbase, track, and ground clearance are just under 7ft. 3in., 3ft. 6in., and 8in., the chassis weighs about 10cwt., and the nominal power is 11.85. Prices and particulars of the other 1931 Triumphs were given in *The Times* of September 5.

HISPANO-SUIZA

The two Hispano-Suiza chassis have engines of 37.2 and 45 nominal horse-power; the 45 is made in two wheelbases, one just over 11ft. and the other just over 12. The stroke of the two six-cylinder engines is 140mm., but the bore of the 37.2 at 100mm. is 10mm. smaller than that of the 45. One of the main features about these engines is the use of nitralloy steel for such parts as the cylinders—a material which tends to give greater quietness and durability. The design of the engines is evolved from the firm's aircraft experience. There is a single camshaft overhead and this works directly on to the valves. The crankshaft runs in seven bearings, the lubrication is done by a pump with rotary valves, and there is double ignition with two coils and two sparking plugs a cylinder. The batteries are recharged automatically by a dynamo fitted in line with and driven direct by the crankshaft. The carburettor is double, and the water circulation is helped by a pump with an output of about 12 gallons at a speed of 1,200 r.p.m. A single-plate clutch and a three-speed gearbox pass the power to the back axle by an enclosed propeller-shaft. There is a servo for the four-wheel brakes. Steering is by worm and nut. These chassis are made in France.

PLANS OF ABANDONED MINES

The Secretary for Mines announces the publication of Volume IV. of the new Catalogue of Plans of Abandoned Mines, covering Wales and Monmouth and Salop, and including particulars not only of the large collection of plans of abandoned mines at the Mines Department, but also of many plans in private ownership. It contains entries for about 4,000 plans and also a large number of references to abandoned mines, the plans of which have not been found. The primary object has been to assist in dealing with the danger from accumulations of water and other problems that may arise from the existence of old workings in proximity to present-day workings. The catalogue is now on sale, and copies can be obtained through any bookseller or directly from H.M. Stationery Office, 15s. net (with postage 15s. 6d.).

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HIGHER EXAMINATIONS, 1930.

The following is a list of SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES at the Diploma Examinations held in London and at Provincial and Overseas centres for the half-year to July, 1930.

DIPLOMAS IN PRACTICAL MUSIC, LICENTIATES (L.L.C.M.).

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.—Meryl Armstrong, Winifred J. Ansetts, George E. Armon, Esther Aisen, Valerie Allison, Reginald J. Brown, George H. Baker, Mona L. Burrage, Mary J. Battersby, Florence I. Booler, Donald F. Bewington, Mary E. Bowen, Lucy Berry, Francis F. Bourne, Phyllis M. Barnes, Edith K. F. Blake, Kathleen Bowyer, Mary Bennett, Mary Berry, Scotie K. Bradshaw, Annie M. Boyse, Nora Bolger, Phyllis M. Black, Caroline L. Brown, Rose A. Bennett, Dulcie Bynon, Cissie E. Ballard, Evelyn M. Behringer, Marjorie Brown, Doris C. Brown, Valerie Butt, Nancy Borthwick, Claire Buckley, Jean C. Berry, Margaret Barry, Lilian Bartlett, Dora W. Bevan, Agnes M. Bray, Mary M. Bewsis, Phyllis De Brought, Pattie Cole-Jones, Ada M. Crask, Winifred A. Chapman, Irene M. Conduit, Dorothy Clarkson, Alice H. Cooper, Hilda E. Clarke, Winifred M. Case, William M. Carlin, Jennie Clarke, Mary Cochrane, Margaret Collins, Grace A. Coward, Cissy M. Corcoran, Rose R. Copeland, Norah M. Dawson, Irene M. B. Dyer, Gladys Dickson, David Davies, Mary E. Dyer, Eileen Duncan, Maggie Davies, Marjorie K. Dinder, Phyllis Daubermann, Edith Edmondson, Mabel Escott, Sidney L. H. Edwards, Jean Edmondson, Zoe Foden, Maude Fouts, Marjory Fern, Roland Foster, Norah H. Flanagan, Hilda Field, Maddie Fox, Frederick S. R. Foxley, Phyllis Ferguson, Stanley Gane, Dorothy Garnett, Enid Goodier, Mary D. Graham, Ethel F. M. Goddard, Samuel R. Griffiths, Helen M. Gardner, Mary E. Gilroy, Jessie B. Grosset, Bessie H. Green, Noreen Goss, Jean S. Gulf, Bludwen Hughes, Leslie V. Homewood, Alice Howles, Elizabeth Haskings, Edna Hindmarsh, Sadie Hughes, Jean Hopper, Gwendoline Hann, Edith W. Hunnings, Ada E. Hutchesson, Ethel Isherwood, Evelyn P. Judges, Florence E. James, Hilda J. G. Jinks, Lorna E. Jamieson, Annie Jones, Marie Jagusch, Mary M. Jordan, Clare Joyce, Gertrude Kaye, Sylvia L. Kennedy, Albert E. Knight, Kate M. M. Lott, Mary Lewis, Jessie Luty, Henry Lumley, Adeline Lockwood, Maud Leigh, Myra Leather, Gwladys L. Lewis, Cyril Lewis, Patricia Lincock, Winifred G. Lee, Edna M. Massey, Maud McDonald, Edith M. Mears, Edith Mills, Hilda M. Marsh, Annie A. Munro, Audrey M. Man, Olive M. McBeath, Emma E. McMorrow, Dillie Mullen, Gwendoline M. MacDermott, Joyce Mallard, Edith E. Mitchell, Flora MacDonald, Florence M. McArthur, Magda M. McNicol, Josephine Manning, Jean Mayfield, Margaret A. Nickson, William A. Nutter, Clarice Newby, Ethel M. Nicholson, Frederick R. Nelson, Frances E. Newton, Marion Newton, Ellie Owen, Nellie O'Dea, Josephine O'Neill, Elsie Oakey, William J. Price, Nora Phillipson, Raymond H. Paul, Carmen S. Pate, Georgina F. Palmer, Barbara Pollard, David L. Phillips, Joyce Pell, Winifred M. Pears, Lily Pearson, Agnes M. Perrie, Mary F. Quinn, Evelyn A. Rose, Theodora Read, Ivy I. Rogers, Hilda Rowe, Benjamin Robinson, Trevor Rees, Menna Rees, Molly Rees, Dorothy L. Roderick, Mary Rees, Marion M. Rankine, Charles R. Rackstraw, Ella Rawlins, Mavis L. Rosbrugh, David G. Smith, Margaret F. Snedden, Katie A. Searjeant, Marion Stopford, Mary B. Scott, Nellie Sewell, Dorothy Shaw, Dorothy Stevenson, Vera A. Stewart, Nora Shanahan, Mabel L. Sanford, Kathleen V. Sweeney, Bridie Scanlon, Gladys I. Stone, Elisabeth Seeley, Jessie Shields, Winifred Smith, Keith J. Starling, Winifred E. Stevenson, Constance E. Titcombe, May Truman, Elizabeth Todd, Henry R. Taylor, William B. Talbot, Marion N. Thomas, Eva Thornton, Daphne Thorp, Hilda Thompson, William G. Widnall, Ada M. Wilson, Eltha Walls, Marjorie Woolf, Minnie Warmisham, Jane G. Westerhead, Margaret L. Wooldridge, Enid Williams, Gwendryn D. Williams, Elsie Williams, Gladys Webster, Winnifred Wilson, Violet M. Winhurst, Eileen Whelan, Dorothy White, Lillie B. Williams.

SINGING.—Lydia V. Barlow, Evelyn M. Clarke, Phyllis Craggs, Malmie H. Dickie, Grace L. Deavin, Leonard Davies, Joseph W. Evans, Eva Fennall, Gwyneth James, Daisy V. Mason, Bertha Oliver, Siebel M. Mac, Beatrice A. Rother, Eileen Smith, Martha K. Sumpner, Susanna van Vuuren, Annie M. Way, Edna O. M. Walser, Magdalena W. Wilson, Wallace Wolfe.

ORGAN PLAYING.—Herbert Buzza, Ernest G. Hartley.

VIOLIN PLAYING.—Doris Annable, Silas Beebe, Winifred J. Curtis, Marguerite Coupe, Minnie Dawson, Charles Davison, Amy G. Downing, John Greatorex, Thelma Harrison, Jack Hutt, Rose W. J. Lang, Arthur M. Locke, Olive B. McKay, Mary B. Mills.

VIOLONCELLO PLAYING.—Sylvia Herald.

ELOCUTION.—Evelyn Arkwright, Audrey Abbott, Alison Adamson, Elly Archibald, Edward L. Bond, Ben R. Briggs, Dorothy M. Bennett, Cicely M. Bowen, Stanley A. Chappell, Ida Cronshaw, Lena W. Dobson, Gertrude M. Dillner, Sheila Duckworth, Luke S. Forrest, Marian Ford, Ellen Finnigan, Maud M. Flier, Lillian Furlong, Hilda Hallwell, Enid G. Holden, Phyllis Harper, Joyce H. Harvey, Beatrice M. Jackson, Vera Jupp, Florence G. Kelly, Margaret E. Kenmuir, Betty Kaplan, Alice C. Kealy, Marcie I. Kuhl, Noreen Lennon, Dorothy M. P. Linaker, Linda McCook, Elizabeth A. Mathewson, Mary B. Murray, Mora G. Mannel, Vera Morgan, Marjorie C. Fynor, Irene Quoree, Elsie Robinson, Alice M. Scott, Alma Smith, Etrene Swain, Aimee G. Stone, Dorothy M. Shackleton, Lorna Smith, Blanche Siddall, Dorothy M. Tansley, Edith M. Tucker, Annie Watson, Henrietta C. Wallace.

PIANOFORTE ACCOMPANIMENT.—Edith M. Parnum.

TEACHERS' DIPLOMA (T.D.L.C.M.).

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.—Mai Kenna, Winifred G. Parker, Ada Sherman, Nora Walker, Christina Wills.

SINGING.—Evelyn Samuels.

ELOCUTION.—Emma Barnes, Ethel Beverley, Betty C. Clarke, Dorothy Heaton, Harry Johnson, Eva M. Kitchener, Beryl H. Liddle, Cecilia H. Lloyd, Kathleen Leighton, Mary Simpson, Sadie Worsley.

ASSOCIATES (A.L.C.M.).

PIANOFORTE PLAYING.—Elizabeth Archer, Rosina L. Allen, Ada Allen, Sister Alphonsus, Trevor Aston, Agnes M. Adams, Kathleen G. Ashman, Doris Arnold, Harold Anderton, Hilda M. Austin, Annie Arundel, Martha Aspey, Gladys M. V. Adams, George Alexander, Esther Bevan, John McGregor, Elizabeth Bell, Cora Ashton, Harry E. Apps, George Angus Bissett, Alexander Adelaide Anderson, Irene Armitage, Ellie Adams, Hilda E. Bromwich, May Brookes, Ernest Brown, Leonard Bennett, Elizabeth Bird, Elizabeth B. Bain, Ada Butler, Phyllis L. E. Barnes, Doris Boydon, William G. T. Buckney, Edith K. I. Blake, Ethel Bowden, Dorothy Brook, Gladys C. Belshaw, Florence M. Britton, Marjorie Bunch, Edith M. Baker, Irene Bagwell, Kathleen Black, Ivy Bartlett, Margery S. A. Barnard, Gertrude M. Berridge, Elsie Bradley, Lena Brody, Harold A. Browne, Gwendolen Brooks, Florence Bryant, Marjorie Bamford, Mabel D. Bedford, Sophie Berg, William E. Bashford, Nellie Birtwistle, Florence Baker, Gabriel H. Bolton, Dorothy Barlow, Sophie T. Box, Ida Briggs, Joyce W. Butler, Freda Bailey, Gladys Butler, Ruby Bastram, Mary K. Blower, John W. Birch, Amelia Burgess, Charles A. Bryan, Doreen E. K. Blight, Emily M.

Agriculture

FARMING FINANCE

A LINCOLNSHIRE ACCOUNT

DETAILS OF LOSSES

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

When harvest and markets unite against the producer the result means a severe strain upon his financial resources. This was the case when farming was held to be of greater national significance than it is now. A combination of circumstances that reduces the quantity and quality of what there is to sell, and lowers the price per given unit when it is sold, must obviously impose upon the vendor a trial of great severity. Farmers have never been quite free from ordeals of this type, and probably never can be made immune from their recurrence. But the intensity of the strain is influenced directly and irretrievably by the conditions that have preceded the trial, as well as by those that accompany it.

Arable farmers in particular are encountering this season the united opposition of meagre production and worse markets. Adversity of this type is hard to bear in the best of circumstances, but it has occurred at a time when the industry was never less able to endure or to surmount it. The costly and unproductive harvest and the depressed markets of 1930 have followed a long period of lean years and, therefore, they press with exceptional severity upon the enfeebled resources of occupiers of arable land, dependent largely for their revenue upon the corn they have to market from now onwards. In some instances there may be helpful returns from other products, such as potatoes, sugar-beet, live stock, or dairy produce, but where the staple products are cereals the position and outlook are black beyond easy description.

The statement signed by representative farmers in the Isle of Ely presents the case from that normally rich and fruitful district. The storms wrought irreparable havoc to their cornfields, all of which only a few weeks earlier looked promising, and at the same time increased the cost of harvesting the crops. The extent of the damage thus suffered has been revealed in the threshing results. Anything up to half the yield, and in some cases more, has been lost, while the quality of the remainder has been seriously impaired. In addition to this injury on the land there is the hopelessly depressed level of prices in the markets to consider, the aggregate loss involving the farmers in heavy adverse balances, which they are ill prepared, after a succession of unprofitable harvests, to endure. The result in some of the most fertile areas, such as the Isle of Ely itself, must be disaster for farmers and for the farming of the arable districts.

LINCOLNSHIRE RECORDS

The statement from the Fens sets forth the position in that neighbourhood, and, by inference, that of purely arable districts in the Eastern and Southern counties. But there is evidence concerning mixed farms in Lincolnshire that is only a shade less alarming, and also pointing definitely to ultimate ruin. One of the most experienced and competent farmers in England has furnished me with statistical records of his experiences in recent years, compared with the none-too-prosperous years that preceded the War. In order to arrive at a sound view of the state of British farming of the most enlightened and progressive description, the type of husbandry that is characteristic of the country, and has endured through many generations of skilled and experienced farmers, it is necessary to examine figures of this kind with an open mind, coupled with a true understanding of agriculture and stock-raising in their highest aspects. At times like these, when all appears to be arrayed against the agriculturist, and bankruptcy seems imminent, the only investigation that counts is that made on the spot, and by someone competent to undertake the duty.

The expenditure on a farm takes many forms, but the four chief headings are:—(1) labour; (2) feeding stuffs and manures; (3) rent; and (4) bills for veterinary surgeon, blacksmith, wheelwright, saddler, &c. Two items in the groups can be omitted from the comparison for the reason that rent (3) has varied very little and is now back to about pre-War level, and feeding stuffs and manures (2) fluctuate according to seasons and prices, and are more or less controllable by the farmer. The two items that remain, wages (1) and repairs, &c. (4), are beyond regulation by the active and progressive farmer, and it is in these that the financial trouble largely centres.

COST OF LABOUR

On this mixed farm of 1,000 acres, about two-thirds arable, of just useful land, typical of thousands of acres in the surrounding country, the average yearly cost of labour in the three years 1904-06 was £1,286, and in the three years 1928-30, £3,021; the corresponding averages for repairs, &c., that is, for labour off the farm, were £503 and £1,016. The off-farm payments in wages have more than doubled, but the wages paid for work on the farm, to the farmer's own employees, have increased to 2½ times the pre-War amount, or, if allowance be made for the land laid down to grass, to nearly three times the former total. These are the two items that are creating the trouble and making farming on many holdings financially impracticable. In the opinion of competent students and experienced farmers the problems that have to be solved, and the solution of which alone will restore reasonable prosperity to British agriculture, centre in the equitable adjustment of statutory expenditure—the two items mentioned—to the earning capacity of the land. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that the farmer in question, in common with others, is emphatically averse to reducing wages; he asks merely that the industry should be given the ability to pay a fair wage.

The average gross receipts from this farm, a prominent feature in which is the maintenance of breeding stock, cattle, and sheep, have averaged, until this year, £1,400 a year more than in the three years 1904-06, and yet the balance on the wrong side persists and continues to swell. Already the farmer has paid into the farm account from private sources £3,000 since April, 1928, and he will give "anyone another £1,500 to square this year." As the farmer remarks, the deductions from the foregoing particulars are very clear. At best they are unpalatable and formidable, but, again, as he observes, unless they are faced with courage and understanding disastrous consequences will quickly ensue.

FARMING NOTES AND COMMENTS

IMPROVED WEATHER

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

The closing week of September was a definite improvement upon the rest of the month. The rain was less voluminous and less persistent, and was happily relieved by intervals of sunshine and drying winds. As a result progress was made in clearing the fields of the damaged corn and hay crops that had been exposed for weeks to rain and mists, while on the farms where harvesting had been finished headway was made with autumn tillages. The land, even that of a strong description, has worked easily and to good purpose, and the preparation of an early and a good seed-bed for autumn cereals promises to be a common experience. The districts in which an early harvest was practicable have been extremely fortunate in that they have been able to proceed with ploughing at a time when the land worked easily and th growth of weeds was prevented. On land reasonably clean, surface weeds alone are apt to develop when there is a long interval between harvest and ploughing, but whatever the state of the land, early ploughing is advisable because in this way weeds are checked or killed at a susceptible stage, and the soil is exposed to the influences of the weather and the preparation of a suitable tilth for the seed thus facilitated.

UNDERGROWTH OF GREEN WEEDS

In a statement in praise of the harvester-thresher issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, which no doubt will be accorded serious attention by arable farmers, reference is made to crops which have "a more or less luxuriant undergrowth of green weeds." Weeds are not absent, of course, but the troubles have seldom arisen from weeds but from an abnormal development of the clover and seeds sown last spring. The luxuriance of the plants from sown seeds is altogether exceptional, and has been a very serious obstacle to the drying of the "nurse crops." In addition to delaying drying of the corn and compelling or making advisable the use of the mower instead of the reaper, this extraordinary growth of the young seeds and clovers may possibly affect adversely the renewed growth of the plants next year, when they should form the rotation hay crops. The land is often in need of cleaning in a year like this, but weeds are rarely so effective a hindrance to a speedy and smooth harvest as the cultivated grass or clover crops when they attain unseasonable development, as so many of them have done this year.

MILK PRICES

The terms of the milk contracts for the ensuing year have excited little adverse comment. Dairy farmers dislike the reduced rates, naturally, but the N.F.U. are not blamed for the bargain they have made. The circumstances, especially the excessive supplies on the market, left them no adequate material with which to effect better terms. The quantities and cost of feeding stuffs—home-grown and bought—favoured lower costs of production and induced the demand for lower prices, but the chief obstacle to reasonable terms for liquid milk arises from over-production. The market is suffering from more milk than can be utilized to advantage. There appear to be two chief ways of easing this congestion. First, the wholesale importation of the poorer grades of milk or milk substitutes should be prohibited; and, second, the profitable development of alternate pursuits, such as the growing of cereals and the production of meat, might be encouraged by the fixing of fair prices for the products of home enterprises. As it is, many owners of dairy herds are unable to sell their milk for the coming winter, their supplies being forestalled, even sometimes in Government establishments, by imported substitutes. This latter experience is causing keen disappointment.

NEW ZEALAND DAIRY FARMING

Mr. Alec Steel, Temple Farm, Rochford, Essex, who was one of the visitors to New Zealand last spring, and whose knowledge of dairy farming will not be questioned, gives in the *Essex Farmers' Journal*, Chelmsford, some interesting particulars of dairying in that Dominion. Dairy farming in New Zealand, he says, is carried on by much simpler methods than those practised in England. "There is no feeding of concentrates, and very little hay or roots are used. Machine milking was in operation at practically every farm visited, the milk being drawn very efficiently by the machine . . . the cows are stripped by hand. . . . It was learned that the price received for milk by the farmer from the factory was equivalent to about 6d. to 7d. per gallon." These details throw interesting light upon points that have long been puzzling to British farmers and other students of agricultural economics. Mr. Steel concludes:—"On the average good dairy farms an acre of grass keeps a cow in good condition throughout the whole year—some farmers feed a little hay or a few roots during one or two months—and, with the milking machine doing its work efficiently, working costs are reduced to a minimum." He is satisfied that dairy farming is a profitable business in New Zealand, but it would appear to owe its success largely to the absence of forcing methods of feeding and to the existence of favourable natural conditions.

BRITISH PIGS ABROAD

The oversea demand for British pedigree pigs is well maintained. It does not often rise to great proportions, but the consistency that characterizes it suggests unfailing appreciation abroad of the qualities of our principal breeds. Purchases in this country are not made from any other motive than the improvement of the stocks in the importing countries, and so long as almost all the Continental countries and several on the other side of the Atlantic continue to resort to British herds for selections of boars and sows it can safely be concluded that our breeds are competent to serve, and do serve, useful purposes abroad. There are often complaints about the multiplicity of varieties and types, but while inconsistency of type may be an obstacle to standardization in any one given article, the fact that most of the dozen breeds have supporters abroad suggests that there is a market for all kinds. The gradual concentration of breed interests and all activities concerning the pig industry into one centre—the National Pig Breeders' Association, 92, Gower-street, W.C.1—is a movement towards unity in effort and the fulfilment of the common interest to the best advantage.

USES FOR WOOL

The proceedings at the Empire Wool Conference are not of the vital importance to flock-masters in this country that they are to the pastoral industry in the Dominions, but all the same they are being watched closely and with hopeful expectations. The depreciation in the value of wool as compared with normal standards is a serious matter for sheep breeders, for it means a reduction of from 3s. to 8s. or 9s. a head, or from a half to two-thirds the former value of a fleece. This is a heavy diminution in the return from a flock, and may make the difference between profit and loss. The relative loss on merino and other Dominion flocks is greater, although the finest wools may not have been affected quite so severely. The position demands the very serious attention that is being given to it. The general feeling appears to be that it is "up to" science to discover new uses for wool in order to restore the balance disturbed by the substitution of artificial preparations for wool in its normal purposes of manufacture. Eager eyes are keeping watch upon the deliberations at the conference.

"MORE THAN TRACTORS WANTED"

The remarks heard at Ardington during the progress of the tractor trials, as a rule, bore directly and forcibly upon the state of the farming industry. The time and the place were not considered appropriate for the cynicism that sometimes relieves the sombreness of present-day agricultural meetings. Conversation, criticism, and eulogies were unmarked by any semblance of frivolity, and always manifested deep concern regarding the position and outlook of the industry. One observation was exceptionally impressive. It was that "it will require more than tractors to put agriculture right." This comment was from a source that gives it added significance, and it will bear thoughtful investigation.

GRADING CHEDDAR CHEESE

It is gratifying to note the progress of helpful work by the English Cheddar Cheesemakers' Federation. The noted product of the Somerset and neighbouring pastures is no longer left to make its way unaided in the congested markets. When once its merits are known, Cheddar cheese, in common with other standard British cheeses, can hold its ground against any opposition that can be offered to it from abroad, but in an age of extensive and clever propaganda the best of articles has to be kept before the public with unceasing enterprise and consistency. The English Cheddar Cheesemakers' Federation is not only organizing the grading of cheese, but it is also improving facilities for bringing the commodity before the traders in London and other centres. The advantages of grading the produce are already evident in many respects. In all articles there will be variations of quality, of texture, or of palatability, due to conditions over which there is no effective human control, to affect the sale of the produce. On the other hand, the market requirements of different centres vary, so that even if uniformity in the produce were practicable, it would still be necessary to study and gratify the preferences of the different markets. This the federation aims at doing, and with encouraging results.

HUSK OR HOOSE

Complaints of the prevalence of husk or hoose this season have been unusually common. The absence of normal proportions of dry weather and sunshine is held accountable for the evil, together with exceptional exuberance of grass of late summer and autumn growth. Losses of young cattle have been serious, and injury to others a matter of considerable significance, for newly weaned calves are retarded in development by the strain imposed by this trying ailment. A feature of the case is that, in spite of the known susceptibility of young cattle to infection, and the havoc wrought by the disease, no effective preventive or cure has been devised. Scientific knowledge of the trouble does not appear to have advanced to a point that averts serious loss to stockowners, although serum treatment is promising useful results. Farmers have still to rely largely on the teaching of their experience, or that of their ancestors, not by any means valueless, but less immediate and direct in its effects than what, in a scientific age, might have been by now at the service of a vital industry. White scour in young calves is another ailment of serious moment that causes grievous loss and, equally, is not amenable to any known specific treatment. The need for increased attention to scientific investigation of veterinary problems is great and urgent.

FEEDING OF LAYING HENS

QUANTITY OR QUALITY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Many practices which have been adopted by progressive poultry-keepers in the search for improved conditions and increased output have been discarded in the light of extended knowledge or superseded by methods that have proved more economical or more effective. In particular, scientific aid in the selection and use of feeding-stuffs has revealed opportunities for making use of methods which were formerly regarded as too artificial for ordinary commercial practice. The battery system of rearing chickens has become practicable through discovery of the need for certain elements in the diet; the slatted floor roosting-house is coming to be regarded as suitable for the accommodation of laying stock in winter, because it is recognized that egg-production depends more upon nutrition than upon environment; and in view of these developments it is pertinent to consider how much longer we shall be content with the practice of giving a late feed of corn by lamplight during the long winter nights in order to assist our hens in withstanding climatic handicaps and maintaining a steady flow of eggs.

There can be no doubt that night feeding by lamplight has been a factor of some value in promoting winter egg-production. It may not have been necessary in all cases, but many of us know that it has been distinctly beneficial in helping early pullets to continue laying instead of dropping into moult; also in bringing late-hatched pullets into lay without the customary tedious delay, and in helping hens to recover from the moult. Whatever may transpire it would be folly to deny that the practice of night feeding by artificial light has served the poultry industry at a critical time; but, in view of developments in other directions, which can be traced directly to scientific study of nutritional requirements, we may come to regard this method of supplying additional nourishment as a somewhat clumsy subterfuge.

The purpose of the extra feed by lamplight during the winter period of short days is to provide additional material wherewith the hen can generate energy and assimilate the necessary ingredients for the production of eggs. It is assumed that the winter days are not long enough to enable a fowl to absorb all the food it requires for productive purposes, and that the long fast between dusk and daybreak entails waste of energy which might be devoted to other purposes. So far as that is concerned, the end has certainly justified the means; but so long as we are content with this system we appear to be accepting the principle that nutrition is a matter of quantity rather than of quality, which is contradictory to recent experience of the effect of selected rations embracing essential vitamins and mineral elements.

It is not suggested that we should abandon the practice of night feeding by lamplight because the principle on which it is based is obviously open to doubt; but the question opens up a fruitful field for scientific and practical workers, since it is reasonable to contend that if other problems of nutrition have been solved by introducing certain elements—that is, by improving quality rather than increasing quantity—the solution of this particular problem depends upon the same principle. In other words, if the purpose of night feeding by lamplight is to supply nourishment which the hens have not time to absorb during the day, is it not because the day feed does not contain a sufficient supply of the essential elements, and does not the real remedy depend upon the introduction of more concentrated foodstuffs from which the hens can extract sufficient nutriment during the day to carry them through the long night? It is a question for scientists as well as for practical poultrymen; but if it can be solved satisfactorily on the lines suggested it will result in further economy and simplification of the procedure of commercial egg-production.

LAYING TRIALS

HARPER ADAMS RESULTS

A preliminary report has been issued showing the results in the Harper Adams Laying Trials, which concluded on September 15. The entry consisted of 1,837 pullets and 176 ducks, and the average yield of the surviving birds during the 48 weeks of the trials was 181.7 eggs a bird from the pullets and 234.1 eggs a bird from the ducks, the corresponding averages for last season's trials being 186.7 and 236.9 respectively. It is significant that the popular laying breeds gave the highest averages, and in the championship sections the light breeds averaged 191.0 eggs a bird and the heavy breeds 193.7.

In the championship trials for pens of 10 pullets Mr. R. Rodwell's (Helmshore) White Wyandottes won in heavy breeds with a total of 2,181 eggs, valued at £16 12s. 1d., and Mr. Tom Barron's (Preston) White Leghorns won in light breeds with 2,127 eggs, valued at £13 14s. 9d., just a penny more than the Misses Ransford's (Finchampstead) White Leghorns. In the small flock trials for pens of six pullets Mr. R. T. Cunningham (Blairgowrie) won in White Wyandottes with 1,341 eggs, valued at £9 13s. 5d., this being the highest pen score in the section. Mrs. M. J. Bailey (Bidford-on-Avon) won in White Leghorns with 1,337 eggs, valued at £8 9s. 1d.; Mr. D. H. Yates (Bishop's Stortford) in Rhode Island Reds with 1,171 eggs, valued at £8 14s. 3d.; Mrs. M. H. Balzer (East Grinstead) in Light Sussex with 1,185 eggs, valued at £8 8s. 8d.; Mr. R. Rodwell in Black Leghorns with 1,196 eggs, valued at £8 17s. 9d.; Captain J. Thompson (Shrewsbury) in Buff Rocks with 1,169 eggs, valued at £7 19s. 8d.; Mr. T. Dobson (Inglewhite) with Anconas in any other light breeds with 1,223 eggs, valued at £8 11s. 4d.; and Miss C. E. Roads (Bletchley) with Barnevelders in any other heavy breeds with 1,140 eggs, valued at £7 13s. 9d.

In the single bird trials the highest score was 282 eggs, valued at £2 1s. 4d., by Messrs. H. Sutton and Sons' (Preston) Rhode Island Red, while Mrs. Pape's (Shrewton, Wilts) Welsummer laid 248 eggs, valued at £1 18s. 8d., and Mr. Wilson Beattie's (Northampton) White Wyandotte 280 eggs, valued at £1 18s. 5d. In the duck laying trials for pens of six birds, Captain P. C. Thompson's (South Milford) pen of Khaki Campbells secured the premier award with 1,754 eggs, valued at £11 12s. 6d., and in the section for single ducks the winner was Mr. W. Steele's (Leeds) Khaki Campbell with 306 eggs, valued at £2 8s. 3d.

The 1930-31 trials begin on October 14, and all the available accommodation will be occupied, the heavy entry necessitating a ballot, which resulted in more than 600 birds being excluded.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SUPPLIES

PEARS ABUNDANT AND CHEAP

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

At Covent Garden market during the past week the supply of oranges, both from South Africa and Brazil, was large, and values declined. In regard to lemons, there was no change to report from the position of the previous week. On the other hand, grapefruit was cheaper. Apples were selling well, and prices for Nova Scotians were well above the figures which obtained last year. The supply of pears remains abnormally large, and this is one of the cheapest articles the market provides at the moment.

The home crop of plums is now finished for practical purposes, and its place has been taken by the prune from the United States, of which some very good samples have been on the market. Tomatoes are scarcer, and consequently prices are a shade higher. There was a fair supply of grapes from Spain, and values ruled strictly in accordance with quality.

At Spitalfields market there was throughout the week a consistently good demand for home-grown apples, especially for the large cooking varieties and Worcesters. First arrivals of Nova Scotian Gravensteins in excellent condition realized from 23s. to 24s. a barrel. There was, however, a somewhat slow demand for other varieties, which arrived in increased quantities, and values showed little or no change. Oranges arrived from South Africa and Brazil on a heavy scale, and changed hands at lower prices. Supplies of lemons were greatly in excess of the needs of the market. The supply of plums was again large, though prices became somewhat firmer. Grapes from Spain and Portugal arrived in plenty, and low values ruled generally.

In the vegetable market good samples of runner beans were scarcer, and prices were maintained, while peas in small quantities were still present. Brussels sprouts from Evesham and Bedford met a brisk demand. Business done in home-grown tomatoes has now increased to such an extent that the prospect before producers is much brighter than at one time seemed possible. Cucumbers sold in smaller quantities, and prices were easier.

THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE

SYNTHETIC SUGARS

PROFESSOR BALY'S RESEARCHES

(FROM OUR SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENT)

Will it ever be possible to imitate the activities of green plants on a commercial scale and store up the energy of sunlight in a form in which it can be used by man and beast? At present the food supply of the world rests on the activity of green plants in using the energy of sunlight to build up starches and sugars from water and the carbonic acid of the air. Animals, and man, eat green plants or their products, or the flesh of other animals which have fed on green plants, and from these sources, by oxidizing the food in their own bodies, gain the power to perform all their vital functions. The fuel of the machine of life is stored sunlight.

Let it be said at once that the harassed West Indies or the growers of beet need be in no immediate dread of finding a synthetic competitor added to their financial troubles. The question of cost of production has not yet entered into the patient laboratory researches which have been occupying Professor E. C. C. Baly at Liverpool for several years, and the yields of carbohydrates which he has been able to synthesize from carbonic acid have been too small for analysis. But the syrup he has obtained is similar in its properties to that got by the photosynthesis of formaldehyde, and, from the oxidation of sugars obtained in that way, he has proved the photosynthesis of glucose and of fructose and has got evidence of the photosynthesis of carbohydrates of higher molecular weight. But his work is of fundamental scientific importance from the fashion in which it at once imitates and explains one of the most characteristic mechanisms of life.

SURFACE ACTION

The analogies between the artificial and the natural photosynthesis of carbohydrates are numerous. Biological research is discovering the great part played in vital activities by what is known as "surface action," the peculiar electrical and chemical conditions where two different substances meet. The artificial synthesis is a photochemical action on a surface. The carbonic acid is sorbed (attached in a special electrical state) on a suitable surface in the form of a very fine powder is irradiated. In the early experiments nickel carbonate was used, but this is now replaced by ferric oxide deposited on kieselguhr coated with aluminium hydroxide. When nickel carbonate was used the process only went on for about two hours, a kind of poisoning taking place, but with the new material the photosynthesis is continuous. A curious point is that the activity of the powders is greatest when there is between 1.31 and 2.12 per cent. of thorium oxide in the ferric oxide. The maximum yield of carbohydrate per hour so far has been 0.13 gram for 100 grams of powder. The photosynthetic activity has been found to be in proportion to the electropositive charge assumed by the powders when in suspension in water saturated with carbon dioxide, and this makes it possible to determine rapidly the activity of any powder.

By measuring the velocity of current along a potential gradient of 1 volt per centimetre it is possible to determine the rates of "poisoning" of the powders by the oxygen produced in the photosynthetic reaction, and of the subsequent depoisoning by carbonic acid. The ferric oxide powders suspended in water saturated with carbonic acid maintain a constant velocity of current when kept in the dark. When exposed to light the electropositive charge becomes less, the decrease in charge depending on the intensity of the light, until a certain intensity is reached when the powder floculates and is deposited on the bottom of the vessel. If the radiation is then stopped, the maximum electropositive charge is restored and the powder again rises into suspension. The poisoning and depoisoning actions are completely reversible, and thus, if the light be not too great, the production of carbohydrate is continuous.

LIGHT AND TEMPERATURE

Measurements of the photosynthetic efficiency of the powders have been made with light of different wave-lengths. The efficiency increases from the blue to the red end of the spectrum, precisely as happens in the living green plant. This analogy is very striking, and it is difficult to suppose it to be accidental. There is an equally remarkable parallel in respect of the heat relations. Photosynthesis in the living plant reaches a maximum about the temperature of 36deg. Cent., but falls rapidly above and below that point. The corresponding optimum in the laboratory is about 31deg. Cent., the yield rising steadily with the temperature from 5deg. upwards and falling very quickly after the optimum is reached. The cause of this almost instantaneous drop has now been discovered. Suspensions of the ferric oxide powder in water saturated with carbonic acid are completely stable in the dark at temperatures up to 31, but if the temperature rises higher the powders floculate and pass out of suspension.

It is fortunate that Professor Baly is able to continue his investigations, apart from the remote possibility of their leading to a practical result. The extremely difficult problems of life have to be attacked from every possible point of view, and there is none more illuminating than the discovery and description of mechanisms through which life works or which, as some think, may be life itself. The construction of working models, which, although composed of different materials from the materials of the living cell, give similar results under similar conditions and within similar physical limits, goes far to suggest that the natural synthesis of carbohydrates by the green plant is simply the working of a mechanism.

WATERED MILK

Dr. J. F. Tocher, of Aberdeen, continues his efforts to expose the inequitable operation of the existing law relating to suspected watering of milk. Many farmers of repute, and, no doubt, others equally trustworthy, although less well known, have been victims of the present system of determining the content of milk by chemical analysis. Dr. Tocher, himself an analyst of distinction and experience, declared again at Bristol that the present law was unjust to the seller. The procedure, he said, had created an impression that the public analyst could always tell when water had been added to milk, whereas, even at the present day, it was not possible for an analyst to state, as the result of analysis, the percentage of water added in a suspected sample. It was true that a farmer could "appeal to the cow" to have his innocence established, but it was not fair that he should at any time, as he does now, come into court "a guilty man." Dr. Tocher suggests an alternative system, mathematical rather than analytical in character, and although it seems elaborate and difficult compared with the simpler plan of holding a man guilty on the basis of a definite formula, it will be incomparably preferable if it be found equitable in application.

LIVE STOCK SALES

CHAMPIONSHIP FOR THE PRINCE

At the English Aberdeen-Angus show and sale at Banbury on Wednesday the Prince of Wales, with his bull Speyside Spike, born January 28, won the championship silver challenge cup given by Messrs. John Thornton and Co. for the best animal in the show, and also other honours. At the sale the Prince's champion realized 100 guineas to Mr. Cridlan, the president of the English Aberdeen-Angus Association. Twenty-nine cows and heifers realized 926 guineas, averaging £31 18s. 7d., and 16 bulls realized 602 guineas, averaging £39 10s. Mr. G. E. McKerrow awarded prizes as follows:—

Cows, three-year-olds.—Ainslie Watson (one entry).
Heifers, born between December 1, 1927, and November 30, 1928.—1, E. Keith Brooks; 2, Lionel Edwards; 3, the Prince of Wales (five entries).
Heifers, born on and after December 1, 1928.—1, and reserved for champion, Ainslie Watson; 2, Lionel Edwards; 3, the Prince of Wales; reserved, George F. Barnes (40 entries).
Bull and bull calves of any age.—1, and champion, the Prince of Wales; 2, E. G. Wheler Galton; 3, Major W. Boun; reserved, E. E. Debenham (22 entries).

There was a representative attendance but trade was only moderate, many animals being passed owing to the reserved prices not being reached.

A selection of 36 head of pure-bred Dairy Shorthorns, principally of famous Bates families, from the herd of Messrs. Chivers and Sons, Limited, came before a large company at Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire, on Wednesday, when Messrs. John Thornton and Co. obtained a capital average of just over 40 guineas each. The young bull Histon Wild Prince 24th, after spirited competition, was sold for 100 guineas to Colonel Cecil Spence-Colby, M.F.H., Donnington Hall, Ledbury, Herefordshire. Prices were also good for the most-fancied females, and Histon Barrington Duchess 3rd, a London Dairy Show entry, went at 82 guineas to Mr. Pierpont Morgan's herd in Hertfordshire; Major Miller Mundy, Red Rice, Andover, gave 68 guineas for the two-year-old Histon Bianca 13th, and no fewer than eight animals were purchased for export to Ireland by Mr. J. Harper.

While the demand for bulls was very disappointing, cows and heifers were in good request, and averaged over £36 at the Red Poll Cattle Society's autumn sale at Reading, which Messrs. John Thornton and Co. conducted on Wednesday. Fifty-six head were sold for £1,829 2s., with a general average of £32 11s. 10d. Mr. H. C. Hextall, a recent newcomer to the breed, was one of the principal buyers, and acquired Sir Herbert Hambling's heifer Yoxford Princess 1st, at 62 guineas, the principal price of the sale; other females obtained by Mr. Hextall included Mr. James H. Benyon's Englefield Madge, at 48 guineas, and Mr. S. R. Christie-Miller's cow Longford Applegirl at 45 guineas. Several heifers from Mr. Alwyne Mason, Necton Hall, Swaffham, averaged nearly £40, and made up to 55 guineas for Necton Eaglet, a two-year-old acquired by Mr. Guy Janson, Rodwell, Sussex. The best price for a bull was Mr. F. E. Lloyd's 48 guineas for Captain Alan Richardson's yearling, Seven Springs Loyal.

150 GUINEAS FOR A PERCHERON STALLION

One of the most successful live stock sales held for some time past was that conducted by Messrs. Harry Hobson and Co. at Histon, Cambridgeshire, on Thursday, when, under the auspices of the British Percheron Horse Society, 44 animals of this breed realized £1,963 10s. and averaged £44 12s. Six stallions averaged £76 13s. and two of them went into three-figure prices before changing hands; one was Messrs. Chivers and Sons' Royal Show winner Histon Matchless, a horse not yet two years old, and acquired at 150 guineas by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Wall Hall, Watford; Messrs. Chivers, on whose stud farm the sale took place, bought Mr. E. Guy Fenwick's stallion Brampton Bagot for 105 guineas, the third best price of 90 guineas being given by Colonel Bailey, a Wiltshire purchaser, for Dinam Ricochet, a grey mare entered by Mr. J. W. Alexander, Golthill, Moffat, Scotland. Colonel Bailey also acquired Mr. R. C. Irving's first prize Royal Show gelding Shenley Microbe at 85 guineas, and most of the other lots in the ring caused keen competition.

The Yorkshire and Northern Counties Breeders' Club's autumn show and sale of pure-bred British Friesian cattle was held on Tuesday at York, when Messrs. Harry Hobson and Co. sold most of the animals at satisfactory figures. Twenty-eight cows and heifers averaged £31 4s. and nine bulls £18 12s. 9d., and, in addition, an average was obtained of £29 8s. for four Supplementary Register females. Prices were not high, and included 38 guineas, given by Mr. J. L. Rushton for Mrs. E. Harbord's Nunmonkton Ideal, a yearling bull, which won first prize, Junior Derby Competition, and championship, senior and junior Derby classes, at Manchester Royal Show. In the female section Mrs. Taylor paid 42 guineas for Newhouse Emma 2nd, entered by Captain H. Douglas (Smedley's Hydro Company, Limited); Messrs. J. Hollingworth and Sons' Flixtone Joan cost Mr. F. Smith, from Thirsk, 41 guineas, and a guinea less was the winning bid of Mr. A. Weightman, of Sunderland, for Mr. J. T. Chantry's cow Austin Milkmaid.

A successful sale of pure-bred Dairy Shorthorns took place on Tuesday, at Longhead Farm, Wigton, Cumberland, where Messrs. John Thornborrow and Co. made £1,020 12s. for Mr. William Iveson's entire herd of 31 head. Some of the females caused excellent competition, and Longhead Wild Eyes 2nd, a yearling heifer, made 70 guineas, the top price of the sale, the new owner being Mr. R. A. Vallance, Gosforth, Northumberland. Sir John Ramsden bought the young cow, Etta Wild Eyes 6th, for 52 guineas, and Captain Arnold S. Wills, Thornby Hall, Northampton, claimed the yearling heifer, Longhead Wild Eyes, at 51 guineas. Among other cows and heifers were Longhead White Rosette and Longhead Rosebud, and these two-year-olds were sold at 44 and 43 guineas to Mr. W. Pearson, of Pilling, Mr. R. T. Hindley, of Macclesfield, taking Longhead Telluria 3rd at 40 guineas.

ASHFORD RAM SALE

The annual sale of Kent or Romney Marsh rams at Ashford on Friday compared rather badly with that of last year. The highest price realized was 355 guineas, given for Mr. J. E. Quested's champion sheep by Messrs. Jacomb, Hoare and Co. for export, whereas last year the best price was 700 guineas, and the record figure made 12 years ago by Mr. Quested was 1,000 guineas. The second highest price for this year was also given for a Quested ram—namely, 350 guineas, this being realized by one of the best pen of five. The best woolled ram of Mr. Miller's went at 130 guineas, and, speaking generally, the judgment of the sale ring corroborated that of the judges. The best averages were made by Mr. Quested, whose 27 animals made a total of nearly £1,700 and averaged over £62 each; and Mr. Miller, whose dozen sheep averaged nearly £41 each. The general average for 212 rams sold was a little over £24. Most of the highest priced rams were bought for export to the Argentine. Local competition was checked by the depression under which agriculture generally is suffering. It is not often that 30 per cent. of the rams entered are sent away unsold, as was the case at this sale.

Mr. A. Preston-Jones's flock of pedigree Suffolk sheep was dispersed on Tuesday, at Mickleover House Farm, near Derby, by Messrs. Richardson and Linnell. The trade was remarkably good, 80 breeding ewes averaging £11 8s. 6d., 50 shearling ewes £10 5s., 17 rams £16 5s., and 81 lambs £6 5s., and the prices realized were among the best for Suffolks for the past five years. The first pen of five shearling ewes realized 12 guineas each to the Duke of Devonshire, a similar pen making 12½ guineas from Mr. Stuart Paul of Ipswich; a pen of breeding ewes registered the best price among the females, Mr. Stuart Paul being anounced as the buyer at 19 guineas per head, and ewe lambs made up to 9½ guineas; these were sold to Mr. S. R. Sherwood, of Ipswich, a vice-president of the Suffolk Flock Book Society, who also paid the top price of 34 guineas for Mr. Preston Jones's ram lamb, which was in the second prize pen at Manchester Royal Show, and won championship honours at the Bath and West Show.

PRIZES FOR BUCKS FARMERS

The King, who is patron of the Royal South Bucks Agricultural Association, has given a silver cup for the farmer of not less than 50 acres of arable land who has grown the best root crops. This year the trophy has been awarded to Mr. W. Emmett, of Paulaunt Park Farm, Langley. The runner-up was Mr. Fred Cornish, of Upton Court Farm, Slough, who wins 10 guineas presented by Sir Gomer Berry; third prize of five guineas, provided by Sir Austin Low, being won by Messrs. Headington Brothers, of Cuppenham, near Slough.

The L.N.E.R. report that in the 1930 best kept stations competition in the district south of York special class "A" prizes have been awarded to Aldeburgh, Appleby (Linca), Caythorpe, Willoughby, and Wolferton. Class "B" prizes were won by Darsham, Elsenham, Helmdon, Leadenham, Lutterworth, and Woodhall Junction.

A WHEAT QUOTA

CLAIMS OF OTHER PRODUCTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—So many of the proposals submitted of late for the salvation of British farming have concentrated on wheat that it seems desirable to remind your readers of the actual position of wheat in our agricultural economy as regards its importance relative to other farm products.

The Census of Production in 1925 gave the figures reckoned out, not merely of quantities of all farm products, but the actual values in money of the different products sold from the farms of this country. The latter, of course, is the matter of real importance in reckoning the actual economic results of farming in its different departments. Examination of the figures given (some of which have since been brought up to later date) is instructive. These figures show that in 1925 wheat brought in to the farmers of Great Britain less than 5 per cent. of the total proceeds of all farm produce sold by farmers to the non-farming community, including what was consumed by their own households. Since 1925 the value of wheat has shrunk 40 per cent., and the area grown has gone down 150,000 acres, so that to-day wheat represents in the market even a much smaller proportion of farming output.

The importance of wheat is concentrated mainly on certain eastern districts of England, which have suffered severely through its fall in value, but to make good through wheat economic conditions in these limited areas would bring little benefit to the great mass of farmers throughout the country. Ours is a live-stock country, and the great bulk of our crops is consumed by livestock and marketed in the form of livestock produce. To quote the official Census Report for England and Wales, "in one form or another the production of livestock is the first and foremost concern of the farmer, and the main source of revenue from the land." The later figures officially published show that livestock brought in to the farmers of Great Britain more than three times the money yield from all their "farm crops" together, poultry alone yielding fully one-fourth more than wheat even in 1925.

I do not of course suggest that we should not help the hard-hit wheat farmer as much as reasonably we can, but merely that in considering the different elaborate schemes proposed for increasing the farmer's wheat price, particularly that of Colonel Ruggles-Brise, M.P., which you published last week, we must realize that were any of these schemes found practicable little would have been done towards solving our agricultural problem as a whole relative to the enormous expenditure obviously involved, carrying with it all the demoralizing effects of a big dole.

Colonel Ruggles-Brise does not state what would be the cost of his scheme, but he proposes a bounty to the wheat farmer of 25s. a quarter, assuming as its basis the present market value of wheat as quoted by his eminent supporter, Mr. Hasler. The latest official estimate of this year's wheat crop in England and Wales alone (below average) is 1,117,000 tons. It is reckoned that on average 65 per cent. of our wheat crop goes to the miller, but if the latter's price to the farmer is raised about 85 per cent. as proposed he will get every quarter the farmer can spare. Does Colonel Ruggles-Brise's quota proposal allow for this, and what does he reckon the cost to the taxpayer of the wheat farmer's bounty before any increase in acreage is obtained? Has he nothing to propose for the much greater number of farmers who do not grow wheat, or merely a trifling quantity, other than his doubtfully wise suggestion that milk prices will be raised through reduced production consequent on a wheat bounty being given?

I am, &c.,
WILLIAM S. HALDANE.
Edinburgh, Sept. 23.

ARABLE AND OTHER FARMING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—No more graphic comment on the plight of arable farming in England could be published than the three illustrations of "The Wheat Fields of Canada" on page 16 of your issue of September 23. Even leaving the question of climate out of account, how can our home farmers, farming a few hundred acres, hope to compete with the mass production shown by your illustrations and emphasized by the accompanying letterpress?

The situation would be different if it were possible to obtain a better price for home-grown wheat just because it is home grown. No housewife is likely to pay more for bread because she is told it is produced from British-grown wheat. She cannot tell the difference between flour or bread produced from British, Canadian, Russian, or any other wheat. On the other hand, there are

Application will be made to the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London, for permission to deal in the Shares, and an official Quotation will be applied for in due course.

The Lists will open on Monday, 29th September, and will close on or before Wednesday, 1st October, 1930.

GROSVENOR HOUSE (PARK LANE), LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1908 to 1917.)

CAPITAL £1,000,000

Authorised.	DIVIDED INTO	*Issued and fully paid.*
500,000 7½ per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each ..		£500,000
500,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each		500,000
1,000,000		£1,000,000

There has been issued and is outstanding £800,000 6½ per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock.

RIGHTS OF PREFERENCE SHARES.

DIVIDENDS AND CAPITAL.—The Preference Shares entitle the holders to a cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum on the amount for the time being paid up thereon as from 30th September, 1930. The Company intends to pay the dividend half-yearly on 30th September and 31st March and the Preference Shares now offered are entitled to receive a full half-year's dividend on 31st March, 1931.

On a winding-up of the Company, the Preference Shares entitle the holders to receive the amount paid up thereon, together with all arrears (if any) of dividend, whether declared or earned or not, calculated to the date of the return of Capital in priority to any payment in respect of any other Shares of the Company. After payment to the holders of the Ordinary Shares of the amount paid up thereon, the holders of Preference Shares will be entitled to receive an additional 1s. per Share in priority to any further payment in respect of any other Shares of the Company.

VOTING RIGHTS.—On a show of hands every member present in person has one vote only, and on a poll every member present in person or by proxy has one vote for every Share held by him, whether such Share be an Ordinary or a Preference Share.

GENERAL.—The Company shall not without the sanction of an Extraordinary Resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of the 7½ per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares, issue any new shares with any preferential right over or in any way ranking in priority to or *pari passu* with the existing 500,000 7½ per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares.

The Company shall out of the profits of the financial year ending 30th June, 1931, and each financial year thereafter set aside to a special reserve fund a sum equal to at least 10 per cent. of the net profits of the Company for such financial year remaining after payment of the dividend on the 7½ per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares. The sums so set aside to the special reserve fund shall be invested outside the business in Trustee Securities and the interest earned by such investments as and when received shall be added to the said special reserve fund and form part thereof. The foregoing provisions shall apply if and whenever the value of the investments representing the special reserve fund taken at the middle market price on the last day of the financial year shall be less than £100,000. The special reserve fund and the investments representing the same may be applied by the Directors in making improvements to or extensions of or in modernising the building or equipment of any freehold or leasehold premises for the time being owned or occupied by the Company or for payment (to the extent only that other profits are not available for the purpose) of the dividend on the 7½ per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares but shall not be applicable for any other purpose without the sanction of an Extraordinary Resolution of the Preference Shareholders passed at a separate meeting of such holders.

DIRECTORS:
ARTHUR O. EDWARDS (Chairman and Managing Director).
The Right Hon. SIR EDWIN CORNWALL, Bart., D.L., J.P. — F. M. HORNSBY, C.B.E.
Colonel H. W. BURTON, M.P. — F. W. SHELLEY.

BANKERS:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED, Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W.1.

BROKERS:
MYERS & Co., 10, Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C.2, and Stock Exchange.
W. A. SIMPSON & Co., 120, Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, and Stock Exchange.

SOLICITORS:
To the Offer: ALLEN & OVERY, 3, Finch Lane, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.3.
To the Company: LINKLATERS & PAINES, 2, Bond Court, Walbrook, London, E.C.4.

AUDITORS:
PRICE, WATERHOUSE & Co., 3, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2, Chartered Accountants.
ROBERT J. WARD & Co., 10, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, Chartered Accountants.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE:
J. S. SMITH, Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W.1.

OFFER FOR SALE OF
500,000 7½% Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each at par.

LONDON AND YORKSHIRE TRUST LIMITED

will receive applications for the purchase from them of the above 500,000 7½ per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares through their Bankers, WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, Head Office, 41, Lothbury, London, E.C.2, and Branches, and NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK LIMITED, Head Office, 15, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, and Branches.

Payable as follows:—

On Application	.. ..	2/6 per share.
On Acceptance	.. ..	7/6 "
On 31st October, 1930	.. ..	10/- "
		20/-

Preferential consideration will be given to applications from Debenture Stockholders of the Company if made on the special form provided.

The following is a copy of a letter dated 24th September, 1930, addressed to London and Yorkshire Trust, Limited, by the Chairman and Managing Director of the Company:—

Dear Sirs,—I have pleasure in giving you the following information regarding Grosvenor House (Park Lane), Limited:—

The Company, which was incorporated in 1928, owns Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W.1., one of the most valuable property sites in London, comprising nearly 4 acres, with a frontage of 451 feet on Park Lane and occupying a commanding position overlooking Hyde Park. The property is held on lease granted by the Duke of Westminster for 99 years from 29th September, 1925; the Company having the option to purchase the freehold up to 29th March, 1935, for the sum of £1,000,000. Freehold property in Park Lane has substantially appreciated in value since the date when this option was obtained.

Grosvenor House consists of high-class residential service flats opened on 21st May, 1928, an Hotel opened on 14th June, 1929, [illegible] which a further 129 rooms, completed on 14th May, 1930, have been recently added, shops and Bank premises. It also accommodates The International Sportsmen's Club and the Park Lane Ice Club.

The whole of the building, constituting, I believe, the largest and most up-to-date concern of its kind in Europe includes 1,000 service flats, and an Hotel of 500 rooms, together with a Restaurant, Grill Room, Ball Room, large Foyers, Public Reception Rooms, Banqueting Rooms and a number of rooms suitable for private luncheon and dinner parties.

The policy of the Directors in the development of the undertaking has been fully justified by the results. There has been a consistent demand since the opening of the Hotel for the accommodation provided, and during the season every room, including the additional rooms added this year, was occupied. In the case of the unfurnished service flats, with the exception of three small flats, are fully let on leases varying from 3 to 21 years.

The whole of the Share Capital of the Company (with the exception of 1,500 Shares which were issued for cash at par) has been issued as fully paid in part settlement of the expenditure incurred in the erection and equipment of the buildings. The main purpose of my present sale to you of Preference Shares is to enable me to repay loans raised by me to cover certain expenditure incurred in carrying through the financing of the undertaking.

The following is a statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Company as taken from the audited Balance Sheet at 30th June, 1930, after giving effect to the appropriation of profits confirmed at the Annual General Meeting:—

		£	£
Leasehold Land and Buildings, Fixtures and Fittings, Furniture and Equipment at Cost	.. ..		1,829,161
Stocks of Wines, Spirits, Provisions, etc.	.. ..		21,770
Trade and Other Debtors and Payments in Advance	.. ..		53,756
Cash at Bankers and in Hand	.. ..		64,215
			1,968,902
Deduct—			
First Mortgage Debenture Stock	.. .. ..	800,000	
Debenture Interest (less tax) for the half-year to 30th June, 1930	.. .. ..	20,149	
Trade Creditors, Rents, etc., received in advance and provision for amortisation of leasehold properties	.. ..	120,393	
			940,542
NET ASSETS	.. ..		£1,028,360

PROFITS.

The profits of the Company since its incorporation are given in the following Certificate, dated 16th September, 1930, addressed to the Directors by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., and Messrs. Robert J. Ward & Co., Chartered Accountants, the Auditors of the Company:—

Gentlemen,

We have acted as Auditors of your Company since its incorporation and certify that the net profits from that date, i.e., 17th May, 1928, to 30th June, 1930, the last date to which Accounts have been made up, were as set out below. These profits are struck at after charging all expenses, including Directors' fees, Repairs and Renewals and Provision for Amortisation of Leasehold Properties but before making provision for Debenture Interest and Income Tax:—

Period from 17th May, 1928, to 30th June, 1929	£46,170
Year ended 30th June, 1930	£163,061

Yours faithfully,
PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.
ROBERT J. WARD & CO.

During the period ended June, 1929, construction work was still being carried on, the main buildings not being completed until the middle of May, 1929.

The year ended 30th June, 1930, was the first full working year of the Company. The profits for that year, as shown above, amounted to £163,061, from which must be deducted the Debenture Interest, requiring £52,000, leaving a balance of £111,061. This substantial portion of the profits was utilised in writing off the whole of the Debenture stock Discount and Preliminary Expenses, thus strengthening the Balance Sheet of the Company.

On the basis of the profits for the first full working year, the dividend on the Preference Shares, requiring £37,500 per annum, is covered more than two-and-a-half times, after making provision for the full service of the Debenture Stock, including the Sinking Fund of 1 per cent., which comes into operation in 1932. The Preference Shares are covered as to capital twice by net assets, a large portion of which is represented by land and buildings.

The prospects for the current financial year are satisfactory. The income during the first two months from every department has been greater than during the corresponding period of last year.

Yours faithfully,
A. O. EDWARDS,
Chairman and Managing Director.

Applications for purchase should be made on the accompanying form and sent to Westminster Bank Limited, 41, Lothbury, London, E.C.2, or to National Provincial Bank Limited, 15, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, or any of their respective branches, together with a remittance for the amount payable on application.

If on application for a less number of shares than that applied for, the balance of the application money will be appropriated towards the amount payable on acceptance, and any surplus then remaining will be returned, and where any application is not accepted the application money will be returned in full. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the acceptance to cancellation.

Interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum will be charged on any instalment in arrear. Payment may be made in full on acceptance, under discount at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

A certificate of dealings in Shares will be paid in respect of all accepted applications from the public bearing stamps of Brokers or Bankers, except applications in respect of underwriting.

Upon payment of the final instalment and on execution of transfer forms, which the purchasers or their nominees will receive in the course, London and Yorkshire Trust, Limited, will procure that all shares applied for and in respect of which applications are accepted hereunder will be transferred free of stamp duty to the applicants or their nominees, and the names of the applicants or their nominees, after payment of the final instalment, will be entered in the Company's Register of Members of the shareholders referred to above.

The shares now offered for sale are registered in the name of Control Nominees, Limited, who will hold them as Trustee for the purposes of this Offer.

The price payable by London and Yorkshire Trust, Limited, for the 500,000 7½ per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares is per less-a-sum equal to 7½ per cent. of the nominal amount of the shares out of which the Trust will pay underwriting commission not exceeding 2½ per cent., plus ½ per cent. overriding commission, together with a further commission of 1½ per cent. on all shares taken up by Underwriters, the brokerage of 3d. per share above-mentioned, and certain other expenses of the Offer.

The original of the letter from the Chairman, the letter under which the Trust has acquired the shares now offered for sale, the certificate of the auditors, a print of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company can be seen at the Offices of Messrs. Allen & Overy, 3, Finch Lane, London, E.C.3, the Solicitors to the Offer, at any time during business hours while the Lists remain open.

Share Certificates will be issued by the Company within one month after payment of the final instalment and completion of the transfers.

Particulars of this Offer and Forms of Application may be obtained from the Bankers and Brokers, and at the Offices of London and Yorkshire Trust, Limited, 40/41, Old Broad-Street, London, E.C.2.

London, 25th September, 1930.

The following information is given to comply with the requirements of the London Stock Exchange, and has been furnished by the Company:—

On the incorporation of the Company in May, 1928, 748,500 shares of £1 each in the capital of the Company were issued credited as fully paid up, in part payment for the assets acquired from Grosvenor House, Limited, and the remaining 1,500 shares of £1 each of the then authorized Share Capital were allotted for cash at par. On 10th October, 1928, the authorized capital of the Company was increased to £1,000,000 by the creation of 250,000 new shares of £1 each, all of which were issued credited as fully paid up between 18th December, 1928, and 16th July, 1929, in part payment for additional buildings, furnishings and equipment.

By Special Resolution of the Company passed on 24th September, 1930, the issued capital was divided into 500,000 7½ per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each and 500,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each. None of the shares of the Company is under options.

The Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money, and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and uncalled capital, and to issue debentures, debenture stock, and other securities, whether outright or as collateral security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company, or of any third party, provided that the amount for the time being remaining undischarged of moneys borrowed by the Directors for the purposes of the Company shall not at any time without the previous sanction of the Company in General Meeting, exceed one and a half times the amount of the issued share capital of the Company for the time being, but no debt incurred or security given in respect of moneys borrowed in excess of the limit hereby imposed shall be invalid or ineffectual, except in the case of express notice at the time when the debt was incurred or security given that the limit hereby imposed had been exceeded.

STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929.

(a) The accompanying Offer for Sale of Shares in Grosvenor House (Park Lane), Limited (hereinafter called "the Company"), is made by London and Yorkshire Trust, Limited, acting as Principals. (b) The Company (whose Registered Office is at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W.1.) was incorporated in England on 17th May, 1928. (c) (i.) The Authorised Share Capital of the Company is £1,000,000, divided into 500,000 7½ per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each and 500,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each, all of which Shares have been issued and are fully paid. (ii.) The Preference Shares entitle the holders to a cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum on the amount for the time being paid up thereon as from 30th September, 1930. (iii.) On a winding up of the Company, the Preference Shares entitle the holders to receive the amount paid up thereon, together with all arrears (if any) of dividend, whether declared or earned or not, calculated to the date of the return of Capital in priority to any payment in respect of any other Shares of the Company. After payment to the holders of the Ordinary Shares of the amount paid up thereon, the holders of Preference Shares will be entitled to receive an additional 1/- per Share in priority to any further payment in respect of any other Shares of the Company. (iv.) Subject to the rights of the Preference Shares as above mentioned, the remainder of the profits available for distribution in each year and surplus assets in a winding-up are distributable among the holders of the Ordinary Shares. (v.) On a show of hands every Member present in person has one vote, and at a poll every Member present in person or by proxy has one vote for every Share held by him, whether such Share be an Ordinary or a Preference Share. (d) No dividends have been paid by the Company in respect of either class of Shares. (e) The Company has outstanding £800,000 6½ per cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock. (f) The names and addresses of the Directors of the Company are as follows:—Arthur Octavius Edwards, Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W.1.; The Right Hon. Sir Edwin Cornwall, Bart., D.L., J.P., 200, Cloisterne Court, London, E.W.2.; Frederick Middleton Hornsby, C.B.E., 3, Whitehall Court, London, S.W.1.; Colonel Henry Walter Burton, M.P., Church Hill, Wickford, Essex; Frederick William Shelley, Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, W.1. (g) The Shares now offered are fully paid up. (h) The Shares are not quoted on, nor has permission to deal therein been granted, by any recognised Stock Exchange in Great Britain or elsewhere.

For and on behalf of
LONDON AND YORKSHIRE TRUST, LIMITED,
R. MALCOLM BLAIR, Secretary.

25th September, 1930.

No. .....

GROSVENOR HOUSE (PARK LANE), LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1908 to 1917.)

OFFER FOR SALE OF

500,000 7½ Per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each at par.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR PURCHASE.

(4)

To LONDON AND YORKSHIRE TRUST, LIMITED,
40/41, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to your Bankers the sum of £..... being a deposit of 2s. 6d. per Share for .....

Park Lane, Limited (hereinafter called "the Company"), I/we hereby offer to purchase and request you to procure the transfer to me/us of that number of Shares in the capital of the Company, or any less number in respect of which this offer may be accepted, upon the terms of the Offer for Sale dated 25th September, 1930, and I/we agree to pay the balance due on the said Shares as specified in the said Offer for Sale, and I/we undertake that I/we will execute the transfer or transfers of the said Shares to me/us immediately on delivery thereof to me/us and will return the same to you forthwith and will do all other acts necessary on my/our part to enable me/us to be registered as the holder(s) of such Shares or any less number as aforesaid, subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and I/we hereby authorise you to procure the Company to place my/our name(s) on the Register of Members of the Company as holder(s) of the said Shares.

USUAL SIGNATURE .....

SURNAME .....
(Block Letters)

CHRISTIAN NAME OR NAMES .....
(Block Letters)

ADDRESS .....

.....

PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION .....
(A Lady should state whether she is a Spinster, Married Woman or Widow.)

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY. , 1930.

This form to be sent posted with the deposit on the number of shares applied for to WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, 41, Lothbury, London, E.C.2, or to NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK LIMITED, 15, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, or any of their respective Branches.

Cheque should be made payable to WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED or Bearer, or to NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK LIMITED or Bearer, and crossed NOT NEGOTIABLE. If altered from "Order" to "Bearer" the alteration should be signed by the Drawer.

An acknowledgment will be forwarded in due course either by Acceptance Letter or return of the deposit.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

TO-DAY'S NEW ISSUES

THE CEYLON LOAN

Subscriptions are invited to-day for an issue of £1,750,000 of Ceylon Government Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Inscribed stock, repayable at par on November 1, 1965. Of this amount £400,000 has already been placed, leaving £1,350,000 available for allotment to the public. The price of issue is 95 per cent., at which figure the flat yield is £4 14s. 9d. and the redemption yield £4 15s. 11d. Five per cent. is payable on application, 40 per cent. on October 13, and 50 per cent. on November 17. The first six months interest will be paid on May 1 next. The object of the loan is to provide means to cover the cost of the construction or acquisition of certain public works in the Colony. A sinking fund will be established in this country for the redemption of the loan and will be managed by the Crown Agents, who are the trustees. Half-yearly contributions at the rate of 1¼ per cent. per annum will begin on or before May 1, 1934. These contributions may be increased, and will only be discontinued if and when the trustees are satisfied that no further contributions will be required to ensure the repayment of the loan at the due date. Ceylon's public debt amounts to £14,119,193, and the approximate market value of the accumulated sinking funds is £4,496,000. Further moneys intended to be used for the redemption of debt amounting to £365,000 have been placed in a supplementary sinking fund. The latest Budget figures are not very satisfactory. In the past two years there have been deficits, whereas in the preceding three years there were surpluses. Expenditure in the past two years exceeded revenue by Rs.36,050,000 (£2,700,000), or more than the total surpluses for the preceding three years which amounted to Rs.33,368,000 (£2,500,000). As the telegram from our Colombo Corespondent published on Saturday showed, however, steps have now been taken to reduce expenditure.

The Grosvenor House Issue

Subcription lists will be opened to-day for the offer for sale at par of 500,000 Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each of Grosvenor House (Park Lane), Limited. Formed in 1928, the company owns Grosvenor House, which comprises high-class residential service flats, an hotel, and other accommodation. In the short period which has elapsed since it began business the company has achieved successful results, profits for the year to June 30 last, the company's first full working year, after allowing for renewals and amortization of leasehold property, but before providing for Debenture interest and income-tax, amounting to £163,061. Debenture interest required £52,000, and a substantial portion of the balance of £111,061 was utilized in writing off the whole of the Debenture stock discount and preliminary expenses. Further, it is stated that the income during the first two months of the company's current financial year from every department has been greater than in the corresponding period last year. The dividend on the Preference shares—namely, £37,500—ranks next to the service of the Debenture stock, and, from the figures just given, it will be seen that the Preference dividend was covered more than 2½ times in the past year. As regards security of capital, the net assets at June 30 were valued at £1,028,360, or twice the amount of Preference capital. The total capital of the company is £1,000,000, equally divided between the Preference shares now offered for sale and Ordinary shares, while there is outstanding £800,000 of Six-and-a-Half per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock. The offer for sale is being made by the London and Yorkshire Trust, Limited, the shares having been sold to the trust by the chairman and managing director of the Grosvenor House Company, Mr. A. O. Edwards, in order to repay loans to him incurred in financing the undertaking. The price payable by the trust for the shares is par, less a sum equal to 7½ per cent. of their nominal value, out of which the trust pays underwriting commission, brokerage, and other expenses.

Aviation Subsidies

A shareholder in Imperial Airways, Limited, writes to point out that as the report and accounts do not disclose the amount of the subsidy received, they do not present as clear a picture of the company's progress as most shareholders, and certainly the public, desire. He has, therefore, made a fresh calculation of profits, and for the purpose taken the subsidy figures mentioned in the Air Estimates, which, including supplementaries, amounted to £250,000 in 1928, and £341,500 in 1929. This calculation shows that for 1928 there was a net loss, before including the subsidy, of £171,139, and for 1929 a loss of £281,362. But as obsolescence was charged at a different rate for 1929 it is better, he points out, to take the figures for the trade—not the profit and loss—balance before crediting subsidies, in which case the loss for 1928 becomes £109,001, and for 1929 £170,124. The larger loss last year is, of course, to be explained by the establishment of the India service; it was only to be expected, in view of the considerable initial outlay that must have been incurred. From the figures given in the subjoined table it will be seen that the company's profits continue to be entirely dependent upon the subsidy:—

	Net Profit Account		
—	1927	1928	1929
	£	£	£
Subsidy as given in Air Estimates	230,600	250,000	341,500
Profit from I.A. P/L account	72,567	78,861	60,138
Total loss before crediting subsidies	158,033	171,139	281,362
	Net Trading Balance Account		
—	1927	1928	1929
	£	£	£
Subsidy as given in Air Estimates	230,600	250,000	341,500
I.A. trading balance ..	132,550	140,999	169,376
Loss before crediting subsidies	98,050	109,001	172,124

The Continental services are, of course, also heavily subsidized.

Foreign Interest in Fiscal Policy

The Swedish banking review, *Index*, published by the Svenska Handelsbanken, Stockholm, contains a suggestive article by Mr. P. Jacobsson on Foreign Trade Problems. Realizing that opinion in this country on fiscal policy has undergone considerable change recently, he perceives that the future policy of Great Britain may prove to be a matter of the highest importance, not only to England, but to many other nations. England, he shows, is the best customer of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Irish Free State, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russia, and Sweden, since a greater proportion of their exports goes to Great Britain than to any other country. The writer suggests that Europe should consider in time what a reversal of British policy would involve. He writes:—

A duty on all commodities imported into England would probably to some extent enhance the prices in England, but it would undoubtedly have to be borne in part by the countries that sell their goods to England. It would at any rate be to the interest of these countries to open negotiations with England before the world is faced with a *fait accompli*—an English tariff. At the coming Imperial Conference England will be in a position to come to an agreement with the Dominions and Colonies on the subject of preferential treatment without having to overcome the implications of the most-favoured-nation clause. While the commercial treaties now in force are still valid, no corresponding agreements can be concluded with the countries of Europe, as the said clause is an obstacle in the way. In a given situation it would not be easy to decide which should be considered the most important: adherence to the most-favoured-nation clause, or an agreement that would in part imply an abandonment of the most-favoured-nation principle, but which would render possible the maintenance of vital trade relations. It is conceivable that England, having concluded a series of agreements within the Empire, might be prepared to concede to all countries that would be willing to limit the duties on British goods to a maximum of 10 per cent., the same preferential treatment as that given to the Dominions and Colonies. England might make, so to speak, an open offer to the world. If that offer were accepted there would be created a league of countries with more or less pronounced free trade tendencies.

Mr. Jacobsson then proceeds to suggest that the States of Europe might conclude a treaty limiting tariff rates to a maximum of 20 per cent., *ad valorem*, and according to the contracting States a maximum of 10 per cent. He believes that a treaty on these lines would bring about a vast improvement in the trade situation in Europe.

The Depression in Nitrate

Lord Cullen, in presiding last Friday at the annual meeting of the Rosario Nitrate Company—formerly one of the most prosperous of the Chilean companies, but now experiencing in common with others the adverse winds of fortune—spoke strongly in favour of the wholesale amalgamation of the Chilean nitrate undertakings. As already announced, the amalgamation is to be effected by a merger company with the title of the "Compania de Salitre de Chile," which will have a share capital equal to £75,000,000, of which £12,500,000 may be in the form of Seven per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares. One half of the share capital will be issued to the Chilean Government in payment for undeveloped grounds, and the other half to the existing Chilean nitrate companies, of which about 95 per cent. have agreed provisionally to join the merger. The debts of the old companies will be taken over by the new company. The export duties on nitrate and iodine will be abolished, but the new company will pay to the Chilean Government during the present and three following years a minimum of £16,650,000 as dividends and income-tax. The principal advantages of the amalgamation, Lord Cullen said, were the substitution of profit sharing with the Government for the onerous export duties hitherto payable; the exchange of a share in a company owning a small part of the nitrate field for one owning practically the whole of the Chilean nitrate deposits; economies which would result from the concentration of production; the elimination of competition, and the advantage the industry would have in being able to negotiate and act as one unit. The Rosario company's undertaking is to be sold to the merger company in return for a certain number of Preference or Ordinary shares, but the details cannot be communicated to the shareholders until the agreement of sale has been prepared and completed. Meanwhile, the depression in the nitrate industry shows little sign of lifting. Lord Cullen mentioned that since the date of making up the company's balance-sheet, the consumption of Chilean nitrate had been even more disappointing than in the past year, with the result that in spite of having closed the "Argentina" oficina in January last, the company's stocks have continued to increase and consequently also the bank overdraft. The depression, of course, affects the synthetic nitrogen industry just as severely, and the big German plants are working at only about 30 per cent. of capacity.

Gaumont-British Picture Expansion

In his speech at the general meeting of the Gaumont-British Picture Corporation Mr. I. Ostrer, the chairman, referred at length to the great expansion of the company's activities. Some of its new theatres, he stated, ranked among the largest, best equipped, and finest in the world. It was the definite policy of the board to spare no effort to keep their theatres and properties in first-rate condition, and, whenever possible, to bring even their oldest theatres into line with the most modern. The corporation, he pointed out, now controls about £20,000,000 of assets, including in terms of value more than one quarter of the total cinema properties of this country. For film production the company's equipment is being enlarged, and the capacity of its Shepherd's Bush studios is to be increased to from 30 to 40 pictures a year, while it is proposed to double the factory space devoted to the development and printing of films. Mr. Ostrer spoke optimistically of the prospects for the current 12 months, and stated that profits to date already showed a considerable increase compared with the corresponding period of last year. No further reference, however, was made to the directors' proposal, mentioned in the report, that stocks of silent films and the expenses involved in converting theatres for talking films should be dealt with drastically.

Zinc Manufacturing's First Year

The first accounts of the Zinc Manufacturing Company, Limited, show a loss for the initial period of working—namely, from April 19, 1929, to June 30, 1930—of £47,184. No reference is made by the directors in their report to the results obtained, but it may be presumed that the fall in the price of zinc was the principal cause of the loss. It will be recalled that the company was formed in the spring of last year to manufacture zinc and zinc products by the "Coley" process, and that of recent years Messrs. Stewarts and Lloyds have been closely identified with the developments of the process. From the profit and loss account it appears that the actual loss on trading was £38,857. The balance-sheet shows that the chief item among the assets is licences at cost, £476,675. Plant and machinery and loose tools amount to £132,241, and land and buildings to £89,643. Stocks of ore and spelter, together with sundry stores, are valued at £20,338, while there are also included among the assets the preliminary expenses, £22,153; underwriting commission, and brokerage, £15,859; and development account, £26,217. The company possesses a cash balance of £166,733. Apart from the issued capital of £993,163, the only item on the debtor side of the balance-sheet is the sum of £30,558 representing sums due to trade creditors and accrued liabilities. Doubtless further information as to the company's experience in its first year will be forthcoming at the meeting next Monday.

MONEY MARKET

LOANS IN DEMAND

ARGENTINE EXCHANGE AGAIN LOWER

For the last day of the week money was in fair demand in Lombard-street on Saturday, lenders being usually able to obtain 1½ per cent. for fresh loans over the week-end. Old loans from lenders other than the clearing banks were renewed at 1½ per cent. Both the loan and discount markets were apparently under the influence of the expected curtailment of monetary supplies to-day and to-morrow owing to the large amount of Treasury Bills to be taken up on the final days of the month, while there are no maturities of Treasury Bills to-day. Discount rates were firmly maintained as a rule, and even for end-December bills brokers did not quote less than 2 1-32 per cent., while for January maturities the general rate was 2¼ per cent. The market reported the sale of a few "hot" Treasury Bills at 1 31-32 per cent., but it was again difficult to find buyers of three months' fine bank bills under 2 per cent., and brokers rarely parted with bills at this rate. The consignment of South African gold due to reach the bullion market to-morrow is a small one—namely, £392,000. Leading foreign exchanges were rather more favourable to sterling on Saturday. Further depreciation occurred in Spanish and Argentine currencies.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1½—2	1¾—2	2	2 5/32—2 1/16	2 1/8	2 1/4

Discount (Treasury Bills).		(Fine Trade Bills).		
2 Mths. %	3 Mths. %	4 months.	6 months.	6 months.
2—2 1/32	2 1/32	3—3 1/32	3 1/4—3 1/2	3 1/2—4

CALLS OF THE WEEK

Monday ..	Chiswick Elec. Supply, £1 shares ..	15/-	£375,000
Tuesday ..	Kelly's Directories, 6½ per Cent. Deb. stock	65%	£650,000
Wednesday	Mt. Lyell Mining and Ry. £1 shares	10/-	£128,919
Friday ..	Bk. of Nova Scotia, $100 shares	$25	$500,000

BANK OF PORTUGAL

—	Aug. 13	Inc. or dec.
ASSETS	Escudos	Escudos Unchanged
Coin and bullion ..	8,577,180	+ 4,000
Balances abroad ..	166,196,640	+ 4,502,527
Discounts	405,766,458	+ 46,406,025
Government loans ..	1,540,554,000	— 111,644
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation ..	1,941,785,031	— 10,586,325
Deposits	88,456,930	+ 12,963,670
		—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Quiet conditions prevailed in the Foreign Exchange market. The fall in the New York rate was checked, the closing quotation being 1.32c. higher at 4.85^{51}_{32}. Business was done in forward dollars on the basis of $^{1}_{32}$c. premium for one month, and $^{3}_{32}$c. premium for three months. There was a rise in the French exchange following Friday's fall, the rate closing at 123.81f., a movement of 2c. in favour of sterling. Swiss francs were wanted, the rate falling from 25.05¼f. to 25.04¾f. The German (20.41m.) and Italian (92.80l.) exchanges moved slightly in favour of sterling. Spanish pesetas weakened further, the rate being finally 45.65p., against 45.45½p. Eastern currencies were steady, but the Argentine dollar cheapened further to 39^{15}_{32}d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported on Saturday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	Sept. 27	Sept. 26
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.85^{15}_{16}–86	4.85^{7}_{8}–$31^{}_{32}$
Montreal	$ to £	4.8666	4.85^{1}_{4}–85^{1}_{2}	4.85^{1}_{4}–85^{1}_{2}
Paris ..	Fr. to £	124.21	123.77–123.82	123.77–123.82
Brussels ..	Bel. to £	35.00	34.85¼–34.86	34.85^{1}_{4}–86^{1}_{2}
Milan ..	Lire to £	92.46	92.78–92.82	92.77–92.80
Zurich ..	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.04^{3}_{4}–05^{1}_{2}	25.05–20.05^{1}_{2}
Athens ..	Dr. to £	375	374¾–375¼	374¾–375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.28	192.87½–3.15	192.87½–3.15
Madrid ..	Pts. to £	25.2215	45.50–45.70	45.30–45.50
Lisbon ..	Escu. to £	—	108^{1}_{2}–108^{3}_{4}	108^{1}_{2}–108^{3}_{4}
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.04^{7}_{8}–05^{1}_{4}	12.04^{3}_{4}–05^{1}_{4}
Berlin ..	M. to £	20.43	20.40^{1}_{2}–41^{1}_{2}	20.40^{1}_{2}–41^{1}_{2}
Vienna ..	Sch. to £	34.58^{1}_{2}	34.42-34.44	34.42-34.45
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.75–27.78	27.75–27.78
Prague ..	Kc. to £	164.2527	163^{11}_{16}–$^{15}_{16}$	163^{11}_{16}–$^{15}_{16}$
Warsaw ..	Zlotych £	43.33	43^{1}_{16}–$^{3}_{16}$	43^{1}_{16}–43^{3}_{16}
Riga ..	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20–25.30	25.20–25.30
Bucharest	Lei secg.	813.6	816-818	816-818
Constant.	Pst. to £	110	1.02½	1.02½
Belgrade ..	Din. to £	25.2215	274^{1}_{2}–274^{3}_{4}	274^{1}_{2}–274^{3}_{4}
Kovno ..	Lit. to £	46.66	465–467	465–467
Sofia ..	Lev. to £	673.659	668-673	668-673
Reval ..	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.20-18.27	18.20-18.27
Oslo ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15^{3}_{4}–18.16	18.15^{3}_{4}–18.16^{1}_{2}
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15^{3}_{4}–18.16	18.15^{3}_{4}–18.16^{1}_{2}
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15^{3}_{4}–18.16	18.15^{3}_{4}–18.16
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97^{11}_{16}–97^{15}_{16}	97^{11}_{16}–97^{15}_{16}
Bombay ..	Per rup.	18d.	$1/5^{29}_{32}$–$^{31}_{32}$	$1/5^{29}_{32}$–$^{31}_{32}$
Calcutta ..	Per rup.	18d.	$1/5^{29}_{32}$–$^{31}_{32}$	$1/5^{29}_{32}$–$^{31}_{32}$
Madras ..	Per rup.	18d.	$1/5^{29}_{32}$–$^{31}_{32}$	$1/5^

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

IRREGULAR

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Irregularity and fairly active trading were the features in to-day's short session. Apart from rails, which were depressed by the poor earnings statements of the first 44 reporting roads showing that the August net income decreased 27.4 per cent. compared with the same month last year, the market was steady.

The weekly mercantile reviews reported that the recent trade improvement was sustained and, though still estimating the outlook with extreme conservatism, stressed the increasing tendency for forward buying and a sectional lessening of unemployment. This encouraged moderate support, centring chiefly in Steel Common, American Can, and other pivotal issues.

Later in the morning concentrated pressure against rails, public utilities, and oils, accompanied by rumours that a general cut in crude oil prices was imminent, forced the market down again, and although frequent rallies occurred in the late trading they met continued selling by professionals, and the close was barely steady.

Sales were returned at 1,705,000 shares, making 16,149,000 shares for the week, against 9,657,000 shares in the previous week and 23,572,000 shares in the corresponding week last year.

Compared with a week ago the average price of 20 representative railroad stocks has fallen 5.56 to 124.19, while the average price of 20 leading industrials has dropped 17.33 to 212.52 and the average of 20 public utilities is down 5.33 at 78.80. The railroad and industrials averages a year ago were 175.88 and 347.17 respectively.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Sept. 27	Sept. 26
Montreal on—			$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85⅝	4.85⅜
New York on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85 31/16	4.85 15/16
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86	4.86
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.85⅞	4.85⅞
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85 15/16	4.85 11/16
Seven days	£1	—	4.85⅛	4.85⅛
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.92⅝	3.92⅝
Paris, cables	100f.	3.91¼	5.23¼	5.23¼
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.28½	40.28¼
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76¼	26.76
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.86½	26.86½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76¾	26.76½
Praha, cheques	100kr.		2.97	2.97
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.81¼	23.81
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.94⅛	13.94½
Rome, cables	100l.	19.30	19.40¼	19.40¼
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	10.64	10.66
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.12½	14.12½
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.50¼	17.50¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77¼	1.77¼
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29½	1.29⅝	1.29¼
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	35.77	35.77
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	10.45	10.45

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Sept. 27	Sept. 26		Closing Prices Sept. 27	Sept. 26
Atchison	208	211⅞	Int. Amer.	—	—
Atl. Coast L.	136	135	Kansas City	63	63
B. & O.	95⅛	96	Louisville	115	115
Do., Pref.	81½	82	Minn. S.P.	12	12
Brooklyn			Miss. Pac.	56	56
M. T'sit	74	74⅛	Do., Pref.	116⅜	116¾
N. Mex. Pac.	17⅝	17⅝	N. Pac.	13¼	13¼
Cent. N.J.	226	232	Do., 2 Pf.	7⅞	8
Ches. & O.	45¼	46	N.Y. Cent.	152¼	154⅜
Ch. G.W.	8¼	8⅝	Norfolk	223	225¼
Do., Pref.	30½	31	N. Pacific	68	69
Ch. N.W.	55¼	57⅜	Pennsylv'a	43¾	43⅞
Ch. Mil. St. P.	11⅞	12¼	Reading	100½	102⅜
Ch. Rock Is.	89	89½	S.L. & S.F.	77⅜	77⅞
Del. & Hud.	159½	159½	S.L. & S.W.	55	55
Del., Lack.	113¼	113¼	S. Pacific	112¾	113
Erie	38¼	38⅝	Southern	78½	81
Do., 1 Pf.	54	54½	Do., Pref.	90⅜	90⅝
G.N., Pref.	73	72½	Un. Pacific	207	208
Illinois	109½	110¾	Do., Pref.	87⅜	87⅜
Interborgh	7	7	Wabash	35	37
Rapid Tr.	35¾	35½	Do., Pf.	66	67

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	110	109	Int. Nickel	21⅛	21⅛
Allied Chem.	241½	245¼	Int. Paper	15½	16
Am. Agric.	23⅜	24	Int. T. & T.	35	36¼
Do., Pref.	104	104	Kennecott	30¼	31
Am. Br. Roy.	15	15⅝	Kresge S.S.	28	28¼
Am. and F. Power	58⅝	58½	K'ger. S'ps	26	26
Am. Can.	121	120½	Lizgett & M.	94	95½
Am. Tobacco	38	39	Loose Wiles	57⅞	57⅜
Am. Rolling Mills	46	44⅛	Mack Trucks	60	60½
Am. Smelt.	53¼	52⅜	Montg'y W.	30¼	31
Am. Sug. R.	40¾	40¾	Nash Mtrs.	30⅛	30
Am. Tel.	205	205¼	Nat. Biscu.	78¾	80¼
Am. Tob.	115½	116	Nat. Dairy	40	40⅛
Am. Wool'n	8⅞	9	N. Assoc.	94	94½
Amocoal	37⅞	38⅜	Packard	10⅜	10⅜
Armour Pf.	72	75½	Pub. Ser.	52⅜	52¼
As. Dry Gds.	50½	50	N.J.	87¼	87½
At'tic Ref.	29¼	29¼	Pullman	63⅝	63½
Baldwin Loc.	28	28	RadioCorp.	26¼	28¾
Barnsdall A	19⅛	19⅛	R'm'g'n Rd.	25⅜	25½
Beth. Steel	82½	81	Ryl. Dutch	45⅝	46¼
Celanese	12	12	Sears R'b'k	60	61
Cde Pascoe	39	38⅞	Shell Trans	39¼	39½
Chile Copp.	12	12	Simms Mn.	19	20¼
Chrysler	20⅝	20⅝	Shos S.&H.	20½	20¼
Col. Fuel	29	29	Std. Brands	17⅞	17⅞
Colum. Gas	56	56	Std. Gas	90⅛	90⅛
Gt. Graph.	14¾	14⅝	Std. Oil of Cal.	56	56
Comm. Solv.	100¼	100¼	Std. Oil of N.J.	57¼	56
Cont. Can.	52⅜	52½	Do., N.J.	60⅜	62¼
Cont. Oil	15	16	Do., N.Y.	28	28¼
Corn Prod.	83⅜	84	Studebaker	27	26⅝
Crucible	69	69	Texas Corp.	47⅝	48⅝
Davison Ch.	22½	23¾	Timk. Roll.	45¾	45¾
Deng. Inc.	75¼	76	Tidewater	11	11⅛
Du Pont.	106½	106½	Trans Amer.	11	11
Eastman K.	198½	200½	Corp.	20¼	20⅝
Elec. Au.	65¼	66½	Tr. Cont.	10½	10½
Elec. Stor.	61	60¾	Un. Carbide	68½	68⅝
Fox Films	46⅞	47⅛	Un. Corp.	28⅝	29
Gen. Elec.	62¾	63	Un. Fruit	80¾	81½
Gen. Foods	52⅜	52⅞	United Gas	33⅛	33⅛
Gen. Motors	35¾	35¾	U.S. Ind.	72⅜	72⅜
Gillette	55¼	55½	U.S. Rbr.	15	15
Goodrich	20¼	20¼	U.S. Steel	158¼	158¼
Goodyear	50¾	51¼	Do., Pref.	150½	149¾
Hon Oil (Ky)	57	57¼	W. Un. Tel.	93¼	93¼
Hud. Mtrs.	24½	25⅜	Whse. Mfg.	132	132¾
Ind. Rayon	78	78	Woolworth	60½	60⅜
Int. Harv.	68¾	68⅝	Wor. Pump	105	105
Int. Match			Youngst'n		
Pref.	75⅜	75⅝	Sheet	101	101

CURB EXCHANGE

Amd. Gas A	50¼	50⅜	Mid. West Utilities	25⅜	25½
Br. Am. Tob. (Bearer)	25¼	25⅜	Penn Road	9⅛	9⅜
Elec. Bond	69½	69¼	Silica Gel.	9	15⅛
Gulf Oil	106	106	Std. Oil Ind.	45¾	45⅞
Hydro Elec.	33⅛	33⅛	Swift Int.	32	31⅞
Int. Petlm.	17⅛	17¼	Vacuum Oil	70⅝	72½

BONDS

Liberty Ln.			Finl. 6%		
3½% '47-'52	101⅛₂	101⅛₂	1945	95½	93½
Do., 4½%	102⅜₂	102⅛₂	Fren. 7½%		
Do. (4th)			1941	125½	125½
4¼% '33-'38	103⅛₂	103⅛₂	Fren. 7%		
U.K. 5½%			1949	120⅜	120⅜
1937	105¼	105⅜	Ger. 7%		
Do.,			1949	103⅛	103⅜
1960-'90	88	88	Greek 7%		
Arg. 6%			1964	100	100
1959	97	97	Hamb'g S. 6% '46	90¼	91½
Aust'l 5½%			Hungary		
1957	85¼	85¼	7½% '44	99⅞	99⅞
Aust. 7%			Ital. 7%		
1945	103½	103½	1951	96	97⅛
Belg. 6%			Japan 6½%		
1955	104⅛	104¼	1954	105¼	105¼
Belg. 7%			Nord Ry.		
1955	114½	114½	6½% '52	106¼	105⅝
Bolivia 6% '34	105	105	Norway 6% 1952	102¼	103
Brazil 7%			P.L.M. 6%		
1952	103½	103	1958	103¼	103½
Bulg. 7%			Do. 7%		
1967	80	80	1958	105¼	105⅜
Canada 5%			Poland 7%		
1951	100¾	100¾	1947	83	83½
Chile 7%			Do. 8%		
1942	100	100	1950	88¼	89
Chile 6%			Rio do Sul		
1960	85½	85½	8% '46	93⅜	93¾
Czech 8%			San F. 8%		
1951	109¾	110	1950	87	88
Denm'k 5%			Scan. 7%		
1942	105¼	105¼	1942	107⅝	107⅝
Dutch E.I.			Swed. 5½%		
6% '62	102⅜	102⅜	1954	107	107
Dutch E.I.			Tokio City		
5½% '53	102½	102½	5½% '61	93	93
Est. 8%					
7% '54	105¼	105¼			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter :—

—	Sept. 27	Sept. 26
Atchison Pref.	108	108
Lehigh Valley	58½	58
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	53½	54
New York, Ontario and Western	6	6
Reading, 1st Pref.	47	47
Texas and Pacific	150	150‡

* Ex dividend. ‡ Ex rights. † Ex stock dividend. § Asked. ‖ New stock.

Call money was nominal. Commercial paper remained at 3 per cent. for prime names. Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. for 90-day bank bills and 2½ to 2¾ per cent. for six months' bills.

Sterling exchange was quiet but steady at 4.86 for cable transfers.

Silver fell 4c. to 36½c. for foreign bullion.

Bonds were again fairly active and steady except for railroad issues. Sales reached $6,742,000.

MINING NEWS

Mining Trust.—Weekly progress report.—Mount Isa.—Diamond drilling.—Hole D1 from 1,628ft. to 1,857ft. core recovered, 6.4 per cent.; 7.4 per cent. lead, 4.7oz. silver. Hole C5 from 1,586ft. to 1,627ft. core recovered, 6.5 per cent. lead, 6.7 per cent. zinc, and 4.5oz. silver. Drifts, crosscuts, &c., 1,228ft. New Guinea Goldfields.—Location No. 3.—West drift advanced 60ft., total 510ft., assay (75oz. width 36in. Location No. 6.—E.S. drift advanced 12ft., total 630ft., assay 56z. 2d., and width 41in. Location No. 14.—S.W. heading at 190ft. cut 36in. of ore, assaying 22oz. Office Note.—Ore encountered at bottom No. 17 is about 150ft. below the surface, in a cut driven from the creek level to explore the ground below the flat-lying ore-body developed by pits on the hill side.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

WHEAT AGAIN WEAK

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The Coffee, Sugar, and Cocoa Exchanges were closed to-day.

Wheat.—The cash market closed easy at 2½c. to 2¾c. decline. No. 2 red winter, 92c.; No. 2 amber durum, 82c.; No. 2 hard winter, 87c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 81¼c. Maize easy at 2½c. loss. No. 2 mixed, 94½c., f.o.b., New York. Oats steady, unaltered. White clipped, 45½c., f.o.b., New York. Barley nominal. No. 2 malting unquoted. Rye easy and 1½c. lower. No. 2 Western, 52½c., f.o.b., New York.

Flour was steady and without alteration. Lard easy and 30c. down. Prime Western steam, $11.55; Middle West, spot, $11.35 per 100lb.

Daily Grain Movements (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, West'n	1,543	1,551	10,652	231,621	240,849
Do., Atlantic	101	186	2,656	46,469	38,282
*Exports, ditto	243	79	2,526	40,427	24,385
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, West'n	482	719	2,955	48,880	53,804
Do., Atlantic	24	—	152	1,078	1,244
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	—	—
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, West'n	95	135	678	8,393	6,598
Receipts, Atl'tic	80	48	481	5,521	5,185
*Exports, ditto	29	24	147	1,286	847
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, West'n	706	462	2,535	46,183	58,427
Do., Atlantic	16	16	123	1,334	2,065
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	14	37

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

Cotton on the spot closed 5 points lower at 10.30c. The futures market at the opening declined 2 to 4 points under selling pressure, followed by a rally afterwards on buying by trade interests. Later in the session prices fell back again owing to renewed selling, chiefly on account of spot houses, the market closing barely steady at net losses ranging from 5 to 16 points. The current week's port receipts are expected to be about 400,000 bales. New Orleans spot middling declined 6 points to 10.00c., and the futures market closed barely steady at 12 to 14 points below previous final values.

New York Futures	Closing Range To-day	Prev. day
October	10.25	10.25
November	10.36	10.36
December	10.48	10.47
January	10.52	10.51
New Contract		
October	10.21	10.21
November	10.31	10.31
December	10.43	10.41
January	10.49	10.49
February	10.59	10.59
March	10.69	10.69
April	10.79	10.79
May	10.90	10.89
June	10.96	10.96
July	11.04	11.03
August	11.08	11.08

—	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at ports	43,000	43,000	2,096,000	1,686,000
Exports, Gt. Brtn.	6,000	6,000	148,000	133,000
Exports, Cont., &c.	7,000	7,000	898,000	712,000

Wool is steady, but while there has been fair activity in fine sorts, the demand otherwise was quiet, the irregularity of foreign wools deterring the demand. The piece-goods trade is quiet, awaiting cooler weather, which is expected to stimulate buying. Territory fine staple is unchanged at 75c. to 77c. per lb.

Copper.—Pressure of offerings from quarters outside the "Producers' Association" created further weakness in this market during the past week. The easiness of prices further encouraged prospective buyers to defer purchases as much as possible, and at the close of the week electrolytic was reported to be available at down to 10½c., though the more general quotation was 10½c. per lb. The Export Association adhered to their previous quotation of 10.80c. per lb., c.i.f., but an early reduction is anticipated. National Metal Exchange closing prices for standard copper futures were: Oct., Nov., and Dec., 10.00c. Sales, nil.

Tin.—After fluctuating rather widely during the period the price of Straits metal closed at a new low record for many years reflecting the trend of values elsewhere. Business early in the week was only moderate, but the late decline was reported to have brought in a fair number of orders from consumers. Straits metal on balance is 50 to 55 points lower on the week, both spot and Oct. being quoted 39.15c. per lb., against 29.65c. and 29.70c. respectively a week ago. Standard tin futures closed as follows:—Oct., 28.90c.; Nov., 29.05c.; Dec., 29.20c. Sales, 15 lots.

Spelter.—Although no further change was made in East St. Louis prices the market was dull throughout the period, there being nothing in the situation to encourage buyers, although there was no evidence of any pressure to sell. Spot and Oct. remained at 4.35c. per lb.

Lead.—This market has also been quiet with a dull undertone, but the spot price remained at 5.50c. per lb. throughout the week.

Tinplates have shown moderate activity, though sales were mostly in small lots. Prices kept steady on the basis of $5.25 per box for prime makes.

Pig Iron.—A further broadening of inquiries was reported during the past week and a fair business was done in fourth quarter delivery. Production increased somewhat, but stocks are generally low. Prices though mostly unchanged are tending firmer. No. 2 foundry on Eastern Pennsylvania market is quoted $18.50 per ton.

Rubber.—Smoked sheet sellers were unchanged. Spot and Oct., 7¼c., and Oct.-Nov., 8¼c. per lb. First late crêpe sellers also unaltered. Spot and Oct., 8¼c., and Oct.-Nov., 8¾c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were 10 points lower to unchanged. Oct., 7.50c.; Jan., 7.80c.; March, 8.00c.; May, 8.30c.; July, 8.50c. Sales, 37 contracts.

Cotton Oil.—Refined futures closed barely steady at 5 to 3 points decline. Crude spot, 6.12½c. to 6.25c.; yellow spot, 7.90c. bid. Futures: Oct.-Nov., 7.50c.; Dec., 7.62c. (New Contract:—March, 7.50c.; May, 7.55c.).

Petroleum.—Pennsylvania crude standard grades were unchanged at $2.25 to $2.30 per barrel. Refined, standard white, New York, in cases, cargo lots, unaltered at 17.65c. per gallon. Gasoline.—New York, for export, in cases, cargo lots, U.S. motor specifications, deodorized, unchanged at 26.40c. per gallon.

Turpentine was barely steady at 42c. to 43c.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 27.—Turpentine steady at 37½c. to 37¾c. bid.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 27.—Turpentine firm at 37c. bid. Rosin.—Grade F, $4.47½; grade K, $4.47½; grade W.W., $6.55.

DULUTH, Sept. 27.—Linseed futures closed steady at ½c. to 1c. advance. Sept., 179½c.; Oct., 179½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 27.—Wheat futures closed easy at 1½c. decline. Sept., 74½c.; Dec., 76½c.

TOLEDO, Sept. 27.—Cloverseed closed steady and unchanged. Cash, 15.50; Oct., 15.50.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 27.—Wheat opened easy at a fall of 1½c. to 1¾c. on reports of further Russian offerings and weak advices from Liverpool. Subsequent reports of an improved export demand for Manitobas, together with light receipts, a decreasing interior movement, and reports of a reduced acreage in Russia, caused a temporary rally, but fresh selling by professionals made the close easy at a fall of 2½c. to 1¾c. Oct., 70c.; Dec., 72½c.; May, 79½c. Oats closed barely steady at ½c. to ⅝c. decline. Oct., 29½c.; Dec., 30½c.; May, 35c. Barley futures easy, ⅜c. lower. Oct., 28½c.; Dec., 30½c. Linseed easy, 1½c. to 2c. lower. Oct., 131c.; Dec., 127c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Wheat opened ⅜c. to 1½c. lower, reflecting the weakness of the Stock Exchange and outside grain markets. Selling was also influenced by the poorness of the cash demand and the favourable weather in the South-West, where new crop seeding is reported to be making progress. Part of the fall was recovered afterwards on indications of an oversold position, with covering also induced by reports that rain was needed in sections of Argentina and by the adoption of a resolution by the Chicago Board of Trade to stop short selling for account of foreign Governments. Later, under a renewal of "bear" pressure, the market weakened again and closed easy at a fall of 2½c. to 2c. Sept., 74½c.; Dec., 78c.; March, 82½c.; May, 84¢.

Maize closed easy at a fall of 2½c. to 1½c. Sept., 82½c.; Dec., 78¾c.; March, 79¼c.; May, 81½c. Oats closed steady, unchanged to ⅜c. lower. Sept., 25c.; Dec., 30½c.; March, 33½c.; May, 40¼c. Rye.—No. 2 cash nominal. Futures barely steady, 1½c. to 2½c. lower. Sept., 43¾c.; Dec., 47¼c.; March, 51½c.; May, 53½c.

Provisions closed easy, with lard 35 to 22½ points down and pork unchanged. Cash lard fell 35 points to 10.80. Lard.—Sept., 10.80; Dec., 10.30; Jan., 10.22½. Pork (drysalted clear bellies).—Sept., 14.00; Jan., 12.00.

Bacon easy, 25 points lower.

Hogs easy, with light descriptions 25 to 10 points and heavy sorts 25 to 35 points lower. Receipts at 13 principal Western centres, including Chicago, since March 1 total 14,414,000, against 15,542,000 for the same time last year.

—	Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb.	Light	Heavy
To-day	11.25	9.25 to 9.90	9.85 to 10.25
Previous day	11.50	9.50 to 10.00	10 to 10.50
Last year	11.87½	10.15 to 10.95	10.10 to 10.55
Receipts—		Western	Chicago
To-day		29,000	6,000
Previous day		62,000	16,000
Last year		30,000	6,000

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

COAL TRADE REPORTS

LONDON (The Baltic Exchange), Sept. 27.—Wheat.—The market had a dull tone, and with liberal world's shipments and heavy arrivals of Russian descriptions on the Continent the effect of the smaller "on passage" figures has been offset; quotations were lowered about 6d. per qr. Pacific white, Oct. and Nov., was offered at 30s.; Australian, on passage, at 29s. 9d.; Sept. at 30s.; and choice white Karachi, Oct., at 29s. 3d. Parcels were influenced by lower closing advices from North and South America and were offered at 6d. to 1s. per q.r. decline, but attracted no attention. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Oct., was obtainable at 29s. 6d., and No. 2 at 29s., while for Barusso 61½lb., afloat and Oct., 27s. 6d. was asked. It was reported that 25s. had been accepted for No. 6 Manitoba, Oct., but confirmation was lacking.

The wheat futures market closed weak and 6d. to 8d. under yesterday's final levels. Business was done in Manitoba grade, Jan., at 28s.

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	Noon value	Business done Highest	Business done L'west	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Manitoba Grade						
Nov.	27 5	27 2	—	—	27 2	27 10
Jan.	28 4	28 1	28 0	—	28 1	28 9
March	28 11	28 8	—	—	28 8	29 4
London Grade						
Sept.	27 2	27 0	—	—	27 0	27 6
Dec.	28 0	27 10	—	—	27 10	28 4
Feb.	28 0	27 10	—	—	27 10	28 4

Maize cargoes were obtainable on easier terms, but trading continued quiet. For a cargo of 9,000 to 10,000 tons, No. 3, .., and 8 African, early Oct., the Continent was said to have paid an all round price of 19s. 3d., net and net cash. La Plata, afloat, loading and Oct., was offered at 21s.; Nov. at 21s. 3d.; and Dec. at 21s. 9d. Parcels were in moderate demand at lower rates. La Plata, Sept.-Oct., sold at 20s. 7½d. (less ½ per cent.), and at 20s. 6d. (less ½ per cent.); Oct.-Nov. at 20s. 4½d.; Nov.-Dec. at 20s. 7½d.; and Dec., to Bristol Channel, at 21s. 4½d. (less ½ per cent.).

Barley was quiet with an easier tendency. Danubian, Sept.-Oct., was offered at 13s. 7½d.

Oats were slow of sale. La Plata, Oct.-Nov., 11s. 3d.; and Jan.-Feb. (new), 12s. 3d.

The following are farmers' deliveries from returns received in the week ended Sept. 27 and for the current season (six weeks):—

—	Wheat	Barley	Oats
This week	Cwt. 157,614	Cwt. 188,550	Cwt. 48,260
Average price	7s. 2d.	8s. 7d.	6s. 0d.
Same week last year	385,511	356,172	82,921
Average price	9s. 8d.	10s. 0d.	7s. 11d.
This season	827,577	603,515	208,802
Average price	7s. 8d.	8s. 0½d.	6s. 0½d.
Last season	1,223,771	1,076,331	335,030
Average price	10s. 3½d.	10s. 4½d.	8s. 1¾d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27.—Wheat.—C.i.f. parcels were nominally 6d. to 1s. per quarter lower, there being practically no demand to test actual values. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Sept.-half Oct., quoted 29s. 1½d.; No. 2, 28s. 6d.; No. 3, 28s.; No. 4 Manitoba, same position, 27s. 3d.; No. 6, 26s. 2d.; No. 2 mixed durum, Sept.-Oct. 28s. 9d.; choice white Karachi, Oct., 29s. 6d.; Australian, afloat, 29s.; Western white Pacific, Oct., 29s. 6d.; first-class steam, 11s. 9d.; third-class steam, 10s. 9d.; trebles, 13s. 6d. to 15s.; doubles, 13s. to 13s. 6d.; singles, 11s. 3d.; pearls, 11s. 3d.—all per ton f.o.b. Burntisland or Methil.

Lowestoft.—Prime steam, 11s.; secondary steam, 10s. 9d.; trebles, 13s.; doubles, 12s. 6d.; singles, 11s. 6d.; pearls, 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d.—all per ton f.o.b. Leith.

Ayrshire.—Unscreened navigation, 10s.; jewel, 10s.; steam, 13s.; trebles, 13s. 6d.; doubles, 13s. 9d.; singles, 12s. 3d.; pearls, 11s. 9d.; dross, 10s. 6d.—all per ton f.o.b. Ayr or Troon.

Iron and Steel.—Rather unexpectedly a distinctly better inquiry has developed for iron and steel commodities in the West of Scotland area, though as yet this has not been reflected in any marked broadening of actual business. No new factor has emerged to account for the more hopeful feeling, but as it has been known that consumers, both at home and abroad, have exhausted their stocks of material to fall to the minimum, it is probable that they are now contemplating necessary replenishment.

In the heavy steel trades makers still find considerable difficulty in keeping mills regularly employed. The cut in galvanised sheets for export has so far evoked little response from oversea consumers. For some years past competition from Belgian makers has been keenly felt in the sheet trade, particularly in India. Virtually all sections of the tube trade have fallen into a depressed state, although in the past week some signs of revival have become apparent. Even with only 13 furnaces in blast, Scottish pig-iron makers find difficulty in clearing outputs, and are still suffering from imports of Indian and other iron.

Current quotations are:—

—	Home £ s. d.	Export £ s. d.
Scotch "crown" bars	10 5 0	9 15 0
Sections (angle bars)	*8 7 6	7 7 6
Steel ship plates	*8 15 0	8 15 0
Boiler plates	10 10 0	10 10 0
Steel bars (re-rolled)	7 7 6	7 5 0
Black steel sheets, 14in.	8 15 0	8 15 0
Gal. corr. sheets, 24g.	11 17 6	11 12 6
Pig iron, No. 3	3 16 6	—
Hematite	3 18 0	—
Heavy steel scrap	2 12 6	—
Cast iron machinery scrap	3 1 3	—

* Subject to rebate of 10s. per ton.

NEWCASTLE, Sept. 27.—Coal.—The local export situation continued depressed during the week, and the outlook was discouraging. New business was so limited that collieries had to rely almost entirely on deliveries under old contracts for the clearance of outputs, and demand against these was by no means adequate. As regards contracts the Belgian State Railways have placed orders in Durham and Northumberland for only 20,000 tons of their 150,000 tons requirements, while the Finnish State Railways' order for 45,000 tons has been placed entirely in Poland. The difficulty in clearing production continued to result in much irregularity of work at the pits, but supplies were still abundant in the case of practically all classes. Prices were nominally maintained at the schedule figures, but discounts were obtainable through contractors. Gas coke remained in active demand and firm, while other cokes were plentiful and easy.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27.—Holders of spot cotton again experienced a brisk inquiry, and the total sales were of fair dimensions, 4,000 bales being added for business done late yesterday. Spinners were again liberal purchasers of South American sorts, while there was further fulfilling of contracts on the part of local merchants. American growths were in moderate request, and with the further setback in futures quotations were again reduced 7 points. Middling, 5.82d. per lb. Brazilian had a large turnover, but at a further decline of 7 points. Pernam fair, 5.72d. A large business transpired in Peruvian, but smooth and Tanguis were quoted 7 points lower. Good fair smooth, 6.37d., and good fair Tanguis, 6.47d. A moderate trade was done in Egyptian at a decline of 20 to 25 points. F.G.F. Sakellaridis, 9.55d., and F.G.F. Upper 8.02d. African were quiet and quoted 7 points easier. Middling West, 5.87d., and good fair East, 6.82d. East Indian had a moderate sale at a loss of 5 points. Fine M.G. Broach, 4.20d., and fine No. 1 Oomra, 3.75d. per lb.

American futures.—The market was very dull and narrow, and a new low level of prices was recorded under the weight of selling on the heavy crop movement, and the further substantial increase in the visible supply.

Egyptian futures.—The Sakellaridis contract opened 7 points lower, and with poor advices from Alexandria and local and Continental liquidation the market closed barely steady at a decline on the day of 14 to 16 points. The Upper contract closed barely steady, 16 to 17 points down on the day. Closing values:—Sakellaridis.—Sept., 8.73; Oct., 8.71; Nov., 8.81; Dec., 8.84; Jan., 8.90; Feb., 9.08; March, 9.08; April, 9.23; May, 9.23; June, 9.33; July, 9.33; Aug., 9.33; Sept., 9.33. Upper and Pilion.—Sept., 6.94; Oct., 6.72; Nov., 6.74; Dec., 6.78; Jan., 6.83; Feb., 6.89; March, 6.94; April, 7.05; May, 7.07; June 7.13; July, 7.20; Aug., 7.20; Sept., 7.20.

The Empire and miscellaneous contract after a small trade closed easy, 7 to 8 points lower on the day. Closing values:—Sept., 5.47; Oct., 5.47; Nov., 5.47; Dec., 5.51; Jan., 5.59; Feb., 5.58; March, 5.69; April, 5.71; May, 5.79; June, 5.80; July, 5.91; Aug., 5.91; Sept., 5.91.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Exports To-day	Exports So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	1,700	1,700	100	100	—	—
Brazilian, &c.	2,500	2,500	—	—	—	—
Peruvian, &c.	2,000	2,000	—	—	—	—
African, &c.	200	200	—	—	—	—
Egyptian, &c.	300	300	—	—	—	—
E. Indies, &c.	300	300	—	—	—	—
Totals—						
This week	*7,000	7,000	100	100	—	—
Last week	5,000	5,000	500	500	14,300	14,300

* Includes 4,000 bales late business yesterday.

Amer. Futures	To-day Hgh'st	To-day L'west	To-day Closing	Prev. day Hgh'st	Prev. day L'west	Prev. day Closing
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
September	5.63	5.63	5.61	—	—	5.68
October	5.59	5.57	5.57	5.69	5.62	5.64
November	—	—	5.60	—	—	5.66
December	5.68	5.67	5.67	5.79	5.72	5.73
January	5.73	5.70	5.71	5.82	5.76	5.77
February	—	—	5.74	—	—	5.80
March	5.83	5.81	5.82	5.92	5.86	5.88
April	—	—	5.85	—	—	5.91
May	5.93	5.91	5.92	6.02	5.96	5.97
June	—	—	5.95	—	—	6.00
July	6.01	5.99	6.00	6.10	6.04	6.05
August	—	—	6.03	—	—	6.08

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Argentina, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay*, Brazil (Ceara and Maranhao), Brazil (Rio and Santos)*, Faroe Islands, Iceland.

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY)

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

7.30 A.M.—To Faroe Islands.

6 P.M.—To China (all parts)*, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Palestine and Syria, Straits Settlements*, West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo.

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Postmr at G.P.O., London
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY: R.M.S.P.† (Deseado)	Sept. 29 — d p.m.
R. Star (Sultan Star)	Oct. 2 7.30 a.m.
Ital. pkt. (Duilio)	Oct. 4 6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA U.-Castle (Durham Castle)	Oct. 16 7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA : Orient (Orvieto*)	Oct. 2 6 p.m.
P. & O. (Rawalpindi and Cathay)	Oct. 9 6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mails†	Oct. 2 7.30 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Majestic) ..	Oct. 1 2 a.m.
BRAZIL (Ceara, Maranhao) : Booth (Deme, exc. Rio, &c.) : Du. pkt. (Flandria) ..	Sept. 29 6 p.m.
(exc. Rio, &c.) : Du. pkt.† (Flandria) ..	Oct. 1 8 p.m.
(Ceara, Maranhao) : Du. pkt.†† (Flandria)	Oct. 3 6 p.m.
(Ceara, Maranhao) : Booth† (Denis) ..	Oct. 1 5.30 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.† (Desseado) ..	Oct. 3 6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Duilio) ..	Sept. 29 6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts) : Via N.Y. (Majestic) ..	Oct. 1 2 a.m.
(Quebec City, &c.) : Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	Oct. 1 2 a.m.
(Quebec City, &c.) : Via N.Y.† (Mauretania)	Oct. 3 6 p.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Mauretania)	Oct. 4 2 a.m.
(Maz. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Duchess of Richmond)	Oct. 4 2 a.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : Du. pkt. (Flandria)	Oct. 3 5.30 p.m.
(all parts) : U.-Castle†† (Dunbar Castle)	Oct. 1 8 p.m.
(all parts) : Du. pkt.† (Flandria) ..	Oct. 3 6 a.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador)*, CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Oct. 3 6 p.m.
CEYLON : Orient (Orvieto*)	Oct. 1 2 a.m.
P. & O. (Rawalpindi and Cathay) ..	Oct. 2 6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia* ..	Oct. 9 6 p.m.
(all parts) : Holt* (Anchises)	Daily Noon
(Hong-kong, S. China) : Via Suez and Bombay (Rajputana)	Sept. 30 6 p.m.
(all parts)† : Via Vancouver (Duchess of Richmond and Emp. of Russia)	Oct. 3 6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Vancouver† (Mauretania and Emp. of Russia) ..	Oct. 4 2 a.m.
COLOMBIA, CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Oct. 1 2 a.m.
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Majestic) ..	Oct. 1 2 a.m.
E. (Camilo)	Oct. 6 7.30 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (Kon. der Nederlanden)	Sept. 30 6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Kon. der Nederlanden) ..	Oct. 1 1.30 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : Fr. pkt. (de Liste)	Oct. 2 6 p.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mails†	Oct. 2 9 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mails†	Oct. 2 6 p.m.
FALKLAND IS. (Via M'video (Duilio)	Oct. 4 6 a.m.
FAROE IS. : Via Bergen (Lyra)	Oct. 4 6 p.m.
Via Copenhagen (Tjaldur)	Sept. 29 6 p.m.
FIJI : Via Vancouver (Duchess of Richmond and Niagara)	Sept. 30 7.30 a.m.
Via Vancouver† (Mauretania and Niagara)	Oct. 3 6 p.m.
GUIANA (Fr. and Du.) : Du. pkt. (Prins Fred. Hendrik)	Oct. 4 2 a.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr. and Du.) : E. & F. (Caraibe)	Oct. 6 6 p.m.
ICELAND : Via Bergen (Lyra)	Oct. 4 7.30 a.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Alnadan, Bushire, Mohamrah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Rajputana)	Oct. 2 6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mails†	Oct. 4 6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Alnadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) : P. & O. (Rajputana)	Oct. 2 6 p.m.
JAMAICA : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Oct. 2 6 p.m.
Via P.† (Mauretania)	Oct. 1 2 a.m.
E. & F.	Oct. 6 6 p.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Oct. 6 7.30 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Duchess of Richmond and Emp. of Russia)	Daily Noon
Via Vancouver† (Mauretania and Niagara)	Oct. 3 6 p.m.
MADAGASCAR : Fr. pkt. (Lte. de Lisle)	Oct. 4 2 a.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Armadale Castle)	Oct. 1 6 p.m.
MAURITIUS : Fr. pkt. (Lte. de Lisle)	Oct. 3 11.30a.m.
Via Cape Town (Armadale Castle) ..	Oct. 1 6 p.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND : Direct (Nova Scotia)	Oct. 3 11.30a.m.
NEW FOUNDLAND : Direct (Nova Scotia)	Oct. 7 2 a.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Vancouver (Duchess of Richmond and Niagara) ..	Oct. 6 5.30 p.m.
Via Vancouver† (Mauretania and Niagara)	Oct. 3 6 p.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : Du. pkt. (Flandria)	Oct. 4 2 a.m.
Du. pkt.† (Flandria)	Oct. 1 8 p.m.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA : U.-Castle (Armadale Castle)	Oct. 3 6 p.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) Air Mails*†	Oct. 3 11.30a.m.
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.) : U.-Castle (Armadale Castle) ..	Oct. 3 11.30a.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH (Anchises)	Holt* Sept. 30 6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Rajputana)	Oct. 2 6 p.m.
UNITED STATES : W. Star (Majestic) ..	Oct. 1 2 a.m.
Fr. pkt.† (Paris)	Oct. 1 2 a.m.
Canard (Mauretania)	Oct. 3 Noon
Ger. pkt.* (Reliance)	Oct. 4 2 a.m.
VENEZUELA : Du. pkt. (Van Rensselaer)	Oct. 4 2 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo : Fr. pkt. (Albertville)	Sept. 30 6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Br. and Fr. Togoland, Br. Cameroons, Gambia, Fernando Po, and Sp. Guinea : E.D. (Apapa) ..	Oct. 1 2 a.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (Majestic)	Oct. 1 2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : E. & F. (Caraibe) ..	Oct. 4 7.30 a.m.

* Letters and post-cards only.

†† Printed papers, letters and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. TO-DAY, 6 P.M.—To Jamaica, Malta, 1.15 P.M.—To Canary Islands. 3 P.M.—To Gambia, Gold Coast and British Togoland, Nigeria and British Cameroons, Sierra Leone. 6 P.M.—To Bahamas and Bermuda, Bolivia (via U.S.A.), Mexico (via U.S.A.), Chile (all parts) (via U.S.A.), West Indies (Leeward and Windward Islands), Colombia (Pacific Coast) (via U.S.A.), Cuba, Ecuador (by direct ship to Mollendo), Chile (all parts (direct), China (via U.S.A.), Colombia (Pacific Coast) (direct), Colombia (all parts) (via U.S.A.), Cuba, Ecuador (by direct ship to Cristobal), Ecuador (via U.S.A.), Guatemala (by sea direct), Honduras Republic (Pacific Side), Japan (via U.S.A.), Honduras Republic (Pacific Side), Japan (via U.S.A.), Panama Canal Zone (exc. Pacific Side) and Republic), Nicaragua (via U.S.A.), Salvador, Peru (exc. Dept. of Loreto) (via U.S.A.), Peru (exc. Dept. of Loreto) (direct), Peru (Dept. of Loreto) (via U.S.A.), United States, France), India (exc. Persian), Saudi Arabia and Syria (via Suez), Iraq and Persia (via France), Africa, Rhodesia (via Beira). 6 P.M.—To Brazil (Bahia and Pernambuco).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—

TO-DAY.—Barbados, Trinidad, Windward Islands and Guianas, by ss. Simon Bolivar. China and Japan, via Siberia, by ss. Carare, ss. Prins der Nederlanden, South Africa and Rhodesia, by ss. Carnarvon Castle. Jamaica, by ss. Jamaica Producer, Canada, by ss. Jamaica Producer. Central America and Leeward Islands, by ss. Mexico and U.S.A., Canada, Shanghai, North China, Manchukuo, Bahamas, Fiji, Jamaica, Mexico, Bermuda, Mexico, Central America, Panama, West Coast of South America, Central America, Panama, ss. Ipiranga.

TO-MORROW.—Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria, by ss. Accra. Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Alsasuera. Canada, Newfoundland, Japan, Shanghai and North China, by ss. Empress of Australia, Newfoundland, by ss. Nova Scotia, U.S.A., Canada, Bahamas, Jamaica, Mexico and Central America, by ss. Mauretania.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

ACCRA (E.D.), from West Africa : Plymouth, noon.

BALTIC (W. STAR), from New York : Liverpool, Passengers and mails 8 a.m.

BREMEN (N.D.L.), from New York : Southampton, noon.

CARNARVON CASTLE (U.-Castle), from South Africa : Southampton, 6 a.m.

CITY OF YORK (Ellerman), from Calcutta : London.

JAMAICA PRODUCER (J.J.F.), from Jamaica : Plymouth, 10 a.m.

LACONIA (Canard), from New York : Liverpool, 3 p.m.

LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE (U.-Castle), from East Africa : London, 3 p.m.

MINNEKAHDA (A.T.L.), from New York : Plymouth, Due London Tuesday.

TO-MORROW.

ALMANZORA (R.M.S.P.), from South America : Southampton.

CONCORDIA (Donaldson), from Port Alfred : Gravesend, 5 p.m.

CUBA (C.G.T.), from Vera Cruz : Plymouth, 9 a.m.

EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA (C.P.R.), from Quebec : Southampton, 1 p.m.

KANO MARU (N.Y.K.), from Yokohama : Royal Victoria Dock. Passengers land 8 a.m.

MAURETANIA (Cunard), from New York : Plymouth, 6 a.m. Due Southampton, p.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABERDEEN AND COMMONWEALTH LINE

ESPERANCE BAY .. For Sthmtn., left Pt. Said 25th.

AFRICAN

ADDA .. For L'pool, left Lagos 25th.
HENRY STANLEY .. For Hamburg, cld. Dakar 25th.
WILLIAM WILBERFORCE .. For S. Leone, left Dakar 25th.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE

RIVER TIGRIS .. Fm. Malta, arr. Patras 24th.
.. For Norfolk, left Baltimore 25th.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT

MINNETONKA .. For N.Y., left Gravesend 27th.
MINNEWASKA .. For Ldn., left N.Y. 27th.

BEN LINE

BENRINNES .. For Far East, arr. Antwerp 25th.

BIBBY

SOMERSETSHIRE .. Fm. Sthmtn., arr. Pt. Said 27th.

BLUE FUNNEL

ASPHALION .. For Hull, left Newcastle 24th.
DARDANUS .. For L'pool, left Genoa 26th.
ELPENOR .. For China, left N.Y. 26th.
LAERTES .. For Ldn., left N.Y. 27th.
NELEUS .. For Java, arr. Suez 26th.
PROMETHEUS .. For L'pool, left Penang 26th.
SARPEDON .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Belawan 25th.
TEUCER .. Fm. N. China, arr. Suez 26th.
.. For Vancouver, left Yokohama 24th.

BLUE STAR

ALMEDA STAR .. For R. Plate, left Boulogne 26th.
ARANDORA STAR .. For Med. Cruise, left Palermo 26th.
AVELONA STAR .. For Ldn., left B. Aires 26th.

BOOTH

ALBAN .. For L'pool., left Camocim 25th.
BENEDICT .. For Pernambuco, left Savannah 27th.
HUBERT .. For Para, left Manaos 24th.
PANCRAS .. Fm. Ceara, arr. Leixoes 25th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

BENGUELA .. Fm. Cardiff, arr. Quebec 28th.
EDWARD BLYDEN .. Fm. L'pool., arr. Sierra Leone 26th.
MARY SLESSOR .. For L'pool., left Axim 24th.
NEW BROOKLYN .. For W. Africa, arr. Norfolk 27th.
NEW TEXAS .. For W. Africa, arr. Norfolk 28th.

BULLARD, KING

UMLAZI .. Fm. Beira, arr. Pt. Natal 27th.
UMONA .. Fm. Beira, arr. Ldn. 26th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

BEAVERFORD .. For Ldn., left Montreal 26th.
BEAVERDALE .. For Montreal, left Gravesend 27th.
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL .. For L'pool., left Montreal 26th.
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD .. Fm. L'pool., arr. Quebec 26th.
EMP. OF AUSTRALIA .. Fm. Quebec, due Cherbourg 30th.
EMPRESS OF FRANCE .. For Quebec, left Sthmtn. 27th.
MONTCALM .. For Hamburg, left Sthmtn. 26th.
MONTROSE .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Belfast 26th.

CLAN LINE

CLAN ALPINE .. For Chittagong, left Colombo 27th.
CLAN MACBRAYNE .. Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Fowey 26th.
CLAN MACDUFF .. For Ldn., left Hamburg 26th.
CLAN MACIVER .. For Chittagong, left L'pool. 26th.
CLAN MACVICAR .. Fm. Glasgow, arr. Mchstr. 26th.
CLAN MATHESON .. Fm. L'pool., arr. Bombay 27th.
HARMODIUS .. Fm. Chittagong, arr. Coconada 26th.
HESIONE .. For Glasgow, left L'pool., 26th.
.. For Ldn., left Algiers 26th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

FRANCE .. For Havre, left N.Y. 26th.
LE BOURDONNAIS .. Fm. Bordeaux, arr. Halifax 26th.
MINNEKAHDA .. For Havre, left Pt. Said 26th.
ST. ANDRE .. For Dunkirk, left Philadel. 25th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

ANDANIA .. For Montreal, left Belfast 27th.
BERENGARIA .. For Ldn., left Havre 28th.
CARMANIA .. For N.Y., left Sthmtn. 27th.
CARONIA .. For N.Y., left Sthmtn. 27th.
FRANCONIA .. For England, left N.Y. 27th.
SAMARIA .. For L'pool, left N.Y. 27th.
.. For N.Y., left Mersey 27th.

ANCHOR

CALEDONIA .. For N.Y., left Clyde 27th.
CIRCASSIA .. For Karachi, left Bombay 27th.
TRANSYLVANIA .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Glasgow 28th.

ANCHOR-DONALDSON

ATHENIA .. Fm. Montreal, arr. Mersey 27th.

COMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT CAROLINE .. Fm. Mackay, arr. N. Plymouth 27th.
PORT HOBART .. For Dunkirk, left Adelaide 27th.
PORT PIRIE .. For Boston, left Gravesend 26th.

DONALDSON

.. For Glasgow, left Montreal 25th.
AIRTHRIA .. Fm. Montreal, arr. Cardiff 26th.
SALACIA .. For Glasgow, left Montreal 25th.

ELDERS AND FYFFES

CASANARE .. Fm. Kingston, Ja., arr. Mersey 28th.
CORONADO .. Fm. Falmouth, left S. Marta 23rd.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL

BLOEMFONTEIN .. For E. Ldn., left Algoa 28th.
CITY OF DERBY .. For N.Y., left L'pool 26th.
CITY OF HONGKONG .. For Baltimore, cld. Aden 27th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF ADELAIDE .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Newport N. 26th.
CITY OF AGRA .. Fm. N.Y., arr. M'seilles 27th.
CITY OF AUCKLAND .. Left N.Y. 26th.
CITY OF CALCUTTA .. For Calcutta left Suez 27th.
CITY OF CARDIFF .. Fm. Philadelphia, arr. Aden 27th.
CITY OF DUNDEE .. Fm. N.Y., arr. St. John 26th.
CITY OF LONDON .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Pt. Said 28th.
CITY OF MANILA .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Mersey 27th.
CITY OF NAGPUR .. For Karachi, left Mersey 27th.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE .. For Ldn., left Colombo 24th.
CITY OF SALISBURY .. Fm. Macassar, arr. Singapore 27th.
CITY OF SYDNEY .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. L. Marques 28th.
CITY OF VENICE .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Baltimore 27th.

ELLERMAN'S WILSON

.. For L'pool, left Calicut 26th.

GERMAN AFRICAN LINES

TOLEDO .. Fm. Pt. Natal, left Alagoa B. 27th.
USAMBARA .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Beira 26th.
USSUKUMA .. For Hamburg, left Mombasa 26th.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA

AMASIS .. For Valparaiso, left Antofagasta 27th.
CAMPO LEGIEN .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Coral 27th.
DANTE FALCO .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. N.Y. 27th.
HAMBURG .. For N.Y., left Sthmtn. 27th.
HARBURG .. For N. Orleans, left Baltimore 27th.
HAVELLAND .. For Norfolk, left Baltimore 27th.
ITAUM .. For Hamburg, left Valparaiso 27th.
LEVERKUSEN .. For Dalren, left Tientsin 27th.
MECKLENBURG .. For Hamburg, left Kobe 25th.
MUNSTERLAND .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Tsingtao 28th.
NEUMARK .. Fm. Mossamedes, arr. Durban 27th.
REESENBURG .. For Hamburg, left Colombo 26th.
RUHR .. Fm Hamburg, arr. Arica 27th.
SACHSEN .. For Tocopilla, left Antofagasta 27th.
ST. LOUIS .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. N.Y. 27th.
WESTERWALD .. Fm. Tampico, arr. Galveston 28th.

HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA

ANTONIO DELFINO .. For Hamburg, left Rio de Janeiro 27th.
CAP NORTE .. For B. Aires, left Rio Grande 27th.

HARRISON

COLLEGIAN .. For Calcutta, left Mersey 27th.
DISCOVERER .. For N.Y., left Norfolk, Va., 26th.
INGOMA .. Fm. Demerara, arr. Ldn. 27th.
LOGICIAN .. For Pt. Sudan, left Newport, Mon, 26th.
MATADOR .. For Clyde, cld. Fayal 26th.
MUSICIAN .. Fm. Demerara, left Gravesend 27th.

HENDERSON

ARRACAN .. Fm. Constantza 24th.
CHINDWIN .. For Baltimore, left L'pool 27th.
MARTARAN .. For N.Y., left Glb. 27th.

HOLLAND-AMERIKA

LEERDAM .. Fm. Tampico, arr. Havana 25th.
MAASDAM .. For Havana, cld. Vigo 25th.
VOLENDAM .. For R'dam, left N.Y. 27th.

HOULDER

DERWENT RIVER .. Fm. Newport, arr. M'video 28th.
DUNSTER GRANGE .. Fm. Rosario, arr. Ldn. 27th.
EL PARAGUAYO .. For L'pool, left M'video 26th.
ORANGE RIVER .. Fm. Newport, arr. Villa Constitucion 25th.
UPWEY GRANGE .. For Rosario, left Gravesend 27th.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

HOLBEIN .. For B. Aires, left Clyde 27th.

LEYLAND

DAYTONIAN .. For Barbados, left Mersey 27th.
MEDIAN .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Philadel. 27th.
NITONIAN .. For Mchstr., left Philadel. 26th.
NOVIAN .. For Boston, left Mersey 27th.
PHILADELPHIAN .. Fm. Mchstr., arr. Savannah 26th.

MANCHESTER LINERS

MCBRIDE, COMMERCE .. For Halifax, left Montreal 25th.
MCBRIDE, EXPORTER .. For Philadel., left St. John 24th.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

ANGERS .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. M'seilles 27th.
CHAMBORD .. Fm. Mauritius, arr. M'seilles 27th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

RIOUW .. For Amsterdam, left Pt. Sudan 27th.

NELSON

HIGHLAND BRIGADE .. For Ldn., left La Plata 25th.
HIGHLAND HOPE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. B. Aires 26th.
HIGHLAND MONARCH .. For B. Aires, cld. Las Palmas 26th.
HIGHLAND PRINCESS .. For Ldn., cld. Las Palmas 26th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

HAKODATE MARU .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Calcutta 27th.
KAGA MARU .. For Bombay, left Colombo 26th.
LYONS MARU .. For Gl'gow, left Pt. Swettenham 26th
MALACCA MARU .. For Bombay, left Hong-kong 26th.
TATSUTA MARU .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Houston 26th.
YASUKUNI MARU .. For Yokohama, left Honolulu 25th.
YOKOHAMA MARU .. For Ldn., left Shimonoseki 27th.
.. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Yokohama 26th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

AACHEN .. For Paita, left Guayaquil 27th.
ALLER .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Belawan 27th.
AUGSBURG .. Fm. Galveston, arr. Houston 26th.
BERLIN .. For Bremen, cld. Sthmtn. 26th.
BAR .. For Shanghai, left Tsingtao 28th.
KARLSRUHE .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Singapore 27th.
LUTZOW .. For Bremen, left N.Y. 26th.
TUBINGEN .. For Galveston 26th.
WESER .. For Beira, left L. Marques 27th.
WIDO .. For Frisco, left Rio Grande 27th.
.. Fm. Corral, arr. Valparaiso 27th.

ORIENT

ORBITA .. For Brisbane, left Gravesend 26th.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

BARADINE .. For Ldn., left Melbourne 27th.
BARRABOOL .. Fm. A'mouth, arr. Malta 27th.
KASHGAR .. Fm. A'mouth, arr. Malta 27th.
MACEDONIA .. For Hong-kong 27th.
MONGOLIA .. For Kobe, left M'seilles 28th.
MOREA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Colombo 27th.
NALDERA .. For Yokohama, left Bombay 28th.
RANKIN .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Adelaide 27th.
PERSIM .. For Calcutta, left Gravesend 26th.
PESHAWUR .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. M'seilles 28th.
RAJPUTANA .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Brisbane 26th.
.. For Bombay, left Gravesend 26th.

BRITISH INDIA

AUSTRALIA .. For Brisbane, left Mersey 27th.
ELLORA .. For Mombasa, left Bombay 26th.
GAMARIA .. For Osaka, left Singapore 26th.
KAROA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Singapore 26th.
KHANDALLA .. Fm. Pt. Natal, arr. Bombay 27th.
MALOJA .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Beira 27th.
MANDALA .. Fm. Beira, arr. Ldn. 27th.
MERKARA .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. M'seilles 28th.
.. For Antwerp, left Calcutta 27th.

NALGORA	For Townsville, left Brisbane 27th.
NUMBIDIA	For Brisbane, left Fremantle 24th.
QUEDA	For Sydney, left Calcutta 27th.
WARFIELD	Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 26th.
NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING	
HURUNUI	Fm. Rockhampton, arr. Brisbane 25th.
TONGARIRO	For Dunedin, left Mersey 27th.
UNION OF NEW ZEALAND	
MAKURA	Fm. Sydney, arr. Tirico 26th.
PRINCE	
BRITISH PRINCE ..	For Philadel., left N.Y. 25th.
CASTILIAN PRINCE ..	Fm. N.Y., arr. Boston 25th.
CEYLANESE PRINCE ..	For Far East, left Los Angeles 24th
HIGHLAND PRINCE ..	For W. Hartlepool, left Leningrad 24th.
KOREAN PRINCE ..	Fm. Syrian Ost., arr. Almeria 25th.
LANCASTRIAN PRINCE ..	For Mchstr., left Oran 24th.
MALAYAN PRINCE ..	For Batavia, left Semerang 26th.
NORTHERN PRINCE ..	Fm. Rio de Janeiro, arr. Santos 26th
PERSIAN PRINCE ..	For Alexandria, left Malta 26th.
ROYAL PRINCE ..	Fm. Durban, arr. Hamburg 25th.
SARDINIAN PRINCE ..	Fm. Hong-kong, arr. Manila 25th.
SIAMESE PRINCE ..	For Bahia, left Victoria 25th.
SOUTHERN PRINCE ..	For Colombo, left Penang 26th.
WESTERN PRINCE ..	Fm. R. Plate, arr. Trinidad 25th.
..	For Santos, left M'video. 26th.
RED STAR	
BELGENLAND ..	For Antwerp, left Plymouth 28th.
WESTERNLAND ..	For N.Y., left Sthmtn. 27th.
ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD	
DRECHTERLAND ..	Fm. Hamburg, arr. B. Aires 25th.
KENNEMERLAND ..	Fm. Hamburg, arr. Rio Jan. 27th.
SALLAND	Fm. Hamburg, arr. Pernambuco 26th.
ZEELANDIA	Fm. Amsterdam, arr. R. Aires 26th.
ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET	
ALCANTARA	For Sthmtn., left Rio Jan. 26th.
ARCADIAN	For Sthmtn., left N.Y. 26th.
ASTURIAS	For Frisco, left Cherbourg 26th.
ATLANTIS	Fm. B. Aires, left Cherbourg 26th.
CULEBRA	On cruise, left Syracuse 26th.
DESEADO	Fm. Ldn., arr. Kingston, Ja., 26th.
NARENTA	For B. Aires, left Mersey 27th.
.. ..	Fm. Antwerp, arr. Colon 26th.
SCOTTISH SHIRE LINE	
BANFFSHIRE ..	For Southend, left Ldn. 26th.
SHAW SAVILL AND ALBION	
MAHIA	Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 27th.
TAINUI	Fm. Ldn., arr. Colon 26th.
SILVER LINE	
SILVERBEECH ..	For Yokohama, left 'Frisco 25th.
SILVERCEDAR ..	For 'Frisco, left Sourabaya 26th.
SILVERWALNUT ..	Fm. Yokohama, arr. Kobe 26th.
SILVERYEW	For Colombo, left Penang 26th.
UNION-CASTLE	
BRATTON CASTLE ..	Fm. Pt. Natal, arr. Ldn. 27th.
GUILDFORD CASTLE ..	For Ldn., left St. Helena 28th.
UNITED STATES LINES	
AMERICAN BANKER ..	For N.Y., left Gravesend 27th.
AMERICAN MERCHANT ..	For Ldn., left Plymouth 28th.
GEO. WASHINGTON ..	For N.Y., left Sthmtn. 27th.
WHITE STAR	
BRITANNIC	For N.Y., left Mersey 27th.
CALGARIC	Fm. Montreal, arr. Sthmtn. 27th.
HOMERIC	For Sthmtn., left N.Y. 26th.
LAURENTIC	Fm. Montreal, arr. Mersey 27th.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted on the London market :—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guineas per cent.
TAITSU MARU ..	Vladivostock for Yawata. Ashore outside Urusan Harbour, Korea	50
EDERA	Brailla, Aug. 14, for Rotterdam. Ashore Bollen Hinderm Tyne, Sept. 22, for New York. Ashore near Scaurs of Cruden	30
		65

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

AGNESINA.—Malta, Sept. 26.—Italian brigantine Agnesina, of Torre del Greco, abandoned sinking in approximate lat. 36-22 N., long. 19-56 E., all sail fast except mainsail, but has hoisted Ionoded Italian flag on main top and lighted anchor lamp on foremast. Crew of seven, men and two women taken off by Italian motor-vessel Lasadia.

CARBID.—Lerwick, Sept. 27.—Auxiliary ketch Carbid of London, with coal for local lighthouses, experienced storm off Shetlands on Wednesday. Thursday, towed into Lerwick Harbour yesterday with topmast gone, jibboom sprung, sails spent, rigging partly gone, motor out of action. Vessel leaking slightly.

DORIS.—Middlesbrough, Sept. 27.—Danish auxiliary schooner Doris (before reported) is full of water, back broken; fear will become total wreck.

ERNA.—Portpatrick Wireless Station, Sept. 27.—Following from British steam trawler Erna at 9.13 a.m.:—Bound Fleetwood with stripped propeller towed by trawler Roman.

GEVE.—Canakkale, Sept. 28.—Turkish Government cable :—Greve stranded Killd Bahr.

HAUGARLAND.—Cape Race Wireless Station, Sept. 28. Unknown schooner in collision Norwegian s. Haugarland three miles south-east Ferryland. Five crew missing.

KASUGAYAMA MARU.—Yokohama, Sept. 27.—Japanese s. Kasugayama Maru ashore and has become a wreck (Sept. 24) Saghalien.

KATINGO.—Canakkale, Sept. 28.—Greek s. Katingo (before reported) refloated.

LOUIE ROSE.—Cullercoats Wireless Station, Sept. 27.—Following received :—British s. Moorwood at 5.53 p.m. G.M.T. :—British s. Louie Rose, flying distress signal half mile south-east Roker Pier. At 5.54 Crew of s. Moorwood states tug just got hold of Louie Rose.

REINA II.—Bridlington, Sept. 27.—Motor-schooner Reina II., of Groningen, Methil for Portsmouth, coal, arrived with sails blown away, wheel gone, lot of deck damage.

SYLVAN ARROW.—San Francisco, Sept. 27.—American s. Sylvan Arrow reported to have lost propeller 180 miles off San Pedro. American s. Empire Arrow proceeding to assistance.

Spurn Head, Sept. 27.—British tug Seaman passed inwards at 2.40 a.m. to-day and signalled towing cruiser Conquest, picked up driftin vessel breaking from tug in Yarmouth Roads. Hull, Sept. 27.—Cruiser Conquest towed to Hull this morning. Crew safe.

Rotterdam, Sept. 27.—Floating crane No. 1 in tow of Bugseer tug, sank near Heisternest 90 metres water.

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the BALTIC SHIPPING EXCHANGE on Saturday the freight market closed with a depressed tone, and lower rates were accepted in several sections owing to the lack of competition for early steamers. The rate for nitrate from Chile was reduced to 19s. for November shipment to the Continent, with the usual options, two vessels accepting small parcels. The rate for coal for the East Coast of South America, while business for early loading at Montreal was only possible at a further reduction to 1s. 6d. per qr. for Avonmouth. The North Pacific was quiet, while Eastern trades were bare of orders. South Australian grain shippers were but indications of 10s. failed to find takers.

Fixtures included :—Chile.—Steamer (Greek), 7,000 tons, 10 per cent., Bordeaux-Hamburg range, 19s., with 5 per cent., Bordeaux-Hamburg range, 19s., with full options, Nov.-Dec., Peyrsanthi Patera, 6,500 tons, 10 per cent., Bordeaux-Hamburg range, 19s., with full options, Nov. Montreal.—Trelisick, 32,000qrs., Avonmouth, 1s. 6d., prompt.

AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

CITY OF DELHI .. Arr. Karachi 27th.
CITY OF BAGDAD .. Fm. Gaza, arr. Cairo 27th.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Sept. 27.—LINSEED was easy in sympathy with the Argentine market and the decline in exchange. Calcutta, Sept. Oct. and Oct.-Nov., to London, £14 17s. 6d., sellers; Bombay, Oct.-Nov., to London, nominal at £15 7s. 6d. La Plata, afloat, to Hull, Oct.-Nov., £12 10s., sellers. RAPESEED was unchanged; Japan,

TOWN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

GOLDSCHMIDT & HOWLAND,
15, HEATH-STREET, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3.
Tele., Hampstead 1347 (three lines).

HAMPSTEAD & ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
Close to Swiss Cottage and Regent's Park.

31, ETON-AVENUE.—A beautifully designed TOWN HOUSE, detached, non-basement, double-fronted, wide carriage-drive approach, standing well back from the road; 10 bed, four bath, four handsome ground-floor reception rooms, panelled lounge, tiled offices; central heating; secluded garden; ample space for garage. To be SOLD by AUCTION September 30th.—Apply GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.
5mins. from Heath. Close to Stations.

63, REDINGTON-ROAD.—A high-class modern Detached Double-fronted NON-BASEMENT FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; carriage drive; part central heating; eight bed, dressing, two bath, three reception, and lounge; lovely garden with tennis lawn; garage. To be SOLD by AUCTION September 30th.—Apply GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

WITH STRIKINGLY BEAUTIFUL DECORATIVE SCHEMES.

HAMPSTEAD.

326, FINCHLEY-ROAD.—A really fine up-to-date non-basement RESIDENCE; drawing room, dining room, lounge hall, two bath, dressing room, five bed, and a beautiful billiard room (would make one or two more bed rooms); picturesque garden with lily pool, &c. To be SOLD by AUCTION September 30th.—Apply GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HAMPSTEAD.

BRACKENHILL, 13, LINDFIELD-GARDENS.—A handsome Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with charming garden, conveniently situated in a quiet road, close to several stations, shopping centre, and Heath; eight bed, one dressing, two bath, three have reception rooms, billiard room, good domestic offices. To be SOLD by AUCTION, October 8th, by GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HAMPSTEAD.—A REMARKABLY HANDSOMELY CONSTRUCTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.
Attractively decorated and specially fitted.

No. 27, FITZJOHN'S-AVENUE.—LARGE GARDEN; eight bed, three bath, drawing room, dining room, fine lounge, dance room, &c. To be SOLD by AUCTION October 8th.—Apply GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HAMPSTEAD.

44, FERNCROFT-AVENUE.—A fine modern, non-basement RESIDENCE on the much-sought-after West Heath Estate, close to the Heath and easy access to all parts of Town; seven bed, one dressing, two baths, three reception, billiard room, large hall, cloak room, tiled offices.

Handsomely appointed and decorated.
MODERN CONVENIENCES.
LARGE GARDEN WITH TENNIS LAWN AND GARAGE.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, October 15th, by GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

CLOSE PARK-LANE AND MARBLE ARCH.

A Small COTTAGE RESIDENCE TO BE SOLD, situated off GREAT CUMBERLAND-PLACE; beautifully designed three bed rooms, sitting room, bath room, and kitchen; garage for one car. Rent £90.—Beasley & Hoare, 3 a charming little place. Rent only £90.—PRICE £2,000 for direct Portman Lease.—Agents, MARTIN, CLARKE and Co., 90, Seymour-street, W.1.

A REMARKABLE BARGAIN.

£11,500 will be accepted for the Long LEASE of a beautifully fitted RESIDENCE which from first to last must have cost the late owner over £40,000.
CONNAUGHT-PLACE, HYDE PARK, W.
(Facing the Park with South aspect.)
FOR BALL.

A magnificently fitted RESIDENCE containing some 13-14 bed and dressing rooms, three baths, four handsome reception rooms, including a panelled drawing room approximately 70ft. long by 23ft. wide, admirably suited for dancing and private receptions; imposing entrance and inner hall; marble-lined tiled domestic offices. Large double garage and rooms over.

Beautiful mantels, solid polished oak and mahogany doors, polished oak floors, &c.

Passenger and service lifts, central and radiator heating; principal and secondary staircases.

Strongly recommended as one of the greatest bargains in the West End.

Agents, GARLAND-SMITH and Co., 100, Mount-street, W.1.
Telephone Grosvenor 2360-1.

CAMPDEN-HILL.
SUNNY ASPECT. QUIET POSITION.

AN exceptionally well-planned and greatly improved HOUSE; nine bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, servants' hall, offices, box room; service lift; independent hot water; long lease at moderate ground-rent.

PRICE £4,500.
Strongly recommended by ROW and SON, 35a, Kensington High-street, W.8.

CAMPDEN-HILL, close to Kensington Gardens.—A really well FURNISHED RESIDENCE to let for six bed, bath, two reception rooms, and offices. Low bath. Moderate rent.—Apply MARSH and PARSONS, 40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. West. 1203.

9 GNS. A WEEK.

CAMPDEN HILL, KENSINGTON, W.8.—Very attractive, bijou, Leasehold RESIDENCE; five bed, bath, two to three reception rooms. Favourite quiet position, convenient for tube and shops.—Apply MARSH and PARSONS, 40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. West. 1203.

£1,950.

CAMPDEN HILL, KENSINGTON, W.8.—Very attractive Leasehold RESIDENCE in favourite position and facing South; six bed, bath, three reception rooms, and offices. 68 years' lease, ground-rent £12.—Agents, MARSH and PARSONS, 40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8. West. 1203.

£3,600.

CHAPEL-STREET, BELGRAVIA-SQUARE.—A well FURNISHED attractive HOUSE to be LET; seven bed, bath, two reception rooms; garage. Sole Agents, WALLER and Co., 5, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1.

15 GUINEAS A WEEK.

CHESTER-SQUARE, BELGRAVIA.—Low price will secure ONE of the Smaller HOUSES; seven bed rooms, one bath, three reception; very good order.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

CHELSEA.
Five or six bed rooms, bath, three reception rooms.

£200 PER ANNUM or near offer secures an exceptionally fine RESIDENCE with above accommodation. In excellent repair; should be viewed at once.—Agents, GEO. BERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

CHELSEA.
Facing South over Burton Court.
A HOUSE OF CHARACTER,
beautifully fitted and modernised.
Hall, two reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, light domestic offices.
Garden at rear.
LEASE 10 YEARS UNEXPIRED. RENT £8 PER ANNUM.
LEASE FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
Further particulars may be obtained of the Lessee's Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. Telephone, Mayfair 3068.

CHELSEA. — Delightful Modernised GEORGIAN FREEHOLD, facing due South; two living rooms (one double), four bed, bath room (with exposed bath), tiled kitchen; independent hot water; parquetry floors; garden. FREEHOLD £2,800.—MARSH and PEWART, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

CHESTER-TERRACE, S.W.—Compact HOUSE, five bed rooms, two bath, three reception, for DISPOSAL. Moderate rent and premium.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

NOW BEING MODERNIZED AND REDECORATED.
DRAYTON-GARDENS.—ONE of the best of these well-known RESIDENCES, containing four-five bed rooms, bath room, two-three reception, &c., to be SOLD at an attractive price. Modern improvements and conveniences.—BENJAMIN TAYLOR and SONS, KNIGHT and Co., 14, Draycott-place, South Kensington, S.W.3. Phone, Western 3424.

EATON-TERRACE, S.W.1.—A BARGAIN.—LEASE for DISPOSAL or would be LET; five bed rooms, one bath, three reception; small garden.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

MESSRS.
FAIRBROTHER WEST & CO.,
173, FRED-STREET, W.2. PADD. 5233.
The Principal Agents Paddington District. Specialising in Flats, Town and Country Houses.

NINE BED ROOMS.
FOUR BATH ROOMS.
GARAGE WITH FLAT OVER.

FOR SALE in BELGRAVIA, overlooking extensive gardens, a most charming RESIDENCE equipped in up-to-date manner and in excellent order. Quite one of the best houses in Belgravia. Lounge hall, delightful reception rooms, and really good, light domestic quarters.—Agents, OSBORN and MERCER, 28a, Albemarle-street, W.1. Regent 4304.

HAMPSTEAD (near the Heath).—For SALE, FREEHOLD, a charming HOUSE, detached; garden with full-sized tennis court; 12 bed and dressing rooms, three baths, panelled drawing room, and dining room, billiard room, morning room, usual offices.—Write Box W.1651, The Times, E.C.4.

A SINGULARLY ATTRACTIVE DETACHED HOUSE
FREEHOLD.
NON-BASEMENT.
Situated near stations and within easy access of
HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

The principal accommodation is ALL ON TWO FLOORS and comprises six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, and very large lounge hall; every possible device for comfort and labour-saving, including central heating; parquet floors.

LARGE GARDEN. SPACE FOR GARAGE.
PRICE £6,500.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14 and 15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. (Primrose 6111-2.)

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.
HAMPSTEAD.
Excellent well-planned red-brick Residence.
Open position. High ground. Near Stations.
PRICE £3,500 FREEHOLD.—MARSH and PARSONS.
Seven bed, two bath, three reception; nice garden. Ground-rent £10 per annum. PRICE £3,000 or offer.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14-15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

HARLEY-STREET.—PROFESSIONAL HOUSE to be LET; 8½ years' Lease. Rent £275. Premium £2,500. Some consulting rooms let off producing about £300 per annum.—ELWOOD and Co., 10, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. Langham 2601.

UNINTERRUPTED VIEWS
OVER THE PARK.
A FINELY PROPORTIONED RESIDENCE
IDEAL FOR ENTERTAINING.
Entirely modernised; passenger lift; central heating, &c.; 11 bed rooms, three baths, five reception rooms. Lease over 60 years.

WAY & WALLER,
5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022.

PETER JONES, Ltd.,
for
HOUSES AND FLATS
in
CHELSEA and BELGRAVIA.
Sloane-square, S.W.1. Slo. 3434.

TO RENT—NO PREMIUM.
KENSINGTON GARDENS, NORTH SIDE.—Nine bed rooms, four bath rooms, four reception rooms, tiled offices; thousands of pounds recently expended; central heating, parquet floors throughout.—Agents, H. LIDINGTON and Co., 67, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1. (Mayfair 0727.)

RENT £300. NO PREMIUM.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Seven bed HOUSE, rebuilt in perfect taste; modern conveniences; lounge dining hall, drawing room, four bed rooms, bath, &c. Or would be LET FURNISHED.—BERRYMAN and Co., 181a, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 1615.

SMALL HOUSE OF CHARACTER.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—A really charming MODERN COTTAGE of CHARACTER; four rooms, kitchen and bath room; panelled lounge rooms, and floors; independent hot water. FREEHOLD £2,850.—Sole Agents, STEWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6149-9.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.—A new bijou non-basement HOUSE to be LET without premium at £300 per annum; three-four bed rooms, two reception rooms, tiled bath room, unusually large tiled kitchen; central heating; airing cupboard.—THOLE and NEWMAN, 5, Egerton-terrace, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

IN QUIET MAYFAIR POSITION.
MODERN NON-BASEMENT DWARF HOUSE, Georgian style, facing South; of great charm and character, with old-world garden; pine-panelled walls and doors, delightful staircase.

First-floor bed room suite, eight-nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, dining and drawing rooms, library; garage; central heating; service lift.

The long LEASE at low ground-rent for SALE.
Agents, Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

NEAR HARRODS, in quiet and open position.—Perfect medium-sized HOUSE; seven bed, two bath, four reception; central heating; parquet; lavatory basins in bed rooms; bargain.—Recommended by Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W. (Sloane 6208-9.

32 YEARS. £25 P.A.

Only just in the Market.
Attractive Dwarf House of Great Charm.
OLD KENSINGTON.
Accommodation: Six-seven bed rooms, three reception, bath, excellent offices; running water in bed rooms. PRICE £6,000, WITH POSSESSION.—Strongly recommended by Sole Agent, NORTHCOX, 19, Kensington Court-place, Kensington Court, W.8.

ON the NORTH SIDE of HYDE PARK.—LEASE for DISPOSAL of an attractive TOWN HOUSE; nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, double drawing room with parquet flooring, four other reception rooms (three of which are on the ground floor), good domestic offices; garage at present let. Premium required for Lease of about 31 years.—Inspected by MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

Actual Rent.
£135 P.A.

TO BE LET FOR ANY PERIOD.
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED AND EQUIPPED.
PORTMAN-SQUARE.—ONE of the most delightful HOUSES in this favoured position. Charming reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, four bath rooms. Passenger lift. Central heating. Electric power for all purposes. Moderate rent.—Apply OSBORN and MERCER, 28a, Albemarle-street, W.1.

PELHAM-CRESCENT.—Delightful SMALL HOUSE available in centre of crescent; excellent repair; garden front and rear; five bed, three reception, two bath. Rent £145. Premium for nine years' lease, £1,400 or near offer.—Write Box M.30, The Times, E.C.4.

QUEEN'S-GATE (directly adjoining).—Delightful modern non-basement HOUSE of CHARACTER, with oak-panelled dining room, charming drawing room, three bed, bath room, excellent offices; parquet floors. Rent only £275 per annum. No premium.—Full particulars, &c., J. EWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

SLOANE-STREET (just off).
Eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms.

12 to 14 GUINEAS a WEEK will be accepted for a partly-furnished well FURNISHED and newly decorated RESIDENCE in a quiet position, fitted with all modern conveniences and available for six or seven months.—Owner's Agents, GEO. BERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

SMALL FREEHOLD HOUSE at KNIGHTSBRIDGE, reconditioned and added to; all new; four bed rooms, panelled bath, tiled kitchen. PRICE £3,850.—THOLE and NEWMAN, 5, Egerton-terrace, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

JUST IN THE MARKET.
SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Really nice HOUSE with direct access to gardens; entirely redecorated; three reception, seven bed, three bath, &c. Rent £180. Premium £700.—BERRYMAN and Co., 181a, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6148-9.

ST. LEONARD'S-TERRACE.—To be LET for year from November 1st; five bed and dressing room, two bath, two sitting rooms; rent 8gns. a week.—Agents, OFFER and OFFER, 81, Elizabeth-street, S.W.1.

VICTORIA-SQUARE.—To be LET, a very attractive, clean, nicely FURNISHED HOUSE, containing four bed rooms, two baths, three or four reception rooms.

9 GNS. a Week.

Apply WALLER and Co., 3, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1.

WESTMINSTER.
In a quiet position near Buckingham-gate.
VERY attractive newly-decorated MODERN RESIDENCE of five bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, usual domestic offices. Lease 14 years. Rent £250 per annum. PRICE £1,500.
Particulars and orders to view of Messrs. GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, 45, Parliament-street, S.W.1.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.
VICTORIA-ROAD, KENSINGTON (just off).—Low-built FREEHOLD HOUSE for SALE, facing South, perfectly quiet situation; three reception rooms on ground floor, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, complete domestic offices with servants' hall; small garden in rear; £6,000 would be accepted for quick sale.—Recommended by Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

7GNS. WEEKLY FOR LONG LET.
WESTMINSTER.—Compact LITTLE FURNISHED HOUSE, with four bed, two reception rooms, bath room, &c.; close St. James's Park.—BOND and Co., 16, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Vic. 7360.

54, QUEEN'S-GATE &
9, QUEEN'S-GATE-PLACE MEWS.
A MODERN TOWN RESIDENCE.
LARGE GARAGE AND FLAT OVER,
Situated within a few minutes' walk of Kensington Gardens. The House is in first-rate condition. Central heating, electric power, house telephone, parquet floors, and lined bath rooms. The hot-water system is perfectly new.

The accommodation comprises lounge hall, four reception rooms, 12 bed rooms, four bath rooms, and compact domestic offices.

The garage accommodation: double garage and two lock-up garages, housing four cars in all. Above: sitting room, two bed rooms, and kitchen.

LEASE ABOUT 21 YEARS UNEXPIRED.
GROUND-RENT £50 per annum.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

8 GNS.—CHELSEA.—Delightful well FURNISHED HOUSE; two reception rooms, four bed rooms, two baths, &c.—Agents, DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

BROMPTON-SQUARE.

£135 PER ANNUM.—ONE of these much-sought-after HOUSES to be LET Unfurnished; two reception, five bed, bath, usual offices. Moderate premium.—Sole Agents, BERRYMAN and Co., 181a, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 7345.

CHELSEA.
Six bed rooms, bath, three reception rooms.

£2,250 WILL PURCHASE the LONG LEASE of an excellent RESIDENCE with above accommodation. Part of furniture might remain.—Owner's Agents, GEO. BERRY and STROUTS, 140, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

In a favourite position. Perfectly quiet.

£4,500.—CAMPDEN HILL, W.—Exceptionally well-proportioned rooms; absolutely secluded; reception room on ground floor, perfect bed room SUITE on FIRST FLOOR, six other good bed rooms, &c., &c. Trust lease. Low ground-rent.—Highly recommended by Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos., Sloane 2294 (3 lines).

GARAGES
NO. 5, QUEEN'S-GATE-TERRACE-MEWS, S.W.7.—To be LET, TWO LARGE LOCK-UP GARAGES, with FLAT over; three good rooms and bath room. Rent £185.—Apply 19, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7 (Kensington 1075).

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)
LONDON AND SUBURBS
NEWLY OPENED FURNISHED FLATS
with most comprehensive service.
CHESTERFIELD COURT,
1, CHESTERFIELD-GARDENS, CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.
FEW FLATS ONLY REMAINING.
The furnishings are costly and in modern taste; everything new; telephone in each room; luxuriously fitted bath room; à la carte catering from model kitchen. Rent, inclusive of service to valeting and cleaning, central heating and light, single £5 5s., double from £10 10s. weekly. Booklet illustrated by HANSLIP FLETCHER posted free.
Telephone: Mayfair 3717 (three lines).

£216 PER ANNUM.—An excellent unfurnished MANSION FLAT in W.C.1 district; four bed rooms, two reception, kitchen, bath; constant hot water, central heating, &c.; £50 or offer for excellent fixtures and fittings.—Apply CHESNEY, Ltd., Flat Agents, 1, Exeter-street, Oxford-circus, W.1. Museum 4603.

41 GNS. per week.—Well FURNISHED FLAT in KENSINGTON; two bed rooms, reception, bath room, kitchen; five months or longer.—CHESNEY, Ltd., as above.

ROBINS, SNELL & TERRY,
London's Principal Flat Agents.
Two reception, four bed rooms, &c.

£205.—WESTMINSTER.—Exceptionally light upper floor MANSION FLAT; £150 required for Fixtures and Fittings; recommended.—ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

WESTMINSTER.—A superior, attractively FURNISHED MANSION FLAT; two reception, three bed rooms, kitchen, bath room, independent hot water; telephone; accept 6gns. per week.—ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
MAYFAIR (close to Park).—Charming SERVICE FLAT, with two bed rooms, bath room, and reception room; central heating and hot water; passenger lift; rent £300 per annum inclusive; long lease; no premium.—Apply ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, 109, Mount-street, W.1. (Gros. 1387.)

Overlooking, with use of, Private Garden.
SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Rent £295.—Exceptionally fine first floor BALCONY FLAT, comprising four bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room (constant hot water), kitchen, &c.; or would be LET Furnished. 6gns. per week. Long period preferred.—Apply immediately, ROBINS, SNELL and TERRY, Wrights-lane, Kensington High-street, W.8.

WAY & WALLER
for all the Best Flats.
5, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

PORTLAND-PLACE.
OVERLOOKING REGENT'S PARK.
EXCELLENT FIRST-FLOOR FLAT, with three bed rooms, reception room, bath room, and kitchen; constant hot water; garage available if required. Rental £250 per annum; no premium.—Mayfair 7424.
WAY and WALLER, 5, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED AND DECORATED LUXURIOUS SERVICE FLAT IN
PARK-LANE, FACING PARK.
HIGH-CLASS SERVICE AND CUISINE.
THREE BED ROOMS, TWO RECEPTION ROOMS, BATH ROOM, SQUARE HALL, &c.
CENTRAL HEATING, CONSTANT HOT WATER.
PARQUET FLOOR. LIFTS. TELEPHONES, &c.
To be LET, FURNISHED, with silver, plate, linen.—Write Box F.119, The Times, E.C.4, or 'phone Grosvenor 1874.

IN THE HEART OF MAYFAIR.
Occupying a position away from traffic, and overlooking charming gardens.
NOW VACANT.
A Most attractive Unfurnished MANSION FLAT to be LET; rent £850 per annum, without premium; fourth floor; six bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, and usual offices; passenger lift; central heating, constant hot water, and other modern conveniences.—Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 23, Mount-street, W.1, or their other offices.

FIRST-CLASS POSITION.
MODERN HOUSE, recently rebuilt in perfect taste; modern conveniences; lounge dining hall, drawing room, four bed rooms, bath, &c. Or would be LET FURNISHED.—BERRYMAN and Co., 181a, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 1615.

SMALL HOUSE OF CHARACTER.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—A really charming MODERN COTTAGE of CHARACTER; four rooms, kitchen and bath room; panelled lounge rooms, and floors; independent hot water. FREEHOLD £2,850.—Sole Agents, STEWART GILKES and PARTNERS, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6149-9.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

OVERLOOKING
CHARMING GARDENS.
A RENT **£450** P.A. INCLUSIVE.

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IN A BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED POSITION.

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PERFECTLY APPOINTED.

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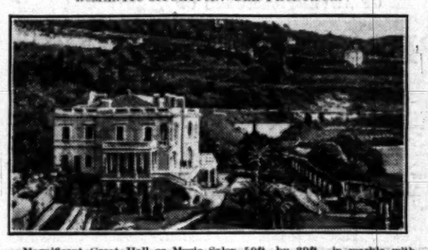

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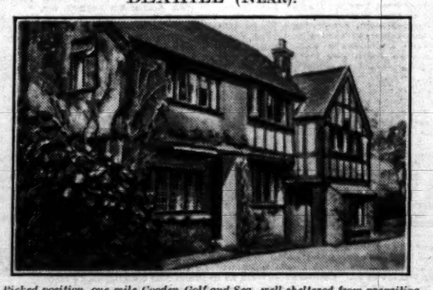

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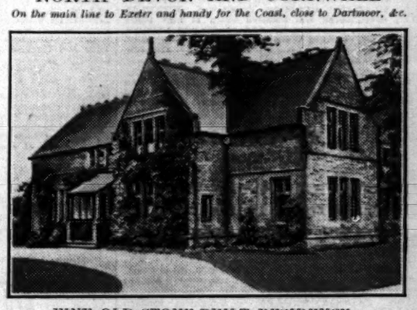

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Approached through gate house leading to a central paved courtyard: billiard room, three reception (panelled), 13 bed, three bath. *Electric light. Central heating.* Eight boxes; two cottages.

4½ ACRES
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Perfect Order.

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Four reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms.

7½ ACRES
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£305 PER ANNUM.

Well-appointed Ground-Floor FLAT. Three bed rooms, one reception, kitchen, and bath room. Good lease.

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EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-BUILT MODERN RESIDENCE

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